The New-York Times.

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AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT TO BE RESUMED AT ONCE.

THE OFFICIALS ORDERED TO RESUME THEIR INTERRUPTED DUTIES—MONITORS IN POSITIONS COMMANDING THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The course of events in Louisiana since our last issue may be summed up thus: The President has addressed a dispatch to Gen. Emory approving of all his acts, except in a minor detail relating to the appointment of Col. Brooke to command the City of New-Orleans, and has also instructed him, on the surrender of the insurgents, to inform Gov. Kellogg of the fact, and support him in re-establishing the authority of the State Government. If, at the end of five days from the date of the proclamation, the surrender is not submitted to, he must enforce it at all hazards. This being an insurrection against the State authority, to whose aid the Government is summoned, he says no terms are to be made with the persons engaged in it. Gen. Emory accordingly notified Gov. Kellogg, officially, of the surrender of the insurgents, and the latter requested him to assume the maintenance of order in the city during last night. The Governor has issued an order instructing the former officials, city and State, to resume their interrupted duties. The monitors Iris and Umpqua have been manned, and have taken positions at New-Orleans, commanding Canal street and the State-house. Apprehension was excited for the safety of Republicans at Bayou Sara, whence stories of a negro attack on the town came from one side, and of numerous arrests of Republicans by armed White Leaguers, who patrol the parish, from the other. Gen. Emory has ordered troops there from Baton Rouge. One of our special correspondents in New-Orleans sends a report of conversations with Gov. Kellogg, Major Effingham Lawrence, and other prominent citizens, on the origin of the difficulty. The leaders of the factions continued their conference, with the object of reaching a compromise, but it is intimated that legal obstructions were encountered at every step.

MOTIVE OF THE INSURGENTS.

GOV. KELLOGG'S VIEWS—RACE HATREDS—MAJOR EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE'S OPINION—VIEWS OF OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

We have received the following dispatch from one of our special correspondents in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Below will be found an interesting conversation with Gov. Kellogg, in which he states his views of the situation and the causes which led to the unhappy events of the last few days. I had not much difficulty in reaching the Governor and the other prominent personages with whom I spoke, although head-quarters have not always been so accessible to visitors to the distinguished officials within. Upon presenting my card I was at once bowed beyond the sentinel and walked up the broad flight of stone steps of the principal entrance. At the summit preparations to resist a rush of revolutionists had been made in the shape of a barricade of cut stone in the boxes in which it had been transmitted from the quarry. Of this implement of defense the materials were not lacking, for the interior of the building is, in a great measure, unfinished. From the hall beyond the barricade passages radiated in different directions, and there seemed to be a perfect labyrinth of rooms. I went straight to the room of Mr. Casey, the United States official head of this department for whom I had a letter of introduction. This, with my card, was submitted to a servant, and almost immediately afterward a gentleman came out from a side door and asked me to follow him. Mr. Casey was at his desk doing as much of his official business as the times would permit, and in various parts of the room were knots of persons gathered about the heroes of the hour. On a sofa in the corner was Gov. Kellogg and about him were two of his officers, one, the Inspector of Schools, a colored gentleman of distinction; the other a State officer connected with the registration. But the Registrar walking about at the other end of the room was Longstreet, with whom a deputation of Insurgents was busily engaged trying to prove to him something, which apparently he did not accept, for he pulled his gray bushy whiskers, smiled frequently, but said nothing. In one of the windows was Major Effingham Lawrence, of Plaquemines Parish. The good Lawrence, as he is universally styled, was surrounded by revolutionists, who were evidently asking for his mediation.

Mr. Casey received me kindly, and, after some pleasant conversation, introduced me to all the gentlemen in the room. My talk with the Governor was long. I asked him what was the origin of the trouble.

Kellogg—Sir, it commenced with the withdrawal of the United States troops, some months ago. As soon as they were gone these men felt that they were strongest in the city, and were determined upon a contest; so when Marshal Packard—the large, dark man you see sitting near Casey—applied for troops to see that the Registration law was carried out, they pretended that they were afraid of foul play at the election. The registration was perfectly fair; the appeal for troops was according to the terms of the Enforcement act.

Correspondent—Was there anything special about the registration that excited their apprehensions?

Kellogg—No; it was a mere pretext. The White Leaguers commenced as early as the end of August to patrol the parishes, with the avowed object of scaring the colored men so badly that they would be afraid to register their names, and so lose their vote. I give them a perfectly fair registration. Marshal Packard appointed all the Supervisors they nominated, and every Democrat would have cast his vote. They had fair play themselves, but they would not give it to others.

Correspondent—Do you think they have any special plan in hand, any idea of reform of any kind, which they want to rush through by getting a Democratic Legislature this Fall?

Kellogg—Not they! They just want the offices, and that is the meaning of this outburst. The Governor of Louisiana wields an enormous amount of patronage, for which McEnery and his friends hunger. Plan of reform! No; they are too muddle-headed for that. I have reduced the taxation by one-half since I came into office. I have done everything that I could with honor to conciliate those men. My record, in spite of all their accusations, is clearer than their own. They call me a thief, and I challenge them or any one else to prove that I have ever peculated. The affairs of the city are in their own hands. The Mayor and municipal officials are all their own men. They have the disposal of all the city funds save those destined for special purposes, like the levee fund, and those are in the hands of Commissioners of both parties. They do not claim that these have been misused. So unreasonable is the opposition I experience, so violent the hatred which meets me, that, were I not in a measure tied to the State, I would resign. I would not remain in so onerous and unthankful an office. But I have to remain.

Correspondent—Do you anticipate any further bloodshed when Gen. Grant replaces you?

Kellogg—I fear there will be.

Correspondent—But have they not given in, and is not the town in the hands of Gen. Brooke? The people have returned their arms to the arsenal, and have gone about their business, have they not?

Kellogg—I hope there may be no trouble, but I greatly fear that the passions of the mob have been so excited that they cannot be controlled. They do not wish to come in contact with the United States authorities, it is true, but I fear we have not seen the end of this.

Correspondent—Governor, the insurgents take great credit to themselves because no negroes were hurt in the recent conflict. Was the matter personal to yourself or a matter of race feeling?

Kellogg—The latter was the cause most certainly. They started out as white leaguers to destroy and uproot the whole colored community, though now they crawfish out of it. But you must have heard of the troubles in Grant and Coushatta parishes. You must have heard of these.

Correspondent—Certainly, I heard of them. The whole world has heard of them.

Kellogg—Very well; there you have the whole matter in a nut-shell. They hate me because I am in the way of their murderous designs against colored men. Whatever they may say or pretend, the White Leaguers have a race object, and so have all the secret white organizations.

Correspondent—That I suppose is the case in the towns, but are there White Leaguers in the parishes?

Kellogg—The parishes are full of them, sir, full of them. Remember Grant parish and Coushatta.

Correspondent—Yes, but I do not understand that exactly. The landholders are dependent upon colored people for their labor, and if they drive them away of what value can their land be?

Kellogg—Sir, what you say is true of the large landholders, and they treat their colored people with the utmost kindness and consideration. There is Major Effingham Lawrence for example. Under his kind tutilage the colored men have proved themselves capable agriculturists, good citizens, and saving, economical men. But many estates have been broken up into fifty-acre farms, and of these a large proportion are held by whites, who are the main stay of the White League.

Correspondent—I suppose in many instances the white men who take these small farms have no money nor credit, and do so as a last resource after failing in everything else?

Kellogg—Exactly. Such farms are so numerous that any one can take one.

Correspondent—And not being used to work, hating it, in fact, and knowing nothing of agriculture, these men would fail, and be greatly embittered by the success of the colored farmers around them?

Kellogg—That's just it. You've hit it, Sir. You've hit it! They are mostly young men who have served in the Confederate army, and nothing prospers with them because they despise labor. Then they murder and plunder the colored man.

Correspondent—Then I suppose that the decline of commerce in New-Orleans is only in part due to politics. St. Louis has cut them out of the North Texas trade by our Atlantic and Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads; Memphis is grabbing for their cotton; Vicksburg is commencing the same game, and, in fact, while they have been squabbling their rivals have run off with their business?

Kellogg—Yes, Sir; and then they lay the blame on me, as if I was responsible for their want of commercial enterprise or for the energy of their rivals. They say that there is a want of public confidence in my administration, which prevents enterprise, and that I have so robbed and plundered them that they dare not invite the co-operation of capitalists North. But, Sir, this is the excuse; you have suggested the reason.

Here the Governor was called away and I left the sofa.

The President of the leading State bank told me that the financial element did not regard Kellogg personally as dishonest, but as a politician, who winked at the gross frauds of others on condition of being supported by them. After Gov. Kellogg was called away I joined Gen. Longstreet in his perambulations at the other end of the room. He was very cordial, but had either nothing to say or desired to say nothing. I did not press him with questions, but he conversed upon indifferent matters. I think he was rather sore with Kellogg for having intimated that, if he (Longstreet) had taken his (Kellogg's) advice, the Metropolitan Police would not have been whipped. The citizens received this information with a roar of derision, for, although they dislike Longstreet's politics, they are proud of him as a military commander.

I was next introduced to Major Lawrence, who throughout these distressing times has steadily been a friend to both, refusing to aid in any attack upon the Kellogg Government, a steady friend to the colored man, to the commercial interests of Louisiana, and honored and trusted by both sections. Constantly maintaining a position upon which the best elements of both parties might come together, his services as a mediator have been frequently called into requisition during the past troublous days, and he has done much toward calming the hot blood of the contestants. His views are based upon a thorough knowledge of all the facts in the case. He was of opinion that the wisest way was to bear it all and to collect in one focus all the Conservative elements of the State and so win a victory, slowly, steadily, and surely, with the approbation and sympathy of all good men.

I afterward saw many citizens who united in the assertion that, though the White Leaguers inaugurated the movement from motives of political greed and hatred to the negro, it was taken out of their hand by the citizens and became a popular action to get rid of a detested administration. Their influence protected the negro, and so long as they were in control of the movement all would have been well. The possibility of its getting beyond their control into the hands of men whose efforts were organized for other purposes, did not seem to have struck them, but from my standpoint I think it was a thing impossible to avert. When they can reflect upon the past calmly they will be thankful for their failure, as any hesitancy on the part of the Government would have led to a most frightful butchery of the negroes. The citizens are indignant at the mere idea of any race movement, but their indignation does not disprove the facts. I think it stands proved that there are secret organizations whose aim is to destroy the negro. I also think that the societies are much smaller and feebler than is supposed, and that they only exist through the unpopularity of the local Governments. They are like the fungi which reveal the weakness of a tree. With strength in the Government they will disappear. To-day their existence is folly; to give them undue importance is to represent them as representing the country at large. The one present hope of the citizens is that Grant will make Louisiana a military territory.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS AND THE PARISHES.

TWO MONITORS IN THE RIVER COMMANDING THE CITY—GOV. KELLOGG AND HIS FRIENDS—A COUSHATTA AFFAIR AT BAYOU SARA APPREHENDED.

We have received the following dispatch from one of our special correspondents in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—The Iris and Umqua, monitors, have taken up positions in the river, the former with her guns commanding Canal street, the latter guarding the street which contains the State-house. The flotilla is under the command of Lieutenant Commander Kells, and manned chiefly by volunteers belonging to the State militia.

The reports that Kellogg has been abandoned by his friends and adherents is absolutely false, as is also the report that he has abandoned them by resigning. He has neither resigned nor thought of resigning. What he said in the matter was that if he could believe that his resignation would do any good he would resign in favor of Lieut. Gov. Antoine, who is a colored gentleman. As the latter is even more obnoxious to the White Leaguers than the former, the idea is preposterous, and only sprang from the natural humanity of Gov. Kellogg, who is a much better man than he has been painted.

During the afternoon frightful bulletins of negro outbreaks at Bayou Sara, a place some thirty miles from Baton Rouge, were published by the rebel papers and largely circulated, greatly inflaming the minds of the inhabitants. At 6 P. M. a dispatch from State Senator Weber arrived at the Custom-house for United States Marshal Packard, begging for assistance, as the colored men were being threatened by the White Leaguers. It was as follows:

BAYOU SARA, 5:55 P. M.

Hon. S. B. Packard, United States Custom-house:

Reign of terror. Leading Republicans arrested by armed whites patroling the parish. Danger anticipated. Let Gen. Emory disperse the rioters and I guarantee peace. We need protection. Colored people in the fields picking cotton.

(Signed) A. F. WEBER.

Marshal Packard sent out this communication to Gen. Emory, who at once telegraphed the commanding officer of the United States detachment at Baton Rouge to send out forty men to Bayou Sara. Considerable apprehension is felt by the Republicans here for the safety of the colored people in the parishes.

As the White Leaguers are desperate villains, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a contest, their game is to terrify the colored people so effectually, by wholesale slaughter, as to prevent them from registering. The failure of the attempt at New-Orleans may either cure them or make them desperate, which time will show.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE SURRENDER—GOVERNOR KELLOGG ORDERS THE OLD OFFICIALS TO RESUME DUTY.

The following dispatch is from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—The following explains itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18, 1874.

To Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the President, I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents lately in arms against the State Government, and to afford you the necessary military support to re-establish the State Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Colonel and Brevet Major General, commanding.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18, 1874.

Major Gen. W. H. Emory, United States Army, Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, informing me that you are prepared to afford the necessary military support to re-establish the State Government. I will promulgate an executive order in the official journal to-morrow morning, instructing all officers of the State who have been prevented from performing their duties, to resume their functions at once. Owing to the disorganization of the Police force in New-Orleans, resulting from the recent conflict of arms, the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police will not be able to get his officers on their beats until to-morrow. Therefore I must request you to assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city during the coming night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

The following order was subsequently sent to the official journal:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.—All State officers who have been prevented during the recent troubles from performing their duties, will immediately assume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once assemble and organize the Police force of New-Orleans, and assume the maintenance of peace and order of the city.

(Signed,) WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

NO TERMS WITH THE INSURGENTS.

DISPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. EMORY, APPROVING OF MOST OF HIS ACTS.

The following dispatch is from the General Press Agent in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, and, after consultation, the following telegram to Gen. Emory was sent by the President through Adjt. Gen. Townsend:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1874.

Gen. W. H. Emory, New-Orleans:

I am directed by the President to say that your acts to this date, so far as they have been reported and received here officially, are approved, except so far as they name Col. Brooke to command the City of New-Orleans. It would have been better to have named him commander of the United States forces in that city. The State Government existing at the time of the beginning of the present insurrectionary movement must be recognized as the lawful State Government until some other State Government can be legally supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents you will inform Gov. Kellogg of the fact, and give him the necessary support to re-establish the authority of the State Government. If, at the end of the five days given in the proclamation of the 15th inst. there still exists armed resistance to the authority of the State, you will summon a surrender of the insurgents. If the surrender is not quietly submitted to, it must be enforced at all hazards. This being an insurrection against the State Government of Louisiana, to aid in the suppression of which this Government has been called upon in the forms required by the Constitution and laws of Congress thereunder, it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with parties engaged in such insurrection.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE SITUATION.

The President in conversation to-day said he believed all serious trouble in Louisiana was now over, and expressed the hope that business would be fully resumed in New-Orleans and elsewhere in that state. He was gratified in learning there had been no conflict whatever between the Federal and State troops, and that the General Government had not been forced to extreme measures.

THE MILITARY ORDERS ONLY PARTIALLY COUNTERMANDED.

It is ascertained from an official source that the orders for the movement of troops and vessels had not, up to 1 P. M. to-day, been countermanded, with the exception of one company in Michigan. Although no danger is apprehended, the orders will remain in force at least until Monday next, as a precautionary measure.

NO FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS FOR GEN. EMORY.

It is not probable that any further instructions will be sent to Gen. Emory at present. The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by Attorney-General Williams, Secretary Bristow, and Postmaster-General Jewell. Adjutant General Townsend was sent for, and was present throughout the session. The message to Gen. Emory, having been prepared, was handed to Adjutant General Townsend for transmission by telegraph.

ARMY OFFICERS ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE FORCE.

Army officers say that the army is not large enough for the protection of the frontiers, and at the same time to act as a posse comitatus to judicial officers of the South in enforcing process in extraordinary cases such as that of Louisiana.

LIABILITY TO PROSECUTION FOR TREASON.

Gentlemen in prominent legal positions say the surrender of the insurgents does not prevent their prosecution for treason against Louisiana by the authorities of that State.

REPLY OF GEN. EMORY TO THE PRESIDENT'S DISPATCH.

We have received the following dispatch from our Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Gen. Emory, in reply to the official dispatch of the Adjutant General, sent after Cabinet meeting, about 9 o'clock forwarded the following reply:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1874.

Hon. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

I placed Col. Brooks in command of the city, as well as in command of troops, otherwise there would have been anarchy. Gov. Kellogg has not called on me for aid to support the re-establishment of the State Government. His Chief of Police was shot down, the next in command also, and the whole force of Metropolitan Police were utterly dispersed and hidden away out of sight. For one of them to have attempted to stand on his own beat would have been certain destruction, and even now the authorities represented by Gov. Kellogg have asked to defer his taking charge for the present.

(Signed.) W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major General.

After a brief conference with the President, Gen. Townsend sent the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1874.

Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans:

You will follow out instructions as in former dispatch. All turbulent persons must be put under arrest. The order must be implicitly complied with.

Signed, E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt. Gen.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE SITUATION.

LIABILITY TO TRIAL FOR TREASON UNDER STATE LAWS—GEN. EMORY'S ACTS—A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the following:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Now that the prospect of any conflict between the insurgent forces and the United States authorities in New-Orleans is at an end, the legal position of affairs is the principal topic of discussion. The McEnery people are struggling to maintain that their surrender was made to the United States Government and not to the State Government. The Kellogg party and the authorities here claim that the surrender was to the State Government, and could have been to no other power, and that the legal position is not changed in the slightest degree by the assumption of McEnery and Penn. Of course it is not contended that the surrender was not caused by the action of the Federal Government. Gen. Emory was ordered to keep the peace in the first instance, and subsequently, in accordance with the request of Kellogg, he was authorized to protect and sustain the authority of the State Government. The insurrection was against the State Government, and the State Government, aided by the United States, has subdued it. The assertion of McEnery and Penn that they would not surrender to Kellogg, but would to Gen. Emory, is looked upon in the same way as if a band of rioters should say to the Sheriff who had summoned a *posse comitatus* to aid him in making an arrest, that they would not submit to him, but would yield to the leader of the posse. The rioters would not find their situation in court changed thereby, and the McEnery party will not lessen their liability to punishment under State laws by the flourish of trumpets with which they abandoned the State House. Such is the view entertained by the Government, though it is not anticipated that in any case legal proceedings against the insurgent leaders will be instituted.

As the emphatic telegram of the President to Gen. Emory makes plain, his course is approved, except that the form of his order appointing a commander of New-Orleans is deemed unfortunate, though the purpose was proper. Gen. Emory made known officially to the insurgents the proclamation of the President ordering them to disperse. They signified a willingness to obey, and turned over to the custody of Gen. Emory, as the representative of the United States forces, the arms which they had taken from the State offices, and abandoned the offices which they had seized. They dignified their dispersion by the name of surrender, and Gen. Emory did not enter into a controversy about words, but was content with the fact. There was no State Police to guard the city; its Chief was dead, and the force not in a condition of organization to employ. The body of Police that he found organized he recognized for reasons of prudence, and used them temporarily to keep the peace of the city. Whenever the legal Government resumes control of affairs Gen. Emory will cease to exercise his power under the orders of the President to preserve the peace. The Administration intended to act in the attitude of protecting the constituted State Government against violence, and there is found nothing in Gen. Emory's action inconsistent with that intention.

When the State government may resume its functions is by no means certain. Probably it may not be sooner than next week. In this connection there arises an opportunity to secure some improvement in Louisiana affairs. There is no action which the Administration can take officially in the direction of a change in the *personnel* of the State government, but if any movement should be made to secure the resignation of Gov. Kellogg and Lieut. Gov. Antoine, it would undoubtedly receive the moral support of the authorities here. If there can be found a man in the Senate who would be unobjectionable to the people of Louisiana, his election as Speaker of that body, and the resignations of Kellogg and Antoine, would make him Governor. Whatever movements are making to secure some such end as this are, of course not disclosed. There are many rumors afloat, and a common feeling prevails that a golden opportunity is present to effectually quiet the turbulence existing in Louisiana till the time arrives for a new election of Governor under the laws of the State or the authority of Congress.

COMPROMISE.

CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE FACTIONS IN PROGRESS.

The following dispatch is from the General Press Agent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—There are no new developments this morning. Gen. Brooke occupies the executive office. Mayor Wiltz had a consultation with him relative to re-establishing the Municipal Courts, and on other matters pertaining to the Police Department and the preservation of order. A consultation is now going on at the Custom-house between Gov. McEnery and his partisans and Gov. Kellogg and others, looking to a compromise, but legal obstructions present themselves at almost every step. Military occupation till Congress disposes of the question would doubtless be cheerfully acquiesced in by both parties.

Messrs. McEnery and Penn have issued an address to the people, advising a cheerful obedience to the constituted authorities.

LATER.—The political conference labors without results. Nothing will likely come of it.

ANOTHER PENN STATEMENT.

AN ARGUMENT TO PROVE THE PRESIDENT'S INTERFERENCE ILLEGAL.

The following dispatch is from the general press agent at New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—Lieut. Gov. Penn makes the following statement relative to the State Government: The two Governments have been organized since 1872. There was a meeting of the McEnery Legislature last season. In every respect, therefore, the status of the *de facto* and *de jure* Governments was maintained. The troops engaged on the 14th inst., instead of being insurgents, as styled in the President's proclamation, were the militia of the McEnery Government, duly commissioned, &c. They overthrew and drove from the soil of the State the officers of the *de facto* Government, establishing the McEnery as a *de facto* as well as *de jure* Government. Under the strict letter of the law Kellogg could not call upon the United States to interfere, he and his Government being out of the State and unable at the time of his application to maintain himself on Louisiana soil, but a refugee in the Custom-house. The proclamation of the President has been obeyed, while the United States forces are in possession of the archives and property of the State. The McEnery Government is still organized, and is simply deprived of its *de facto* functions by the power and authority of the United States. The McEnery Government can assert, and its power will be obeyed throughout the State. The Kellogg Government can be reinstated by the United States forces, but can only maintain itself through that power.

Penn then asks: "Is this the republican form of government guaranteed to every State under the Constitution?"

THE KENTUCKY OUTLAWS.

THE MILITIA ATTACKED AND DEFEATED—SIX MEN REPORTED KILLED—THE STATE GUARD ORDERED OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—The city is intensely excited to-night over the reports from Eastern Kentucky to the effect that the battalion of Militia which left here yesterday had been attacked by the Breathitt County outlaws, whom they were sent to arrest, and defeated with a loss of half a dozen men. The entire State Guard has been ordered out, expecting to go at once to the scene of the trouble.

THE MILITARY MOVING TO THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

Associated Press Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—Col. W. L. Clark, Commander in Chief of the State troops in this city, to-day received a telegram from the Quartermaster General of the State informing him that the outlaws in Breathitt County had barricaded themselves in the Court-house at Jackson in large numbers, and ordering that all the State military in the city be ready to move at a moment's warning. In pursuance of this order, Col. Clark has 200 men in readiness, and will take two pieces of artillery along with him. Sixty men left here yesterday for Breathitt County, and are now on the march to Jackson.

THE LATE JUDGE CURTIS.

MEETING OF THE BAR IN BOSTON—THE FUNERAL SERVICES AT EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—Hon. William M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton, of New-York, were present at the meeting of the Bar to-day in recognition of the late Judge Curtis, and on invitation of the Chairman, Hon. Sidney Bartlett, both Mr. Evarts and Mr. Stoughton made brief addresses. Mr. Evarts spoke of Judge Curtis's pre-eminent fitness for either of the greatest judicial offices, the Chief Justice of the United States or of this State—the highest positions, he averred, which our system of Government offers to the desires of even great men—and paid a high tribute to his very great professional traits of character. Of solid worth, of modest dignity, of sincere patriotism, of absolute personal purity, fidelity, love, and respect to all that was good and great in the present in the affairs of our country, and the absolute devotion to its well-being, and sober, silent sometimes, but, nevertheless, sincere devotion to everything that should advance the credit and the power and the name of free institutions. On motion of Judge B. F. Thomas a committee of six, composed of Judge Thomas, Judge Hoar, Judge Abbott, Causten Browne, Elias Merwin, and George O. Shattuck, was appointed to draw up resolutions and report to a subsequent meeting.

The remains of Judge Curtis arrived in Boston on Thursday evening from Newport, where a private funeral service had been held, at the late residence of the deceased, by Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, New-York, who occupies an adjoining cottage. The body was conveyed at once to Emmanuel Church, Newbury street, and there, at 11:30 o'clock to-day, were performed the last funeral rites. The remains were inclosed in a rosewood casket, and a wreath of Autumn leaves placed upon it. The services were according to the Episcopal ritual, of the most simple form, without music, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Vinton, the Pastor of the deceased, assisted by the Associate Rector. The pews of the main aisle were well filled with the family, members of the Bar, and other associates of Judge Curtis. Among the more prominent persons present were Judges Clifford and Shepley, of the United States Court; United States District Attorney Sanger, Commissioner Hallett, Chief Justice Gray, Judge Lord, Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Richard H. Dana, and President Eliot, of Harvard College. At the conclusion of the services the body was conveyed by a funeral procession to Mount Auburn, where it was buried in the family lot. The pall-bearers were Hon. Wm. Gray, Hon. George T. Bigelow, Judge Thomas, Hon. Henry W. Paine, Wm. Amory, Esq., Rev. Chandler Robbins, Sidney Bartlett, Esq., and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

EXAMINING BOARD OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

An examining board, to consist of Major Richard W. Hill, of the Ordnance Department; Capt. Frank H. Phipps, of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. John G. Butler, of the Ordnance Department, has been appointed to meet at the Ordnance Agency in New-York on the 1st of October next, to examine the officers who have been selected for transfer to the Ordnance Department under section 5, act of June 23, 1874. The junior member of the board will act as recorder, and the proceedings will be forwarded through the Chief of Ordnance to the Adjutant General of the army.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, has been relieved from duty in the department of Dakota, and at the expiration of his present leave is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Missouri for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, relieving Capt. John Livers, who, upon being relieved, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota for duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. Post Chaplain Charles L. Hequembourg, United States Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, Oregon, and ordered to Camp Douglass, Utah Territory, for duty.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Engineer L. H. Slosson is ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Assistant Engineer Henry Herwig is ordered to the Canandaigua, at Key West; Chief Engineer L. J. Meed is detached from the Tuscarora, and ordered to return home and await orders; Passed Assistant Engineer C. Andrade is detached from the navy-yard at Mare Island and ordered to the Tuscarora; Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony is detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard; Assistant Engineer George C. Wilson is detached from the Canandaigua, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: George A. Parker, at Lewiston, Me.; Mrs. Lydia Henderson, at Keene, N. H.; Henry Pope, at Milton, Mass.; Samuel S. Gleason, at Watertown, Mass.; Jacob A. Woodmancy, at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; John Gibson, at Carrollton, Mo.; Samuel Frodsham, at Savannah, Mo.; Mrs. Margaret Sillyman, at Pottsville, Penn.; George W. Merrick, at Wellsboro, Penn.; Robert Love, at Plymouth, Penn.; John Taylor, at Richmond, Ky., and P. Tibbetts, at Santa Barbara, Cal.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over New-England and the Middle States, with easterly winds and rain on the coast northeast of Central New Jersey. Southeasterly winds and clear weather prevail over the South Atlantic States and the lower lakes. The pressure is quite low in Iowa, accompanying rainy weather and opposing fresh winds. Southerly winds, with cloudy weather, prevail in the South-west. The river has fallen somewhat at Vicksburg and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the lower lakes increasing easterly winds, falling barometer, clear followed by cloudy weather and light rain.

Over the upper lakes falling, followed by rising barometer, south-east to north-east and north-west winds, cloudy and rainy weather, with lower temperature.

Over the Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

Over the Western Gulf States falling barometer, stationary temperature, southerly winds, cloudy weather, followed by cool northerly winds in the north-west portion.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west rising barometer, lower temperature, north-west winds, cloudy and clearing weather.

Over New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States stationary or falling barometer, south-easterly winds, stationary temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Grand Haven, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	59°	66°	3:30 P. M.	80°	68°
6 A. M.	60°	67°	6 P. M.	71°	66°
9 A. M.	70°	69°	9 P. M.	68°	64°
12 M.	72°	69°	12 P. M.	68°	63°

Average temperature yesterday.......66½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......68½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The house of Col. M. A. Harwood, of Littleton, Mass., over a century old, was burned to the ground on Thursday, together with the carriage-house and carriages. The barn, containing sixty or seventy tons of hay and thirty tons of grain, with valuable live stock, was saved. Loss, $15,000; insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The barn and sheds of C. F. Chase, at Hampton Falls, N. H., were burned on Thursday evening. It is supposed that the fire was the work of tramps. Loss, $1,200.

A dwelling house in Fair Haven, Mass., belonging to Mrs. Barnabas Ewer and occupied by Charles P. Harding, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $4,000; insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

Kingsland & Sons' paper mills at Yanticaw, near Passaic, caught fire yesterday morning from the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp, and in a short time was entirely destroyed, together with a quantity of valuable machinery, with which it was stocked. The loss is estimated at $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Kingsland's paper mill in Franklin, N. J., was destroyed by fire late on Thursday night. Loss over $5,000. Over 150 workmen have been thrown out of employment.

MAINE ELECTION RETURNS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 18.—The official returns received at the *Journal* office, from all but seventy-nine mostly small towns and plantations in the State, give Dingley 49,768 votes, and Titcomb 39,018. Dingley's majority, 10,750. This majority will not materially change by the complete returns.

MINING STOCKS QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The following are the latest Mining Stocks quotations:

Gould and Curry, 24½; Yellow Jacket, 110; Best and Belcher, 38½; Belcher, 46¼; California, 44½; Exchequer, 110; Ophir, 29¾.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

[BY PROF. F. A. P. BARNARD.]

DENSITY OF HYDROGEN IN COMBINATION.

The avidity with which certain metals, as palladium, sodium, and iron, absorb hydrogen is well known. The hydrogen thus absorbed forms a proper alloy with the metal absorbing it. Since, according to Graham, the elementary metals in alloys preserve the densities belonging to them when uncombined, it follows that, by comparing the ascertained density of any given metal with that of the same metal alloyed with hydrogen, it is possible to deduce the density of hydrogen itself in the solid state—a state to which it is impossible to reduce it by pressure or by reduction of temperature, or by both combined. This method has been applied by Messrs. L. Troost and P. Hautefeuille in the case of alloys of hydrogen with palladium and sodium; and the results are briefly stated in a recent number of *Les Mondes*. These experimenters found the density of palladium saturated with hydrogen to be 11.06, while that of the palladium itself, previously to the experiment, was 12.0. From these data, combined with the increase of weight consequent upon the absorption of the gas, they deduced a density for hydrogen in the solid state of 0.62. A similar experiment made with sodium having an original density of 0.970, and a density, when alloyed with hydrogen, of 0.959, gave, for the hydrogen in combination, a computed density of 0.630. The two determinations very nearly agree, and the mean of them, viz., 0.625, may be taken as the probable density, which would give to hydrogen in the solid form a specific gravity somewhat above that of lithium, which is 0.50.

EFFECT OF HYDROGEN IN IMPAIRING THE TENACITY OF IRON.

Iron or steel wire which has been acted on superficially by sulphuric acid is usually found to be altered in its properties. Its weight is increased, its tenacity is injured, so that, though originally soft and flexible, it easily breaks; and when a freshly-broken end is moistened by the tongue it effervesces as if acted on by a mineral acid. These effects after a time disappear. Prof. Osborne Reynolds, of Manchester, has ascertained that they are owing to the absorption of hydrogen generated during the chemical reaction which takes place when the wire is immersed in the acid. He found that, if an iron tube, closed at one end, be immersed in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, hydrogen passes through the walls of the tube into the interior, and may be collected by attaching an india-rubber tube to the open end of the iron one, and passing it under a gas-holder. Prof. Reynolds concludes that, whenever iron undergoes oxidation under water, it becomes saturated with hydrogen, and thus loses tenacity—an important consideration in the case of iron steam-boilers or iron ships.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON GERMINATION.

It has hitherto been believed that a temperature of 150° Faranheit or upward is sufficient to destroy the germinative principle in wheat. Some experiments by Krasan, described in the *Chemical Central-Blatt*, of Leipzig, show that this is a mistake. In these experiments it was found that wheat thoroughly dried by very slow heat, with the help of calcium chloride, retained its capacity for germination unimpaired after being subjected to the temperature of boiling water for several hours. It need hardly be said, however, that this cannot be true of wheat which has not been dried. Boiling water promptly destroys the principle of life in all organisms which it can penetrate.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS OF FOOD.

The bodies of animals in a state of health, though chiefly composed of organic substances, contain nevertheless always certain inorganic salts, either in combination or in solution. The soft parts of the bodies are here intended, and not the bones, which are, of course, largely composed of inorganic matter. Mr. J. Forster has recently described in the *Zeitschrift für Biologie* some interesting experiments on the effect of gradually reducing the quantity of these salts in the system, by feeding animals with food of an entirely nutritious description, but completely deprived of such salts. The food employed consisted of albumen, starch, and fat, with entirely pure water. Animals thus treated suffer gradual derangements of the functions of various important organs, which derangements go on until the power of assimilation of the food taken is so far reduced as to prevent the proper repair of the ordinary waste of the system. The natural consequence of this would be to produce decline or death. But death usually ensues before it could be brought about by a cause so slowly acting, since the deficiency of salts, by arresting some of the processes necessary to life, precipitates the destruction of the organism before it could perish by exhaustion. Exhaustion is the effect produced upon the muscles by withholding salts, but in the nerves there appear, first, increased excitability, and then paralysis of the nerve centres. The quantity of salts necessary in the food is less than has heretofore been supposed, but further experiments are necessary to determine its exact amount.

INK THAT WILL NOT THICKEN NOR MOLD.

The *Moniteur des Products Chimiques* gives a recipe from Messrs. Suyerbuyk & Koning for making an ink which shall have the good qualities above mentioned. The essential components are those of common ink, viz., infusion of nut-galls and ferrous sulphate, (photo-sulphate of iron,) but the nut-galls are to be infused in alcohol, (say half a pound of the first in powder to a pint of the second at 82° Baume,) and digested for twenty-four hours at a low temperature; and the infusion is then to be slowly mingled with a solution of about three ounces of the sulphate and an equal quantity of gum arabic in a pint of water. After the mixture has stood a week, add a few drops of vanadic acid. This ink will always flow freely, and will form no sediment.

EFFECT OF COAL-GAS ON PLANTS.

It has long been believed that the effect of the escape of coal-gas from leaking mains is injurious to shade-trees in cities. The *Chemical Central-Blatt* gives the results of a series of experiments by Mr. J. Boehm, designed to test the action of this gas on growing plants. Of ten plants in pots, (varieties of fuchsia and salvia,) among the roots of which coal-gas was conducted through openings in the bottoms of the pots, seven died in four months. To show that the plants were not killed by the direct action of the gas, but by the poisoning of the soil, seeds were sown in earth through which for a long period of time gas had passed for an hour or two daily. The rootlets put forth by these seeds remained very short, and soon rotted. A healthy plant having been transplanted into such soil, perished in ten days. The author thinks that the frequency with which the shade-trees in cities decline and die without obvious cause may be explained by these facts; but the remedy which he proposes, which is to inclose all street gas-pipes within larger tubes having openings to the air, through which ventilation may be maintained, is one involving too large a necessary expenditure to recommend itself to gas companies.

COPPER CONDUCTORS OBJECTIONABLE FOR DRINKING WATER.

It appears from experiments detailed by Mr. E. Reichards, in the *Archiv der Pharmacie* for June, that water in contact with copper takes up a sufficient quantity of the metal to be injurious. The amount absorbed was found in certain cases to be as great as seven or eight parts of copper to one million of water. As in the case of lead, the degree of contamination increases with the duration of the contact, and whenever copper pipes are employed to convey water for drinking or for culinary purposes, the water which may have been standing in them should be completely discharged before drawing for use.

DEPOSIT OF SALT IN THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

At a session of the French Academy of Sciences in June last, Mr. De Lesseps communicated to that body a description of a remarkable deposit of salt found in the excavations made for the Suez Canal, at the bottom of the Bitter Lakes. The deposit is twenty kilometres (12.4 miles) long, five kilometres (3.1 miles) wide, and about thirteen metres (43 feet) thick at maximum. It is formed by the interstratification of salt and sand, the salt strata varying from ten to thirty centimetres (4 inches to 1 foot) in thickness. Mr. De Lesseps refers the commencement of this formation to the period when there were two navigable canals across the isthmus, of the former existence of which certain passages of ancient writers, as he thinks, furnish evidence. [If Mr. De Lesseps means that two canals across the isthmus ever existed at the same time, nothing is less probable. If he means that the same canal, after having been long abandoned and allowed to fill up, was subsequently reopened, the statement is in conformity with such historical evidences as exist, and such observed facts as have been heretofore reported.]

At the early period here referred to the soil of the isthmus between the lakes and the Red Sea, which he thinks has since been raised by a general upheaval of the earth, was below the level of this sea; and there was an artificial barrier, with a lock, at Suez, designed to exclude the waters, of which he supposes the mean level to have been three metres (ten feet) higher than that of the isthmus at this point. When the third successor of the Caliph Omar attempted, by closing the canal, to deprive the Arabs, then in a state of insurrection, of the grain of Egypt, the water of the Bitter Lakes evaporated, and left the first or lower stratum of salt in its bed. Afterward some unusually high tide, such as Mr. De Lesseps states that he himself had seen twenty years ago, filled the basin anew; and by a second evaporation another stratum was formed. It is necessary only to suppose a succession of these processes to account for the entire deposit. This immense salt bed is exposed for a considerable distance in the bottom of the Suez Canal, and is slowly dissolving in the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas now admitted to it. The recent filling of the extensive lake basin here referred to with water has singularly modified the climate of the surrounding desert. The largely-increased surface evaporation is the occasion of frequent rains, though rains were previously almost unknown.

Apparently the hypothesis of Mr. De Lesseps of a geological upheaval in the region of the isthmus, within a period of not more than two or three thousand years earlier than the present, cannot be maintained. Other causes, such as the action of the waves, may long before have formed a bar cutting off the lake basin from the Red Sea, of which that basin may have been earlier a part, precisely as similar accumulations of sand have been formed along the whole southern coast of the United States, and along the south shore of Long Island; and supposing this to be true, the excessive tides imagined by Mr. de Lesseps may have done the rest. This hypothesis would also afford sufficient time for the formation of so thick a deposit, which could hardly be the case if the origin is to be referred to a period more recent than that of the Caliph Omar—that is to say, to a point of time less than thirteen hundred years distant in the past. Moreover, no geological upheaval in the region of the isthmus can have been so purely local as not to affect the valley of the Nile, which has very certainly not been so recently disturbed; while the critical examination made with the spirit level by Prof. Piazzi Smyth, of the bed-surfaces of the huge sockets, ten or fifteen feet square, cut in the solid rock to receive the corner-stones of the great pyramid of Gizeh, preserved as they have been uninjured for centuries by the accumulated overlying sands, shows that they are still as truly horizontal as they could be made by the most accomplished engineering skill of the present day, and that, therefore, they have not been altered in position for more than 4,000 years.

Mr. De Lesseps presented to the Academy an enormous block of the salt from this deposit to illustrate his description.

COMETARY PHYSICS.

The question of the constitution of comets, always one of deep interest, has recently attracted especially the attention of physicists and astronomers, in consequence of the largely increased facilities for its study afforded by the spectroscope. Unfortunately, since this instrument became a power in the hands of observers, no very brilliant comet has made its appearance, unless we except the bright comet of the present year, called Coggia's, which cannot, however, be ranked higher that a comet of the third or fourth order of brilliancy. The beautiful comet of Donati, which occupied so long the evening sky during the Autumn of 1858, and the less remarkable, but still very beautiful one of 1861, came in what Mr. Lockyer calls "the pre-spectroscopic age;" for though the instrument was then very well known, its uses, and especially its astronomical uses, had not by any means come to be well understood. As yet but few of the observations which have doubtless been made during the past Summer upon the chemical constitution of Coggia's comet have been made public. Those which have appeared confirm, in general, the results of observations on less conspicuous bodies of the kind made previously—viz., that comets shine by their own light, and that their trains consist, or consist in part, of incandescent vapor. As to the chemical nature of this vapor, some opinions more definite than have yet been reached will probably be arrived at when the results secured by all the observers shall be brought together and compared. The actual state of knowledge on this subject is summed up in a communication to *Nature*, as recently as in July last, by Mr. Lockyer, who shares with Mr. Huggins and Father Secchi the reputation of being foremost in the rank of spectroscopic authorities at present in Europe.

The earliest observations made upon a comet with the spectroscope were made in 1864 by Donati. He found the spectrum to be discontinuous, presenting three bright bands; but he made no effort to determine to what elementary substance or substances these bands belonged. In 1866 Mr. Huggins attempted such a determination, and came to the conclusion that comets might be composed, as he then supposed the nebulæ to be composed, of nitrogen; since in the spectrum of the comet of that year, there was a single line which very nearly, if not altogether, coincided with one of the brightest lines of the element just mentioned. In 1868, however, the idea of nitrogen [illegible] was abolished, as that of nitrogen [illegible] and the three bands (of Donati) which were again observed in the comets of that year, were found to coincide with those of olefiant gas (a hydro-carbon.) Hence it was suggested by Mr. Huggins that comets probably consist of carbon vapor. He did not attempt to evade the objection, sure to suggest itself, that carbon is one of the least vaporable of all the elements. He says: "The great fixity of carbon seems, indeed, to raise some difficulty in the way of accepting the apparently obvious inference of these prismatic observations. Some comets have approached the sun sufficiently near to acquire a temperature high enough to convert carbon into vapor. Indeed, for these comets a body of great fixity seems to be necessary. * * If the substance of the comet be taken to be pure carbon, it would appear that the nucleus had been condensed from the gaseous state in which it existed at some former period." The difficulties in the way of this hypothesis are not removed by these suggestions of Mr. Huggins. Some comets, it is true, (not many) have approached the sun nearly enough to have become vaporized by his heat, even though they had been composed of solid carbon; but there remains the fact, which this hypothesis does not meet, that the tails of these same comets have been largely developed long before they were near enough to be so acted upon, and while they were more distant than the inferior planets, and even than the earth itself. Hydro-carbons are more volatile; but here arises the almost equally great difficulty that no vapor or gas can be incandescent except at an enormously high temperature—a temperature as high, perhaps, as is required to volatilize carbon. About a year ago there was published in *Nature* a critical examination, by Dr. Vogel, of all the observations which have been made spectroscopically upon comets since those of Donati, in 1864. Only nine such bodies had presented themselves within this period sufficiently conspicuous to be examined; and of all these it must be said that they were, at best, but faint and difficult. The conclusions of Vogel are cited by Mr. Lockyer in the article before us substantially as follows: Of the nine, one (1870) is unavailable for the present discussion, since we have no ascertained positions of the bright lines in its spectrum. The spectra of five out of the remaining eight show no agreement with the hydro-carbon spectrum. As to one, (the comet of Encke, of which the last return was in 1871,) the observations of different observers were discordant. The comet II. of 1867, and also II. of 1868, showed a probable coincidence between the bright lines of their spectra and those of the volatile hydro-carbons. Dr. Vogel, therefore, doubts whether carbon is a principal or a usual constituent of comets, and concludes by saying: "I think we should content ourselves with the deduction that a portion of the light emitted by comets is its own light, and is very probably from glowing gas."

In this view Mr. Lockyer agrees with Dr. Vogel, but he proceeds further to discuss the probable temperature of comets in a manner which seems to be inconsistent with the hypothesis of *glowing gas*. The spectrum of the nucleus, he observes, is deficient in blue rays, and he quotes from Vogel, Zenker, and Schmidt, corroborating testimony to the same effect. But this is equivalent to saying that the spectrum is that of an incandescent body at a low temperature. Dr. Zenker is even of opinion that there must be water vapor in the comets, since they have a color such as the sunlight gives when it has passed through a considerable thickness of such vapor. This, if true, would argue a low temperature indeed; since the elements of watery vapor are dissociated at temperatures which we can easily create artificially. But Dr. Vogel dismisses this hypothesis, and imputes the yellowish or yellowish-red color of the nucleus to the comparatively low temperature of the solid body itself. And Mr. Lockyer says to the same effect: "Dr. Zenker attributes to absorption the effect which I ascribe to defective radiation, and if it should be determined that the spectrum of the nucleus is truly deficient in blue rays, then a great point will be gained, *for its temperature must be low*." In further support of this view Mr. Lockyer quotes Angstrom as holding that the same element, with different molecular arrangements, might give different spectra, and Roscoe and Schuster as having recently proved that sodium and potassium vapors, besides the well-known spectra given by them at high temperatures, have other spectra, shown only when the temperature is comparatively low. These last mentioned spectra are, moreover, channeled-space spectra and not line spectra, and in this respect show a remarkable resemblance to the spectra of comets. If all the elements are capable of giving, under different conditions, spectra differing in like manner as the different spectra of sodium and potassium, (and Mr. Lockyer believes this to be true, and that he has himself already added to the list,) and if comets are bodies of low temperature, then the spectra of comets will generally be found to be channeled spectra and not line spectra, but the proof will still remain that they are self-luminous, and are in a large degree composed of incandescent gases or vapors. To ascertain their chemical constitution on this hypothesis, there would seem to be necessary a new series of experimental investigations upon the spectra of the several elements, in order to discover the changes which they are liable to undergo with changes of temperature.

As to the Coggia comet, the observations thus far published have added little to previous knowledge. Mr. Lockyer notices once more the defect of blue light in the spectrum of the nucleus, and seems to see it scintillating with short bright lines which he has not identified. Mr. Rayet, of Paris, remarks that the three bands of Donati, instead of terminating abruptly on the side of the more refrangible rays, as has been the case in former instances, are bounded by sharp lines on both sides, a fact he has never noticed before, and which is especially remarkable in the present, in the middle and most luminous band. Mr. Ranyard, of London, states that the light of the comet's tail exhibits scarcely any signs of polarization, thus furnishing an additional proof that it is emitted by the body itself, and is not reflected, or is only to a very slight degree reflected, from the sun.

ELECTRO-TORSION, OR THE TWISTING OF AN IRON BAR BY THE ACTION OF ELECTRIC CURRENTS.

The London *Philosophical Magazine* for July contains a synopsis of a recent communication made to the Royal Society by George Gore, Esq., on a new and remarkable phenomenon in the action of electricity upon iron, which consists in the very perceptible twisting of a bar of this metal by the joint effect of currents passing through it longitudinally, and passing round it in the insulated wire of an enveloping helix. The twist may be made so great as to exceed even a quarter of a revolution, and its amount is rendered very conspicuous by means of an index twenty inches long, suitably attached to the end of the bar. The combined influence of both currents is necessary to produce the torsion. Either current singly produces only the ordinary effect of magnetizing the bar, either transversely or longitudinally, without altering its figure. The direction of torsion is definitely related to the directions of the currents producing it. Calling the twist of an ordinary screw a right-handed torsion, the following law may be stated: When the axial current flows from a south pole toward a north pole, the torsion is right-handed; when from a north pole toward a south pole, the torsion is left-handed. If both the currents be reversed, therefore, the torsion remains unaltered; but if either be reversed separately the direction of the torsion is reversed likewise.

When the currents are not simultaneous but successive, torsion is produced, but in a lesser degree. This appears to be owing to the fact that the first current leaves a residuary magnetism in the bar, which conspires with that produced by the succeeding current; the effect being similar to that which would be due to a very much feebler simultaneous current. The torsion produced by a coil current may thus be used as a test of the residuary effect of an axial current, and that produced by an axial current may similarly serve to detect, and perhaps to measure, ordinary magnetism in a bar. The torsional influence is uniformly distributed throughout the length of the bar subjected to experiment.

No torsional effects were observed with rods of platinum, silver, copper, tin, lead, or, in general, any metals or other substances not magnetizable; but nickel rods appeared to be susceptible to the influence, though by no means to the same degree as rods of iron.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Bids for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers for the Post Office Department, for four years from Oct. 1, proximo, were opened at noon to-day by Postmaster General Jewell. There were seven bidders, as follows: Woolworth & Graham, George F. Nesbitt & Co., and George H. Reay, New-York; Gill & Hayes and the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.; W. R. Ladd, of Holyoke, Mass.; and the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn. There were twenty kinds of envelopes enumerated in the schedule, and it will require some time and a close calculation to ascertain who is actually the lowest bidder, although appearances indicate that Ladd's figures are lowest.

Before opening the bids the Postmaster General announced that he had received a note from Mr. Reay, contractor for the past four years, offering, in case he was not successful as a bidder, to turn over to the party to whom the contract was awarded all his machinery, tools, and fixtures pertaining, to the manufacture of stamped envelopes, together with the unexpired leases of the buildings used in such manufactures, and, as far as he can, the entire organized force of skilled workmen and employes, so that there should be no delay in supplying the regular demand of the department. He would dispose of the whole at a reasonable price, viz., $200,000.

Mr. Martin, representing Nesbitt & Co., said for his firm that they were, if awarded the contract, ready to go on without assistance from Mr. Reay.

The Postmaster General said he thought it proper to make this unofficial announcement as there had been criticism upon the short time allowed to prepare machinery owing to the rejection of former bids.

When the bid of the Morgan Envelope Company was reached, it was found to be unsigned.

Gen. Jeffries, on behalf of Mr. Reay, and Mr. Martin for his firm, objected to its being received as a bid, but the Postmaster General decided to have it read, and leave the question of informality for future consideration, against which the people above-named entered a protest.

Mr. Morgan offered to sign now, but was not allowed to do so, the time for filing having passed.

The official award will probably be made to-morrow.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18.—A large number of letters have recently been received from grain men in various parts of the State, and nearly every one of them contains a contradiction of the early estimates in regard to the extent of the wheat crop. It is alleged that the general yield will fall very far below the published estimates of gentlemen who have given the matter attention. The crop in the near vicinity of St. Paul is reported heavier than anywhere else in the State, and the threshing-machines are already dispelling the expectations of the total crop of 25,000,000 bushels in Minnesota for the year 1874.

CONVENTION OF MACHINISTS AND BLACKSMITHS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18.—The International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths assembled at the Court-house yesterday and comprised a large number of delegates, representing about 50,000 machinists and blacksmiths of the United States and Canada. The President, John Fehrenbatch, delivered the annual address. The business to-day will consist chiefly of the reports of committees and the discussion of amendments to the constitution.

THE GREAT BUTLER OIL DISTRICT.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 18.—The *Courier* publishes to-day an itemized and elaborate report of the great Butler oil district, covering the entire production of the country south and west of Pittsburg. The figures have all been collected by going over each farm and taking the records of each well in detail. The summary gives at present 596 producing wells, and 81 wells now drilling. There are 1,076 engineers employed. The working capital invested is $1,859,000. The daily production of oil in this district is 15,548 barrels, which is a large decrease since the 1st of August last.

FORGERY BY AN INSURANCE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Before Recorder Given, to-day, William D. Halfman, President of the Central Insurance Company, had a hearing upon a charge of forgery and conspiracy in raising certain stock certificates of various railroads, and after hearing the testimony he was held in $20,000 bail to answer a charge of forgery and conspiracy to defraud the Government, and violate the insurance laws of the State.

A BEREAVED FATHER'S ACT.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 18.—Mr. Anderson, father of two of the six young men drowned near Niagara about two months ago, by the capsizing of the yacht Foam, purchased the ill-fated vessel and destroyed her by fire in the harbor last night.

THE WELLSBORO BANK ROBBERY.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following bonds, belonging to S. X. Billings, of Gaines, Tioga County, Penn., were stolen from the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Penn., on the night of the 16th inst.: Union Pacific Railroad bonds, Nos. 12,276, 12,277, 12,278, 12,279, 11,607, 11,608, 11,609, 24,202, 21,327, 24,084, coupon bonds of $1,000 each. Also Pacific sevens, guaranteed by the State of Missouri, Nos. 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 1,021, 1,022, coupon bonds of $1,000 each.

AN INEBRIATED THIEF.

Edward Hogan was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that Officer Farrel, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested Hogan for being grossly intoxicated while driving a horse and wagon on Thursday night, in Eleventh street, near Avenue C. When brought to the station-house the prisoner could not account for the possession of the horse and wagon, and was locked up. Later on in the night Michael Tuite, of No. 381 Second avenue, appeared and testified that a horse and wagon were stolen from him on the corner of Broome and Mercer streets. On being shown that in which Hogan was found he at once identified it as his property.

THE TRANSATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP CONFERENCE.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning the agents of the principal transatlantic steam-ship companies met at No. 29 Broadway to consider the subject of equal rates for tickets by all lines from New York to Liverpool. It was well known to the members of the conference that the representative of the Cunard Line held the balance of power, and, as the agent of that line was away on a pleasure-trip, the conference was forced to adjourn until Monday morning. It is generally conceded on all sides that the only thing necessary to effect cheap transportation for freight and passengers is for each line to take advantage of the general demoralization, and secure as much of both as possible for itself. As the case stands at present, if one company breaks the rule and sells tickets at lower rates, all the companies must come to similar prices. The statement published in THE TIMES of yesterday that the National Line had sold tickets to Queenstown and Liverpool at $8, was incorrect. The reporter who wrote it was imposed upon by the agent of another line, who, it is said, was applying the experience of his own company to the National Line for reasons that are doubtless well known to himself.

ARKANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND THE STATE DEBT.

From a Special Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Monday, Sept. 7, 1874.

To-day, after a session of fifty-seven days, the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas adjourns and submits the result of its labors to be voted on by the people on the 13th of October. In a part of its work the outside world is interested—I mean that part in relation to the indebtedness of the State, the evidences of which are for the most part held by citizens of other States. When the Convention first met, a large majority of the delegates were in favor of direct repudiation, so far as most of the bonded indebtedness of the State was concerned. The Democratic ring at the capital were opposed to this for two reasons. The first was, some of them held a part of the bonds; and the second, they feared the open adoption of such a policy would prejudice their case before Congress when the Investigation Committee reported. On the 17th of July, three days after the organization of the Convention, Mr. Fishback, a delegate from Sebastian County, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, By the schedule of the Constitution of Arkansas, reconstructed under military auspices in 1868, three men, to wit, James L. Hodges, Joseph Brooks, and Thomas M. Bowen, were charged with such absolute control of the election upon the ratification of that Constitution as virtually conferred upon them the power to ratify it, irrespective of the wishes or votes of the people of the State; and

Whereas, This Constitution, as is now admitted, was not, in point of fact, ratified by a majority of the votes cast at the election, but was falsely so declared by the above-named three men "under the provisions of the schedule of the Constitution;" and

Whereas, The voters of the State were not, and, in the nature of things, could not possibly be, aware of the passage of the last act of Congress, amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," which did not become a law until four days before the election for ratification of the Constitution, and therefore a large number of them voted under the provisions of former acts of Congress, and accordingly did not vote either for or against the officers provided for in the Constitution; and

Whereas, Under this confusion of acts, a Legislature, representing a still smaller minority than the Constitution itself, and composed in a large measure of men who were entire strangers alike to the people and the counties they pretended to represent, was foisted upon the people of Arkansas by a small minority, who, under the forms of law and under the cloak of patriotism, proceeded to perpetuate their power and plunder the State by putting the voice of the majority under restraint; and

Whereas, The people of Arkansas, thus despoiled of their right to any part or lot in the government of the State, and thus under duress, are by no possible implication parties to any act of the State Government thus usurped, and of which they have been the helpless victims since its inauguration; and

Whereas, During the long period in which the people of Arkansas have been under such duress a large number of State bonds have been issued by the usurping State authorities, to wit:

Of what are known as "Holford bonds"....$1,370,000
Of what are called State aid railroad bonds.. 5,350,000
Of levee bonds.......... 3,000,000

All of which were not only issued contrary to the wishes of the people, but were tainted with fraud; and

Whereas, The condition of Arkansas was, during this period, patent to all the world, and there can, therefore, exist no such thing as an innocent holder of any of these bonds; and

Whereas, The people of the State have not only received no valuable consideration for these enormous loans of its credit, but absolute injury instead; and

Whereas, They have paid upon the fraudulently funded "Holford bonds," within the past six years, a larger amount of interest than both principal and interest of the debt justly due and owing amounts; therefore

Resolved, by the people of Arkansas, in convention assembled, That while the State of Arkansas would, under no circumstances, repudiate any honest debt, or even any dishonest debt for which she had received a valuable consideration, she yet feels under no sort of obligation, moral or equitable, to pay any part of these fraudulent bonds; and it is the duty of this body to prevent, by constitutional provision, any subsequent legislature from ever levying a tax or making an appropriation for the payment of either the principal or interest of the same or any part thereof.

The resolutions were referred on the 18th. The *Gazette*, the ring organ, then commenced to make war on the ideas advanced by Fishback, and all the power of a well-constructed lobby was brought to bear against the resolutions, so that when they came up they were defeated. Brought up in another form, they were again beaten; and, finally, on the 4th of September, Mr. Fishback brought forward the following as a part of the schedule:

SEC. —. That at the election for or against the ratification of the Constitution, the electors shall have written or printed on their ballots, in addition to the name or names of their candidates and the words For Constitution, or Against Constitution, the words For Article —, or Against —, and the returning officers shall certify the vote for and against said article in the same manner that the vote For Constitution and Against Constitution is required to be certified; and if a majority of those voting at said election vote for said article it shall become a part and parcel of this Constitution, with the same force and effect of any other articles of said Constitution, which said article shall be as follows: "In justice alike to the people of Arkansas and to her honest creditors, the General Assembly shall have no power ever to levy any tax or to make any appropriation to pay either the principal or interest, or any part thereof, of the following illegal and fraudulent bonds of Arkansas, or any part thereof, to wit: Railroad aid bonds issued, or that may be hereafter issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of railroads,' approved July 21, A. D. 1868; levee bonds issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, entitled 'An act providing for the building and repairing of the public levees of the State, and for other purposes,' approved March 16, A. D. 1869, and the supplemental act thereto, approved April 12, A. D. 1869, and the amended act, entitled 'An act providing for the building and repairing of the public levees of the State,' approved March 28, A. D. 1871, and the bonds issued under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, entitled 'An act to provide for the funding of the public debt of the State,' approved April 6, A. D. 1869, and numbered from 491 to 1,860, inclusive, being the 'funding bonds' delivered to F. W. Caper, and commonly known as the 'Holford bonds,' and any law or act levying such tax or making such appropriation, or authorizing the same to be made, shall be void."

This was rejected by a vote of 52 to 28, and immediately afterward Mr. Barnes, one of the few Republicans in the convention, offered the following:

The faith and credit of the State of Arkansas are pledged to the payment of all bonds issued under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of railroads," approved July 1, 1868, of all bonds issued under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the funding of the public debt of the State," approved April 6, 1869, and of all bonds issued under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the building and repairing of the public levees of the State," approved March 16, 1869, and all acts amendatory thereof or amendatory thereto, and the Auditor of State shall annually, on the first day of September in each and every year, by computation, ascertain the amount of money required to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and to meet the principal at maturity of the bonds; and when the amount shall be so ascertained the Auditor of State shall notify the County Clerks of the different counties of the rate per cent. necessary to pay said interest and create a fund sufficient to pay the principal at the maturity of the bonds, and the same shall be placed on the taxbooks of said county and collected in the same manner as other taxes and paid over to the State Treasurer."

The yeas and nays were ordered, as follows: Yeas, 77; nays, 9.

The decided vote by which Mr. Fishback's resolution was rejected would seem to indicate that the convention did not intend to repudiate; but the tabling, by a still more decided vote, of Barnes' section indicated precisely the opposite conclusion.

To arrive at the facts as to whether the convention intended to repudiate, we must look at its action in other matters. And first, let us see the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the State, with the interest thereon. This is as follows:

		Interest.	Annual Interest.
Funded debt.....	$5,106,000	6 per cent.	$306,360
Railr'd aid bonds.	5,300,000	7 per cent.	371,000
Levee bonds.....	2,063,000	7 per cent.	144,410
Bonds of 1873.....	300,000	7 per cent.	21,000
Baxter war bonds	200,000	10 per cent.	20,000
Total bond'd debt.	$12,969,000	Ye'rly interest.	$862,760

An ordinance of the convention prohibits the Legislature from levying a tax of more than *one per cent. for all purposes*. The last assessment of real and personal property in the State made the value $100,000,000. The one being made now will reduce this valuation to $70,000,000, so that the maximum tax that can then be collected will be $700,000. If the maximum should be levied and collected in currency, it would take more than the entire sum to pay the interest on the public debt. But not a dollar of their taxes for years to come will be collected in currency, for, besides the bonded debt given above, the State has a floating debt in the shape of Auditor's warrants, State scrip, and Treasurer's certificates, of at least two millions of dollars, which it will take three years to absorb by taxation. Besides this, the last interest paid was on the funded debt in July, 1872, and on the railroad aid bonds in October, 1872, not a dollar of interest having been paid since the inauguration of Baxter, and there will be due, in the shape of unpaid interest, on the 1st of January next, $1,766,015.

To correct some false impressions as to the manner in which this debt was created, I will give a brief review of its creation. In 1868, when the Republican Party came into power, it found an old debt made in 1838 and 1840 which, with the unpaid interest up to that time, amounted to $5,106,000. Recognizing that "honesty was the best policy," the Legislature funded this debt, issued new bonds and redeemed the old ones. They paid the interest regularly on these bonds until Mr. Baxter came into office, since which time, as above stated, it has been unpaid, as it was under the old Democratic rule. At the same time there were only eighty miles of an unfinished railroad, between this city and Memphis, in the State, forty miles built subject to overflow, being in the swamp from Memphis west, and fifty miles from this place to White River, with a gap of forty-five miles, which rendered both ends of the road useless. In view of this the Legislature passed what is known as "the Railroad Aid law," by which any road having ten miles of road graded and tied was entitled to ten thousand dollars per mile of State bonds if the road had received a grant of land from the United States, and fifteen thousand dollars per mile if no grant had been made. These are as absolutely State bonds, and the faith and credit of the State are as much pledged for the payment of the interest on them and their redemption, as for the funded debt. Under the operation of this law we now have in the State, instead of *eighty, seven hundred and twenty-five* miles of railroad, and the eighty miles previously built has been put in good condition, and in this manner the railroad debt has been created. The levee bonds were issued and used for the purpose their name indicates, to build and improve levees and reclaim swamp and overflowed lands.

If the action of the convention given above does not mean repudiation I am unable to determine what it does mean. Possibly some of the unfortunate bondholders in your city may be able to tell whether it is or not when they apply for their semi-annual interest and find that it is not to be paid.

NATIONAL BANKS.

LARGE AMOUNT OF TAXES PAID BY THEM—STATEMENT BY THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 15.

It is recklessly asserted by a class of ignorant Democrats that the present national banking system is enormously expensive to the country, and that a greenback currency would be vastly cheaper, by reason of the interest saved on bonds. These demagogues either do not know, or else fail to state that national bank-notes are taxed, while greenbacks are not, and that the aggregate amount of taxes, State and national, paid by the banks is nearly as great as the amount of interest they receive on their bonds. Gen. Coburn has explained this matter very clearly in some of his recent speeches, but in order to stop the mouths of those who are trying to make political capital of it he addressed a letter to the Controller of Currency requesting explicit information on certain points. The following is the Controller's reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1874.

Hon. John Coburn.

SIR: Upon my return, after an absence of some days, I find your letter of the 15th ult. The statement of Sept. 30, 1869, was, I think, called for by the Controller under a resolution of Congress. That statement was compiled from returns from 1,641 national banks, and exhibited the amount of State taxation as follows: Taxes on real estate, $422,557 06; other taxation under State laws, $7,849,176 92; total, $8,271,733 98. Similar returns were also obtained for the year 1866—the amount of State taxation for that year being $7,949,451.

The banks paid a license tax, from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1871, of $5,539,289. The license and income taxes were subsequently repealed, and the only Government tax now collected from the banks is one per cent. annually on circulation, one-half per cent. annually on deposits, and one-half per cent. annually on capital not invested in United States bonds.

I inclose table exhibiting amount of taxes collected from these sources from the organization of the system to Jan. 1, 1874. No returns have been made by the national banks since 1869 in reference to the amount of taxation paid to the different States; but there is little doubt that the State taxation largely exceeds the amount of taxes collected by the United States.

There is no doubt that the taxes derived from national banks is at a much greater ratio than that obtained from any other species of capital. In many cases not only the capital, but the surplus of the bank is taxed, and in other cases bank shares are taxed at the market rate. While real estate and personal property, in almost all the States of the Union, are assessed at one-third, (or even less,) of their actual value, bank shares are, as a rule, assessed at their full par value, and in many instances at a still higher rate. Very respectfully,

JOHN J. KNOX, Controller.

ANNUAL TAXES PAID TO THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES BY NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1864 TO 1873.

Year.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Capital.	Total.
1864.	$287,740 45	$412,953 99	$55,631 63	$756,326 07
1865.	1,371,170 52	2,106,480 74	316,829 01	3,794,480 27
1866.	2,638,396 35	2,668,674 72	350,545 29	5,657,616 36
1867.	2,934,685 63	2,518,780 65	314,899 42	5,768,365 70
1868.	2,955,394 60	2,657,235 91	299,120 21	5,911,756 72
1869.	2,956,168 02	2,525,571 87	349,147 97	5,830,887 87
1870.	2,941,381 51	2,694,420 26	381,598 67	6,017,460 44
1871.	3,092,797 56	3,027,767 58	385,247 07	6,505,812 21
1872.	3,282,597 46	3,144,839 45	418,883 75	6,846,320 66
1873.	3,393,619 18	3,145,467 26	471,968 08	7,011,054 52
Ag...	25,853,951 28	24,902,252 43	3,343,877 10	54,100,080 81

It appears from the foregoing letter of the Controller that the total amount of State taxes paid by the national banks in 1869 was $8,271,833 98. No returns of State taxation have been received since that year, but it is now believed to be largely in excess of the amount collected by the United States. The taxes paid by the banks to the United States in 1873 amounted to $7,011,054 52; add $10,000,000 more for estimated State taxation, and we have in round numbers $17,000,000 as the aggregate taxes paid by the banks in 1873. Now the interest on $350,000,000 of bonds (the amount held by the banks) at six per cent. is $21,000,000 a year, leaving a difference of only $4,000,000 a year in favor of the banks as the excess of interest over taxes paid.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

LETTERS FROM SECRETARY BRISTOW AND SENATOR CONKLING.

Hon. B. H. Bristow and Senator Conkling have addressed the following replies to invitations to take part in the Republican canvass in Indiana:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Sept. 5, 1874.

Gen. Thomas J. Brady, Chairman of the Republican State Convention:

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 24th ult., with inclosures, and beg to advise you that my agreement with Col. Markland, to take part in the canvass in your State, was conditionally made, and upon further consideration of the subject I find that it will be impossible for me to leave here long enough to take any part in the Indiana campaign. The sole consideration restraining me from the acceptance of your polite invitation is the necessity of my presence here in connection with my official duties. It would give me much pleasure to mingle with the Republicans of Indiana, and to contribute whatever may be in my power toward the success of the party at the ensuing election; believing, as I do, that the highest and bests interests of the country can be served only by the maintainance of the principles upon which the Republican Party was formed, and by which it has been guided. At no time in the history of the country has it been more important to continue the party in power than at present. With my best wishes for your success at the forthcoming election in Indiana, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. BRISTOW.

LETTER FROM MR. CONKLING.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, renewing the invitation to visit Indiana and speak in your canvass, is received with printed matter inclosed. It would give me great pleasure to visit your State, and though I cannot flatter myself that beyond showing my good will I could aid you, yet most willingly would I do that and as much more as might be. I am, however, hopelessly beset with professional and other demands upon me, as was somewhat explained to Col. Markland when he was here. I beg you not to suppose that any difference in party creed, or lack of sympathy from any cause, has to do with my inability to accept the invitation which you give in such kind and flattering terms—far from it. Friends in Wisconsin have urged a like invitation, and for the same reasons I have been compelled to deline them also. A worse avowal was never made in the history of political parties in America than the Democracy so-called of Indiana has made, and with all my heart and strength I would oppose it, and would do everything lawful to uphold our ticket everywhere. In sound politics and honesty there is but one side to your canvass, and your people cannot be so heedless of their true interests as to suffer our opponents to boast the approval of one of the greatest of the States of such doctrines as they have uttered. With earnest wishes for your success, cordially yours,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

To Gen. Thos. J. Brady, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

ANOTHER FRENCH SAINT.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "A religious fête has just taken place in the pretty little village of Cudot, in the Department of the Yonne, where a couple of Bishops, the prefect, a large number of curés, monks, civil functionaries, &c., assembled to celebrate the canonization of a new saint, a shepherdess named Alpoix, who lived 600 years ago. She is said to have performed many miracles. However, the doings of the saint formed by no means the most attractive portion of the sermon preached on the occasion—a sermon in which free-thinkers were denounced, and the priests held up as shining lights. The preacher insisted that the recent disasters with which France had been overwhelmed were due to the above facts having been misunderstood, and he added that if France had been beaten in battle it was because she had deserved punishment from God. The patience with which this admonition was listened to reminds one of Voltaire saying: 'Let a priest ascend the pulpit and say to his congregation,' "You are a pack of scamps, and you were beaten at Rosbach and Ramilies because you neglected to take proper precautions," and he would be stoned. But let him say, 'You are a miserable set of fellows who neglected the Lord, and He therefore handed you over to the enemy,' and the congregation would hear him with respect.' And so it was at Cudot. 'Man,' cried the preacher, 'does not live by bread alone; he exists on that spiritual bread which gives strength. Remember that chosen band which ten times strewed the soil of the country with the dead bodies of the enemy. Well; I can affirm this, that with 100,000 Pontifical Zouaves France would have been victorious. It is that these men listen to the priest and go to confession.' The [illegible] when he thus spoke, must have forgotten the compliment which the Bishop of Orleans was bold enough in the Assembly to pay the German soldiers, both Catholics and Protestants, for the attention they paid to their religious duties during the invasion."

THE PRESS ON LOUISIANA.

FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BOURBONS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The people of Louisiana who have resorted to armed revolution have taken upon themselves a terrible responsibility. It is well nigh certain that another session of Congress would not have passed without a successful effort, in which the best and ablest Republicans were ready to join, to remove abuses under which tax-payers of some States are suffering. But now they have defied the laws, the courts, and public opinion, and taken the law into their own hands. It is impossible to say how far their own acts may put off the better day for which they long. No man can now say how great a revulsion of public opinion this armed revolt may produce. Its consequences may not be confined to Louisiana, but may reach to other Southern States as well. It is marvelous that even at this late day, Bourbons have not learned that the people of this country mean that the laws shall be enforced and obeyed, and will trample under foot any party or faction which, upon any pretext whatever, defies the law and resorts to violence. The mere threat of revolution did more in 1868 to overwhelm the Democratic Party than all other causes combined. If the people of the North are led to believe that there is on foot at the South a conspiracy to overthrow existing State Governments by armed revolution, the outburst of indignation against Bourbonism and its lawless methods will be swift and terrible. Most sincerely we pray, for the sake of the people of the South who have been so long led into calamities by desperate counsels, that this new outbreak may not assume such proportions as to cripple still longer the efforts of those who strive for removal of abuses, in that unhappy country, through peaceable and lawful methods. But we may rest assured that peace does not come through armed revolution, nor prosperity through the counsels of law-defying Bourbons.

THE PENALTY SHOULD FALL SWIFT AND SURE.

From the Troy Times.

Without attempting to discuss here the rightfulness of Kellogg's claim to Gubernatorial authority, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that his pretensions have been sustained for two years by the State and Federal courts, and also by the Federal Executive. He has been during those two years Governor, both *de jure* and *de facto*. The dignity of the government and the safety of republican institutions are involved in the suppression of Penn and his mob. Their operations are entirely outside of law, and in defiance of it. They have no more right to depose Kellogg by force than the Republicans had to resist the authority of John T. Hoffman after his inauguration as Governor of this State on the 1st of January, 1869. It was known to everybody that Hoffman was "counted in" by the agents of the Tammany Ring in the city of New-York, and that he had no just title to the office of Governor. That position belonged of right to John A. Griswold, who had unquestionably received a majority of the legal votes cast at the preceding general election. But Hoffman was permitted to take possession of the Governor's chair, nobody even suggesting the idea of using force to oust him. If Kellogg really be a usurper, as his enemies assert, he is in no respect a worse usurper than Hoffman was, and it is impossible that he can be surrounded by a more unconscionable gang of thieves and robbers than the men who constituted the Tweed Tammany Ring. The Republicans of the State of New-York were not tempted into violence by the outrage perpetrated upon them and upon democratic institutions. They submitted until the whirligig of time brought redress for their wrongs and punishment to the wrongdoers. A similar course was open to the Louisiana malcontents, but they have chosen instead the bloody path of revolution. The penalty should fall both swiftly and surely.

THE STRONG ARM OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

As a defiance of recognized authority and an open revolt against the existing Government, the New-Orleans revolutionists must be put down by the strong arm of the Government. There can be no question about this. There should be no delay in bringing the revolt to a sudden end. But it will be well to keep in mind that the revolt was among the business men and a class of citizens who have nothing to gain in a senseless and useless conflict with the Government. It will be proper to ask, when the mob shall have been driven off and order shall have been restored, whether it is not time that something should be done for a State which even Senator Carpenter said, a year ago, has been "trodden beneath the foot of a Federal Judge."

HARSH MEASURES THE ONLY SAFETY.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

If Gov. Kellogg has a sufficient force to quell the riot, which assumes the proportions and features of a rebellion, well and good. He need not fear that any objection will be made to the adoption of harsh measures. At the present moment New-Orleans is in the keeping of Gov. Kellogg. A band of assassins proposes to itself to murder the people he has sworn to protect. Let him avail himself promptly of all the powers God and nature have placed in his hands, and let him not spare the bloody-minded wretches who have already begun the work of slaughter. And if he fails, there is behind and above him the power of the Federal Government, and behind and above that the strength, the consciences, and the stern sense of justice of the American people.

FIRST DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From the Boston Globe.

There is but one course for the Government of the United States to take in view of the overthrow of the Government of the State of Louisiana, and that is to reinstate it at once, and protect it with the whole military force of the nation if necessary. There is need of a severe lesson to teach the people of New-Orleans that this is not a country of easy revolutions, in which a lawless mob, however respectable some of its members may be, can overturn the Government of a State, and set up another without regard to forms of law.

TWO OF THE KILLED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* supplies the following: "Capt. J. M. West, 'the printer,' who was killed in the street fight in New-Orleans Monday, was originally from Ohio. He left that State twenty-six years ago, for having, in the heat of passion, killed the foreman of a printing office in which he was employed, by a blow on the head with what, in the technical language of the craft, is called a 'sheeps-foot.' He went to Texas, and has always lived in dread of being reclaimed by the authorities of Ohio. In fact, his enemies there did go so far as to obtain a requisition for his rendition, but he evaded it by leaving the State and joining Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. He returned shortly before the war, and during Butler's occupation of the city was sent to 'the Fort' for writing something that was construed into 'disloyalty against the Government' in the *True Delta*, of which he was a reporter. West was a man of more than ordinary abilities as a writer, and early won for himself a very respectable journalistic reputation. Ernest A. Toledano, the second victim named in the citizens' party, was a member of the oldest Creole families of New-Orleans. In a street rencontre the year before the war Mr. Toledano shot and killed Dr. Graham, who had killed Col. Loring, of California, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, in 1854, a tragedy that caused an immense sensation at the time. Dr. Graham, after serving a year or two in Sing Sing, was pardoned out through the influence of his Louisiana friends, and returning home resumed his former position in society. Toledano was his cousin, and a member of the City Council, and had refused to vote for Graham, who was a candidate for the office of city physician. This enraged the doctor, and he threatened Toledano's life, who, being informed of the fact, and knowing the desperate character of his cousin, went in search of him, and when they met an altercation took place in which Graham was killed. Mr. Toledano was tried and acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide, and shortly afterward the war breaking out he came to Virginia as a Lieutenant in the Washington Artillery. He was a brave and devoted soldier, and noted for his fine personal appearance."

A JAPANESE POMPEII.

The Japan *Gazette* of Aug. 22 has the following: "Many rice and vegetable fields have been laid waste by a volcano near Izamura, which has been actively engaged in vomiting forth fire and smoke high into the air. One hundred and eight houses were buried by falling sand. For a period of ten days the discharge of ashes continued with unabated fury. Three mountains rose from a plain, one covering an area of two and a half square miles, and 1,800 feet high. A tract of land rose from the ocean 1,800 by 480 yards square, and connects with the coast."

WHEAT IN MAINE.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Thursday says: "This year there is the largest yield of wheat in Kennebec County, in proportion to the seed sown, that there has been for thirty years. The kernel is hard and well developed, entirely uninjured by weevil or other pestiferous insect, and the straw is clean and bright, of that peculiar golden yellow that used to so delight the eyes of the old-time farmer, and that so cheered his heart. The season has been very favorable, especially has there been grand September weather for ripening, with no driving storms or heavy winds. With a repetition of this reason our Maine farmers may produce their own breadstuff, and not be dependent upon the graneries of the West."

GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE SOLDIERS.

In a letter declining an invitation to be present at the recent reunion of the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers and the Third New-York Artillery, Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour writes: "There is no part of my official life I recall with so much satisfaction and pride as my relationship with our soldiers during the civil war. While I have not the honor of being one of them, yet beyond others I saw and felt how bravely and patiently they bore themselves through the trials, dangers, and sufferings of the contest."

ITALY.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1874.

In running over some portions of Italian territory, at this season, one sees what a good effect a Summer of moderate heat has had upon the various fruit and vegetable crops now coming to the picking and cutting, or waiting for the quick-succeeding harvest. The month of August has given, in many parts, a great deal of rain to the ground, and the country has the fragrance and fresh green aspect of Spring. In the morning hours, or at evening, the landscape is clothed in a mantle of silver brume, and wears the beauty of the ideal land which poetry created for us long before we set out to find the contrasted crude reality of our juvenile studious quest. Italy is often declared by her own writers to be an eminently agricultural country, and such indeed she is, and seems destined always and almost exclusively to be. If such is to be her destiny for all time, her population cannot become rapid producers of wealth, or on the grand scale which has given power to countries which push with the greatest vigor the industrial activities of our time. Concentrated or associated labor, carried on by means of the great agencies which mechanical genius has created during the past century, has made competition hopeless if production depends exclusively upon the unaided hand. Italy has iron, but in very limited quantities, and no mineral coal, or a substitute which can be utilized on a large scale. And it may be said that coal and iron are the foundation upon which the vast fabric of modern labor, wealth, and national power rests. There are extensive deposits of lignite in the country, and this combustible has been turned to account to some extent. But if a nation, however populous, has not at command an unlimited supply of that crude force which is wrapped up in, and can be evolved from, coal and iron, its material power is only such as belongs to such countries as China or Japan.

One great advantage which Italy, in common with Holland and Switzerland, has over wasteful countries, is the habit of husbanding resources and economizing force. It has been said that there is enough thrown away in the United States to maintain such a country as Switzerland; and it would be no great stretch of the truth to say that the waste and reckless destruction of material of every kind in your country is even sufficient to furnish the means of living to the greater part of the proletarian population of the Kingdom of Italy, whose wants are kept within the narrowest limits compatible with the maintenance of existence. I believe it was Mr. Emerson who made the remark that England is rich enough to live a whole year without work. It was meant to illustrate, or give force, to the fact that labor is the only source of wealth, and when work ceases, a brief space suffices for its entire consumption, however great may be the accumulated stock. Thus, if it be true that the richest and most industrious nations have but a hand-to-mouth life of it, what must be the condition of a lazy people, with but few resources? We have examples enough presented to us, from Spain and Mexico to Arabia and Africa, and the wild tribes of remote islands.

The foreign commerce of Italy is increasing under a partial system of free trade, and the aggregate of exports and imports has now reached the amount of five or six hundred millions of dollars. The tonnage of the kingdom employed in foreign navigation has also been considerably augmented, and the country now holds the fourth place in the list of commercial nations; or, at least, so far as regards the registered tonnage. With all the financial embarrassments of the Government, and the balance of trade against the country, and interest-money paid on the portion of the national debt held outside, the premium on gold is now but ten per cent., or about the same as in the United States. The country needs more protection than it has against foreign competition, for the Italians are sufficiently under the illusion that articles of foreign manufacture must necessarily be the best; and it is probable that commercial treaties, when they expire, will be renewed more in the sense of protection. One would think that the sum of $30,000,000 paid out every year for sugar might be saved to the country by the cultivation of the beet-root for such manufacture, as it is in Belgium and France, and other countries of Europe. There is land enough lying waste to furnish an abundant supply of the vegetable growths which yield saccharine matter, if they were put under cultivation with a system of intelligent and energetic direction.

It seems probable that before long a new Finance Minister will be named, the portfolio of that department of administration having been held for years past by Signor Minghetti, the President of the King's Council. Signor Sella, who has before held the office, is spoken of as the one to try his hand once more in keeping the key and opening and shutting the lid of the money-box. We shall see if it be only changing the place or person and keeping the pain. The election of a new Chamber of Deputies is one of the preoccupations of the leaders of political circles, although the day is not yet named for the meeting of the electoral colleges, nor is the royal decree published dissolving the actual body of legislators. The action of the Government which still continues—sweeping away the political associations and making arrests—seems a good deal like a violation of the constitution and of the liberties which it guarantees. The directors of affairs may attain their ends in making sure of at least a momentary security, but what may be the after effect is not so clear. Although every effort is made to have the new Chamber more conservative, the result of the elections may give us just the opposite fact; and instead of a stronger working majority, the Government may find itself confronted by a strong, angry opposition, demanding of it to render an account for its conduct.

The Pope's tongue runs like a mill-clapper, and every week we have a new speech. An effort has been made by the ecclesiastical party in Rome to have a better observance of the sacred days of the Church by the suspension of labor and attendance upon the ministrations of the altar. There is certainly great laxness in the observance of Sunday, and in many parts of the city one may see work going on as at any other time during the week. But Sunday is not considered any more sacred by the Church than the festa day of any one of the great saints, and if it is profaned the priests may find a reason for it in practices which they themselves have long tacitly allowed. All these holy days were, in the time of Papal rule just as much as at present, occasions for the drinking and rioting of the common classes, in the inns and *osterias*, within and outside the walls of Rome. A petition to his Holiness, signed by a great many thousands of the faithful, gave occasion when presented for the speech which the Pope has just made. In running it over, as it is printed in the papers, I find such phrases as these: "Pharisaical hypocrisy," "diabolical incredulity," "burning incense before the altar of impiety," "unworthy anti-Christian practices," "showing favor to apostates," "lying idolatry," "false worship of a blind Paganism," "they despoil and suppress and seek to destroy all that belongs to the church, and even the church itself, if that were possible;" "they are the scourge which God employs, which is afterward consumed in the fire," &c. Such are some of the rhetorical flowers gathered from the garden of one of the Pope's speeches. They have little of the aroma of charity and Christian conciliation. Pius IX. referred, in his discourse, to a picture representing the Emperor Foca offering to Boniface IV. the Pantheon, or temple of Agrippa, as a place of worship. This picture, by order of the Pope, is now exposed in that church, for a rumor has been set afloat that the Government has thought of disencumbering the building of its altars and restoring it to the condition of a simple historic monument.

THE TRANSIT EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL AT BAHIA OF THE OBSERVATION PARTY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS—ITS POPULATION, SITUATION, AND COMMERCE—THE SHOW PLACES OF THE CITY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BAHIA, Brazil, Tuesday, July 14, 1874.

As the Transit-of-Venus parties have arrived at this place on their journey southward, it has occurred to me that perhaps your readers might like a description of what I have seen in my rambles about the city.

Bahia, or San Salvador de Bahia, stands on the western shore of the Bahia de Todos os Santos, (the Bay of All Saints,) which, with the exception of Rio Janeiro, is by far the finest harbor on the eastern coast of South America. The bay extends twenty-eight miles from south to north, and twenty from east to west. The large island of Itaparica divides the entrance into two channels, the eastern of which is about five miles wide, and is used by large vessels; while the western, called Barra Falsa, is but two miles wide, and, owing to its shallowness, can only be navigated by small craft. The best anchorage is just abreast of the city, and the view from a vessel in that position is very fine. To the west, at a distance of six or seven miles, lie the hills of Itaparica, clothed in all the magnificence of tropical verdure; northward, as far as the eye can reach, extend the waters of the bay; eastward lies the city, reaching from Monserrat Point, where it seems to be arrested by the waters of the bay, to the light-house on Cape San Antonio, where the southern horizon is bounded by the waves of the Atlantic. The buildings commence at the water's edge, clamber up a precipitous cliff more than two hundred feet high which faces the bay, and extend beyond the ridge to a distance which the eye is unable to determine. This cliff divides the city into two parts—the lower and the upper. The lower city, although quite narrow, contains all the business offices, stores, and warehouses for inland produce and foreign goods. It is nearly four miles long, having the arsenal and imperial dock-yards at one extremity, and the ship-yards of Itapagipe at the other. A very steep ascent leads to the upper city, where are the residences of the better classes, together with most of the churches and public buildings. This part of the town is about six miles in length, but nowhere very wide. The total population of the city is estimated at 225,000 souls.

On our way from the ship to the shore in a small boat we passed Fort do Mar, which stands about a quarter of a mile from the Custom-house, and it recalled the memories of ten years ago. In October, 1864, the rebel steamer Florida and the United States sloop-of-war Wachusett lay here, both of them inside the fort. It was a neutral port, and by all the laws of nations the Florida was safe from attack. On the other hand, she was doing incalculable damage to our shipping, and it might be long before she came within reach of one of our men-of-war again. What was to be done? The brave Collins, who commanded the Wachusett, cut the knot by taking the law into his own hands. His course may have been wrong, but it was effectual. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 7 he ran his ship alongside the Florida, boarded her, and towed her in triumph from the harbor, in spite of the booming guns of Fort do Mar.

But while I was musing on this incident, our boat had not been standing still. She was now almost at the shore, and I was aroused to consciousness of the present by the shouts of the boatmen. We were close to the landing place, in the midst of a crowd of small craft manned by the most motley and picturesque crews imaginable. Although jet black skins seemed to predominate among them, they were of every hue save white, and were shouting and gesticulating in the most excited manner. With a little patience and some crowding, we managed to reach the landing-stairs and step ashore. The sight which met our eyes on the quay was strange and interesting. The whole place was covered with goods, some being landed and some being shipped, but neither a horse nor a cart was to be seen. Everything was done by men—negroes imported from Africa to act as beasts of burden during the old slave-trading days, which are now fortunately over. And such negroes! Nothing like them is ever seen in the United States. They were dressed in blouses and pantaloons of the coarsest tow; without shirts, shoes, or hats; and every face, whether of man or woman, was indelibly scored with the mark of the tribe to which its owner belonged, as has been the custom in Africa for ages past. Their strength and dexterity in handling burdens are remarkable. When a load can be managed by one man—that is, when it does not exceed one or two hundred pounds—they place it on a little cushion on their heads, and trot away with it. I say *trot* advisedly, because their gait is neither a walk nor a run, but literally a trot. Doing this from childhood, their figures are as straight as an arrow. Heavy weights are slung from a pole of suitable strength, which is carried on the shoulders of so many men as may be necessary; and as they trot along with it they give vent to a series of howls, which enable them to keep step with each other.

The stores and places of business are very much like those which may be seen in Italy and Sicily. They are generally three or four stories high, and are built of thin flat bricks, held together by a most disproportionate quantity of mortar. Timber, being expensive, is employed as little as possible. The outsides of the buildings are covered with stucco, sometimes finished in a very ornamental manner, and always painted white, or at least whitewashed. The fronts consist almost wholly of doors, separated from each other by masonry pillars, which support the upper stories, and as these doors stand open during business hours, everything contained in the stores is visible from the street. This obviates the necessity for show-windows, and they are almost unknown. There are many narrow and filthy lanes where the stench is horrible, but the principal business streets are neither narrower, dirtier, nor more crooked than those in the old part of Boston.

We wanted to go to Bom Fim, at the north-eastern extremity of the city, nearly three miles from the landing place, and I own to a slight feeling of surprise when I was told that the readiest way of getting there was by means of the street cars! When we got into them they looked quite familiar, and well they might, for they were built by Stephenson, of New-York. There were also some built at Birkenhead, in England. Each of them had a conductor and driver, as usual, but the horses were replaced by mules. By the way, horses are exceedingly scarce in Bahia, and what few there are seem to be kept mostly for riding. Mules and donkeys are somewhat more plenty, but even they are rarely seen. When employed they usually carry their loads on their backs, but occasionally they are attached to a rude kind of cart. But to return to the street cars. The fare in them for the three miles which we wished to ride was three hundred reis for each individual—apparently a large sum—but in reality only fifteen cents. The money unit here is the rei, two thousand of which make but a single dollar. The result of this is that a fellow with a few dollars in his pocket is apt to think himself a millionaire until he comes to buy something, when he is soon undeceived. Everything except fruit is frightfully dear, even when judged by American standards.

The car in which we rode was full, but, excepting our own party, I doubt if it contained a person of pure white blood. Every one who can muster the necessary three hundred reis seems to ride, and there were quite as many dirty people as are generally found in some of the street cars in New-York. Notwithstanding this, in one respect the cars are much more comfortable than our own. No person is permitted to bring a basket or bundle into them unless it is small enough to go under the seats. No baggage of any kind is allowed on the platforms. That this rule is strictly enforced we learned to our cost. We wished to take some photographs of such objects as might seem of sufficient interest, and we had our apparatus with us in a market basket, not any larger than is commonly seen in the street cars of New-York, but the conductor refused to let us take it on board. We argued the point in vain. He said they ran baggage cars to carry such things, and they could not be permitted on a passenger car.

After leaving the business centre of the city, we rode through a street not more than twelve or fourteen feet wide, the odors in which by no means resembled those of Araby the blest; but we were soon through it, and then there was a long stretch of road with pleasant-looking houses, and an occasional church, on one side, and a charming view of the harbor on the other. After that we struck inland again, and presently we passed the railroad station. This has a pretty flower garden in front, and the building itself, which is large and spacious, looks as if it had been designed by English engineers. It is the terminus of the road from Bahia to Pernambuco. We were now in the suburbs of the city, and another half mile among groves of mango, jaca, and cocoanut trees, brought us to the foot of the hill on which stands the church of Bom Fim. There we left the cars and walked up the hill.

The church of Bom Fim is a white stuccoed building, of moderate size, with two square towers on its front. Although making no pretensions to magnificence, it is by far the most celebrated and most ecclesiastical edifice in Bahia. This is due to the fact that it possesses, as one of the chief ornaments of its high altar, a crucifix which the faithful believe to be endowed with miraculous powers. Whenever they are beset by extreme danger, whether by land or by sea, and whenever they are suffering from extreme disease, they pray to it with perfect confidence that relief will be vouchsafed. If they are delivered they send a votive offering to the church, and the room containing these offerings presents a sight which, to foreign eyes, is truly remarkable. From the walls and ceiling are suspended wax casts of nearly every part of the human body, exhibiting all sorts of diseases and ailments, some of which seemed to me scarcely proper objects for the public gaze. Many of the so-called miraculous deliverances from shipwreck and other perils are commemorated by paintings or drawings; and in one case where a small coasting vessel seems to have barely escaped destruction by collision with a large frigate, during a dark and stormy night, the whole scene is perpetuated by a model. In addition to these votive offerings, the only objects of interest about the church are the frescoes on its ceiling and a few paintings by some of the lesser of the old masters.

About an eighth of a mile south-west of the church, and on the very summit of the hill, stands the Portuguese Hospital, said to be the finest building in the city. It is two stories high, covered with white stucco, as usual, and is intended to accommodate twenty or thirty patients, although when we visited it there were not more than half a dozen. The perfect cleanliness and order of everything about the institution was notable, and reflects great credit upon the society of Portuguese merchants who manage it, and by whose voluntary contributions it is maintained. We had been told that the best views of the city and bay were to be had from here, and when we looked out from the second-story windows we were not disappointed. The luxuriant tropical foliage in the foreground, the harbor with its shipping spread out at our feet, the clustering white buildings of the city, and the glimpse of the Atlantic in the distance, all served to produce a picture of surpassing loveliness.

On leaving the hill, one of our party suggested that, as it was past noon, a little refreshment would be agreeable. This met with general approval, and as there were no saloons near, we looked around for one of the fruit peddlers so common here. These are negro women, who carry their wares in trays on their heads. We soon found one, from whom we bought some navel oranges and sapoties, (accent on the last syllable.) As these fruits are unknown in the United States, perhaps it will be well to describe them. The navel orange is from four to five inches in diameter, has a thick skin, and is very sweet. The seeds, instead of being in the centre as usual, are contained in a cell about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, situated on the side opposite the stem, where it produces an umbilicated swelling, from which the fruit takes its name. The sapotie resembles a large plum in size and shape, but it contains two small seeds in its centre, and has a skin like that of a peach, except that it is of a dirty cinnamon color. Its taste is sweetish and agreeable, although unlike that of any of our Northern fruits. Sapoties and oranges are sold at the same price—two cents each—and our refreshments cost us the nominal sum of six cents per head. After disposing of them we sauntered past a large cocoanut grove, and on to the extremity of the point where stands the suburb of Itapagipe. It possesses some ship-yards, but little seemed to be doing in them, so, after looking around for a few minutes, we got into the cars and returned to the centre of the city.

I have already said that the lower city stands on a narrow strip of low land, and the upper on the summit of the cliffs two or three hundred feet above. When I was here eight years ago the only mode of access from one to the other was through the precipitous streets, which wind in zig-zag lines along the face of the cliff. The ascent on foot during a hot Summer day was very fatiguing, but for two dumps (about four cents) a person could be carried up in a cadeira, which is a kind of sedan chair, prettily ornamented, and covered by a silken canopy to shade the occupant from the sun. Each of the chairs was attached to a long pole carried on the shoulders of two negroes, and although I was often compelled to use them, I never did so without an uncomfortable feeling of degrading my fellow-men. The cadeiras still exist, but their day is over. They have been superseded by a steam elevator, which carries its passengers 250 feet straight up the face of the cliff, far more rapidly and far more comfortably than ever it was done by the poor black men. We ascended in it, and on reaching its summit found ourselves at the terminus of a street railway leading to Fort San Antonio, at the south-western extremity of the city. Walking by its track for a quarter of a mile brought us to the Hotel Figueiredo, where we got a substantial lunch.

Later in the afternoon we walked out to the public garden. At the entrance is a small grove of fine old mango trees, beyond which lies a terrace, tastefully ornamented with statuary, and commanding a magnificent view of the harbor. Here the populace assemble on Sundays and holidays to promenade and listen to music discoursed by military bands. Northward of the terrace is a large marble monument and an avenue of palms and other graceful tropical trees. There is also a pretty extensive aviary containing birds of brilliant and striking plumage, and finally, a large collection of air-growing plants suspended in wire baskets. The whole park is very prettily arranged, and presents an agreeable contrast to the close and narrow streets of the city.

About 7 o'clock we dined with a friend, and then spent the remainder of the evening at the theatre. It is situated on a large open space, nearly opposite the Hotel Figueiredo, and although by no means equal to our finest opera-houses, is still a more than ordinarily good building of its class. The interior is arranged in the European style, with boxes from the pit to the ceiling, and is capable of seating about six hundred persons. It is amply provided with dressing-rooms, smoking-saloons, and a spacious balcony outside, which is very much frequented between the acts during hot sultry evenings. Nearly every year some opera troupe comes over from Europe and sings here for a few weeks. We saw rather a miscellaneous performance. First, there was a play, which I failed to appreciate on account of its being given in the Portuguese language, but it must have been something tremendous, for the actors threw themselves about the stage in the most reckless manner. After that there were some selections from "Sonnambula," Patti's laughing song, and another vocal piece, all given by Mme. Eva Carlany, who really sang very well. Finally, there was some instrumental music, notable among which was a violin solo by the leader of the orchestra. It was almost midnight when the performance ended.

On another day we explored the south-western suburbs, in which are situated the residences of the élite of the city. The houses here are mostly two stories high, and in many instances, their fronts, instead of being finished in white stucco, are faced with glazed tiles, ornamented with colored designs. Except in the most densely populated districts, all dwellings with any pretension to elegance are set a little back from the street, and the intervening space is occupied by a flower garden. The effect is admirable. I happened to see a house in course of erection, and it furnished a curious commentary on the heat of the climate. From the scaffolding about it was suspended a wall of mats, to shade the workmen from the sun. Probably for the same reason the streets are comparatively narrow, generally only about thirty feet wide, and are bordered with trees, which give them a pleasant appearance. A sense of space is imparted by frequent open squares of greater or less extent. In the suburbs the streets are not paved, but in the heart of the city it is otherwise. There immense sums have been spent on the pavements, not so much with a view of making the streets passable for wheeled vehicles as to prevent them being washed away by the rush of waters down the hill-sides after the heavy tropical rains. The city is built on very uneven ground, and little or no grading seems to have been done. Consequently, many of the streets are so steep that without good pavement they could not endure a single storm. Yet, this steepness has its advantages. It insures excellent drainage and a thorough cleansing of the streets by every shower, without which the filthiness of some parts of the city would rival that of the Augean stables, and disease would abound. As it is, Bahia is the healthiest city on the eastern coast of South America.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE TRANSACTIONS—PRESS GOSSIP.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MINISTRY—GOOD FORTUNE OF A SUPPRESSED NEWSPAPER—TWO PRETENDERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 4, 1874.

The meeting of the Committee of Permanence, which took place yesterday, at Versailles, was a very tame affair. Several attempts were made to raise an incident of some sort, and M. De Maby and Ernest Picard tried their best to exasperate the Ministry, but both Gen. De Cissey and Gen. Chabaud-Latour maintained a most provoking calmness, and were contemptuously impassible under great provocation. The members of the Republican Left who are in the committee purposely indulge in a system of "nagging," the object being to show "the people" that they are watching vigilantly over the interests of the Republic. Their speeches are addressed to the public rather than to the members of the Cabinet, and as there is nothing more taking with the masses than impertinence and insolence, these gentlemen manage to get off something during the sitting. Ordinarily this rouses a Minister to anger, and leads him to say something which had better have been left unsaid. This gives ammunition to the opposition journals. But in the present case these ardent politicians have to deal with two soldiers who show an indifference to attacks which could only come from a feeling of contempt. M. Picard, to give an example, complained that while the Government showed itself extremely anxious to protect the person of the Marshal President, it seemed quite careless as to the manner in which the Assembly was treated. Here had 15,000 photographs of the Prince Imperial been admitted into France, and yet that body had voted the deposition of the Imperial dynasty. What greater insult could be offered to that body? The late election for Deputy was also marked by a plebiscitary tendency. The Minister of the Interior shrugged his shoulders. He deplored all this as much as M. Picard; indeed, he might say that he agreed with him perfectly, but, unfortunately, he had no law at hand which would justify his interference. If M. Picard could show him one for interfering in the elections—but M. Picard was not there to help the Minister out of difficulties; his business was to throw obstacles in his way.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINISTRY.

M. De Maby wished to question the Minister upon another matter. I will give the story in my own words to save time. A short time ago the Comte De Mun, a Captain in the army now serving in La Vendée, organized some meetings for the education of the people, and delivered a series of lectures upon educational subjects. His object was to induce them to see their children educated, and to tell them how to improve their own minds. On general principles one feels disposed to approve a work of this kind, undertaken by a rich and philanthropic man like Count De Mun, but of course a great deal depends upon the nature of his lectures and his teachings. His object, it appears, was to convince his hearers that there could be no education without an observance of religious duties, and as the Comte De Chambord is regarded as the representative of the Church, it was the duty of sensible men to support him. I do not suppose that Count De Mun said this in so many words, but he did call upon the workmen to be militant like their fathers, the Vendeans. This language, said M. De Maby to the Ministers, smacked of revolt and felony, and he wanted to know if the War Minister sanctioned such conduct on the part of the officers of the army. If so, we should soon have more treason and revolt, as in the Vendean war, made against the Republic. These big words did not move the Minister in the least, but they did move the anger of M. Buffet, the President, who said that they were not there to indulge in historical appreciations. Gen. Chabaud-Latour thought perhaps the gentleman was right, but at any rate he would have the matter inquired into whenever he found it convenient. It is difficult to indicate the nonchalance with which these replies were given, or the startling effect they produced, for hitherto the Ministers have shown themselves extremely timid in the face of these interpellations. The fact is that no one now fears the Radicals, who have lost their power of frightening people for the moment, and every one stands aghast at the Imperial spectre which has vanquished the *spectre rouge*.

THE EXECUTIVE'S OCCUPATIONS.

Marshal MacMahon, despite his numerous occupations, seems to have much more leisure than M. Thiers. The latter thought that he and Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire were equal to the work of the Government, and they did do, in fact, a great deal more of it than there was need to do. The Marshal does as little as possible, and the country is not the loser. There are a great many advantages in Cardinal Retz's motto, "that it is better to put off until to-morrow all that must not be done to-day," or in the "can't you let it alone" of Lord Melbourne, for as a general thing it is easier to make mistakes by dispatching the public business too rapidly than by being too slow. Certain things must be done, of course, but for all the rest the Marshal might as well go a fishing. Since his return he has paid but passing visits to his bureau, and has made it a special point to get away from it as quickly as possible. Every other day he goes shooting somewhere with a party of friends, and I have often wondered what would be said in the United States if Gen. Grant were to follow his example. On Tuesday he was at Rambouillet shooting with the Prince of Servia; to-day he leaves for La Forêt, near Montargis, to enjoy a few days' shooting in that gamey country. Among the gentlemen who accompany him are the Duc De La Tremouille, Viscount Harcourt, the Duc De Castries, his brother-in-law, and M. De La Rochefoucauld. The latter gives a large shooting party in a few days in honor of the promised visit of the Prince of Wales, who will pass this way on his return from Berlin. Of the day's sport with Prince Milano, of Servia, some curious stories are told. The correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* has vamped up a lot of hunting tales for the occasion, and intimated that the Marshal came near shooting the Prince. What the correspondent really wrote is more than I can say, but it was considered so disrespectful to the Marshal and his guests that all the numbers of that date were seized at the frontier.

BLESSINGS OF PERSECUTION.

This reminds me of the *Hour* incident which I refused to notice in my last because it looked a little exaggerated. It was said that the *Hour* had been suppressed in France, and naturally everybody wanted to purchase a copy the next day. There was no difficulty in getting them, for, in anticipation of the result, an extra quantity had been sent over; and the journal has been regularly sold upon the boulevards ever since, although it makes a great outcry in its columns about its suppression by the French Government. The first report was that it had been seized because it contained copies of Rochefort's *Lanterne* folded within its wrapper. Then it was reported that the act had reference to its articles on Bazaine. Among the Ex-Marshal's papers seized was found a letter from a gentleman who stated that he was a member of the *Hour's* editorial staff, and gave his address at the office of that journal in London. Its Paris correspondent thought that the *Hour* was accused of aiding the escape of Bazaine, and that this was a piece of petty revenge on the part of Gen. Chabaud-Latour, one of Bazaine's Judges. If there was any truth at all in the story of the seizure, it must have applied to a single number, and I fancy that one day's edition was refused the usual postal delivery, because it contained copious extracts from the *Lanterne*. To introduce this into France was an infraction of the law, and the *Hour* was treated as a New York journal was treated a short time ago. Of course, since the journal has everything to gain by an act of this kind, it desires to make the most of it, and I am told that one kiosque now sells ten copies for one sold before the reported seizure. Being a new journal, the *Hour* can consider itself extremely lucky, and probably will soon be inclined to try the same trick again.

SYMPATHIZING PRETENDERS.

The Comte de Chambord has just addressed a letter [already printed in THE TIMES—Ed.] to his nephew, Don Carlos, which, if it does not openly encourage, rather pats the pretender upon the back, and says that he is fighting for the cause of legitimacy and for religion. The inquisition was for religion also, and so was St. Bartholomew's day. On this occasion Henry V. lost an excellent opportunity for holding his tongue. John Lemoinne gives an article upon the subject which is full of humor, in the *Journal des Débats*. He says:

"It appears that if Don Carlos were not Sovereign of Spain he might be King of France, a prospect which by means charms us. We are perfectly aware, for we are reminded of the fact often enough, that the House of Anjou, transplanted into Spain under Louis XIV., has rights to the throne of France more ancient than those of the Orleans family. Therefore, when in the last years of the reign of Charles X. there was a question of re-establishing in Spain the National law; that is to say, the right of females to the succession, the King used to say to the Duke of Orleans, 'Cousin, that concerns you more than us.' In fact, the house of Anjou, if dispossessed of the throne of Spain, might come forward, as the *Union* most seriously remarks, to demand its place and priority in the House of France, and, in default of direct descendants, lay claim to the crown of Louis XIV. What most astonishes us is that all the Don Carloses did not think of that before. The throne of France, even now, is worth taking, even if it is hard to keep. To the Spanish pretender, however, it is only a stop-gap, a something put by for a rainy day. If the Spaniards will not have him he will come and offer himself to the French. Only imagine Don Carlos King of France, and no doubt of Navarre also! Who can wonder now if we should offer up prayers and make vows for his triumph? It his own country repels him, he will fall upon us. We will not make the Count De Chambord responsible for that piece of pleasantry, and when he was spoken to of it at Malines he only shrugged his shoulders. But what is to be thought and said of grave and respectable men who relate this seriously to the French people? No matter, we shall watch with increased interest the progress and the vicissitudes of Don Carlos, for the less he is King of Spain the more would he be King of France. That solution had not yet been thought of, and may find us all of the same mind, at least to laugh at it."

AID FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The splendid Exposition which the Comte De Haussonville organized at the Palais Bourbon (Corps Legislatif) in favor of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, has just closed its doors. A more remarkable collection of pictures was never gotten together. The results obtained in four months have exceeded all expectation, the receipts amounting to nearly 280,000 francs, or an average of about 2,230 per day. After all expenses are deducted there will be a net sum of 200,000 francs to send to the Alsatian settlers in Algeria. M. De Haussonville deserves great credit for this work, and it must be confessed that he manages it in the most admirable manner.

AN EPIDEMIC AT COLD SPRING.

A SUBURBAN VILLAGE AFFLICTED WITH CHILLS AND FEVER—THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE EXAGGERATED.

Last Saturday the Cold Spring *Recorder* called attention to the malarial epidemic raging in that village, stating that there were 1,500 persons suffering from the disease in the vicinity of the village.

The paragraph in question was republished in the City papers, and created such a "sensation," for the time being, that nearly every train has carried into the afflicted community either a reporter to ascertain the details of the account, or else an itinerant doctor bearing some curative nostrum. A TIMES reporter visited the suffering town yesterday, to ascertain the exact truth in the case, and as he stepped off the cars he met, leaving the same train, two traveling doctors, each loaded with a specific remedy for malarial fever, which he was bound to dispense to the unhappy inhabitants at all hazards. A diligent inquiry elicited the following facts as the source of the report published in the *Recorder:* Just below the village lies an immense marsh comprising some 600 acres. Thirty years ago this marsh was the property of Mr. Warner, the father of the authoress of the *Wide, Wide World*, who still lives with his daughters on the historic bit of ground known as "Constitution Island," and which lies in the river just opposite to the great marsh. Mr. Warner, believing that his sterile marsh could be made arable by shutting out the flow of the tide, erected a dike with sluice-gates, by means of which the water from the river was shut out from the marsh. This experiment did not make arable land of the great quagmire, but caused the remaining water to stand still and stagnate. Shortly after, the neighboring village began to be afflicted by malaria. The people, rightly divining that the malarial effluvia arose from the marsh, armed themselves with pick-axes and spades, and proceeded to demolish the dike, thus letting the rising and falling tide flow through the marsh again and wash out its stagnant scum. The fever then abated, and has remained absent from Cold Spring for nearly thirty years. Meanwhile the property passed into the hands of Mr. Parrott, the great cannon founder, whose establishment is just on the skirts of the swamp. His avowed object in the purchase was to prevent the swamp from passing into the hands of anybody who would again let its waters become stagnant. The sluice gates were maintained, but the ditches traversing the marsh were deepened and widened, giving free exit to the noxious swamp waters. Some few years ago new gates were erected, thus making an inflow of the tide-water impossible. Some time later there began to reappear symptoms of the olden malaria. This has greatly increased within the last two or three years, and the present Summer has brought about an increased prevalence of the disease, although it is claimed that 1,500 is a great exaggeration of the number of its victims. Yet there are some people who stoutly maintain that the number of persons within a radius of a few miles of Cold Spring, who are addicted to "chills and fever," is fully 1,500. Many say that the number who are now suffering is not above 400 or 500, while Dr. Lent, who is stationed at Cold Spring, in the employ of the Foundry Company, is confident that the number of persons who have the malarial fever in the vicinity is not above 100. The disease is mostly of a very mild type, known to the villagers as "dumb ague," and many of the cases are never brought to the attention of the physicians. Dr. Lent acknowledges, however, that the patients are mostly persons living on the side of the village toward the marsh, although both he and Mr. Parrott, as well as the officers of the foundry, deny that the swamp is the source of the disease, and attribute it to some other local cause. It is believed by Dr. Lent that the malaria has its source in the increased drought of the last four Summers, which has operated similarly in other river localities throughout the United States. This theory accounts for malaria on the score of the diminution of the water covering the decaying vegetable matter to be found in the proximity of our rivers. The protracted drought dries up the water sources, and the moist vegetable matter appearing above the water, exposed to the hot sun, gives forth decay and disease. The local paper in Cold Spring calls for a scientific investigation of the cause of the sickness. If such an examination shall show the marsh to be the cause, Mr. Parrott, it is said, will, when cold weather comes, cause the swamp to be thoroughly drained.

It seems pretty certain that the malaria is not very alarming in its characteristics. The sufferers have merely a slight attack of ague, sometimes wholly unaccompanied by chills. The usual remedies seem to give relief, and the patients frequently are unconfined to the house. A great many of the persons seen out of doors at Cold Spring, however, complain of laboring under slight attacks. In some localities whole families are afflicted with a mild ague. One gentleman complains that he cannot endure the tax on his income of a dollar a day for quinine for his family. There has been, however, scarcely a case of severe fever this season at Cold Spring, and no death has occurred from a disease of that nature. The town is considered quite healthy in other respects, and was said to be exceptionally free from sickness before the advent of the existing malaria. The disease has been quite frequent among the foundrymen, whose work is in a low spot of ground in the vicinity of the marsh. Still, it is asserted that out of 350 hands the average number absent from work by reason of sickness is not more than fifteen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIBLIOTHECA DIABOLICA: Being a choice selection of the most valuable books relating to the Devil, his origin, greatness, and influence, comprising the most important works on the Devil, Satan, demons, hell, hell-torments, magic, witchcraft, sorcery, divination, superstitions, angels, ghosts, &c., &c., with some curious volumes on diseases and astrology. In two parts, chronologically arranged with notes, quotations, and proverbs, and a copious index. Illustrated with twelve curious designs. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1874.

The devil has been a prominent figure in literature for many generations, although his early history is a little obscure. Indeed it is worthy of remark that the popular idea of this personage has not been at all uniform. The most prevalent at the present time is probably that which originated, we believe, in the Middle Ages, where he is represented as a colored person with horns, hooked nails, cloven feet, and a tail; and associated with that figure is every form of evil. From the illustrations in the curious pamphlet before us it would seem that the tail was introduced about the twelfth century, when it was short and hairy at the extremity. The barbed form of termination is apparently of very recent growth. In the eleventh century the devil had no tail.

And as the physical ideal has altered, so too has the moral. It is not usual now to attribute any good or redeeming qualities to the devil, but it does not appear that in earliest times mankind had any conception of a spirit that was altogether evil. Nor was there any such conception in the Hindu, Greek, or Roman mythology. Even Kali and his wife Siva had some element of good in them, and certainly neither Hades nor Pluto corresponds with the more recent idea of Satan. It appears more probable that this has been derived originally from the Persians through the Jews. It is, however, to be noticed that some portions of mankind, especially sections of the Malay race, believe in no other spirit than one of evil, who, contrary to the negro custom, is represented black, and is known in different places under different names, as Namma, Moorundun, &c. Whence these tribes obtained that conception is a point which, so far as we are aware, has never been investigated. It would be curious to know whether it, too, might not also be traced to the Persians, Chaldeans, or some other of those Eastern nations. Or may it more definitely belong to the doctrine of the Buddhists, which would make Moorundun a relation of the Asuras? Although this is not the place to enter upon a consideration of the question, it is one that would well repay inquiry, and we do not think that it is involved in very much difficulty. Perhaps somebody who is sufficiently versed in the doctrines of Zoroaster and the Asiatic creeds will act upon the suggestion, for the field is by no means thoroughly worked. A codification of all that tradition has given us of the devil of the Caucasian race would also be interesting, and to that this pamphlet of the Messrs. Scribner would be an immense help. It is novel in many respects, and as far as it goes it is complete as a work of reference—the whole being arranged first chronologically, and afterward embodied in a separate and alphabetical index. Many of the works mentioned are extremely rare, and, although it does not pretend to be a complete list of the *bibliotheca diabolica*, the omissions are chiefly of those names of works, such, for instance as the *Pseudomonarchia*, which are familiar to book-worms, and to be found in only a few libraries. It covers more or less completely a period of more than five centuries, beginning with the account of the prosecution for sorcery of Dame Alice Kytcler in 1324, and a play entitled the "Harrowing of Hell," written in 1330. But, to show that writers are still busy on this diabolical subject, we must mention that there are no less than twenty-five books included in the list which bear the date of 1874, published, some in France, some in London, and some in this country. The pamphlet is, indeed, not only a very curious one in many respects, but it has evidently been prepared with much care and trouble. The collection enumerated is extensive and very various in character throughout, and the notes and quotations are well chosen and must increase the interest which attaches to the several references. While, therefore, the brochure in itself will be valued as a curiosity, it will be found by the bibliopolist and literary world to be a work of much practical utility.

PEEPS AT OUR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. By Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, Author of "Sunday-School Photographs." New-York: NELSON & PHILLIPS. 1874.

The author of this book is evidently a man of close observation within a part, at least, and perhaps all, of the sphere where his duties call him. We judge him only as he appears before us in this volume, where the sketches given both of Sunday-school work and of the workers at work are, he tells us, from real life. His remarks are comprised in thirty-six chapters, but as the book is small, and contains but 252 pages, it will readily be understood that brevity has been his guide. This is no small merit, but the book has another of equal import—it is eminently practical. Mr. Taylor has an implicit belief in the good that may be accomplished by the Sunday-school system, but he recognizes the defects that exist now, and he wants to remedy them. To this purpose he brings the aid of experience and thorough devotion to the cause, and we cannot but think that if all who are interested in the Sunday-schools would examine what he has written, they would find many profitable hints, and the schools, too, would be benefited. Teachers, especially, will read the book with advantage. Prevalent shortcomings among them are exposed in a kindly and pleasant way, and, what is more to the purpose, instruction is given for correcting them. Mr. Taylor is a strong believer in the doctrine that teachers cannot teach what they themselves do not already know, and it would certainly be well if more teachers were similarly impressed. His remarks upon the expediency of having the schools always open, apply, as it seems to us, with equal force to the churches. It is very wicked, no doubt, for Sunday-school teachers to go away "to the sea-side, or to Niagara, or to the White Mountains, or on some such jaunt," and we can understand the fearful loss that this imposes upon the poor children who are pining for knowledge of Scripture history; but is it not equally painful to those residents in our cities, who, languishing for the spiritual comforts that should emanate from the pulpit, travel the rounds of the churches only to find the doors shut? If the churches were kept steadily open we do not think that many of the Sunday-schools would be kept closed. We have found nothing in Mr. Taylor's book in which we do not concur, and we offer this suggestion as one of the remedies which we think he must have inadvertently omitted. We cordially commend the book to all who are interested in the religious culture of the young.

THE LITERARY READER: Typical Selections from the best British and American Authors, from Shakespeare to the Present Time, Chronologically Arranged, with Biographical and Critical Sketches, and Numerous Notes, &c. By GEORGE R. CATHCART. New-York and Chicago: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co. 1874.

To persons who have faith in the value of "Readers" for the use of advanced classes in the schools, we can with much confidence recommend an examination of this volume. Being, of course, a compilation, criticism of the matter itself is not necessary, nor do we feel much disposed to criticise the manner in which the compilation has been done. Some books of this kind are, after all, but the representation of an individual opinion upon the merits of certain literary productions. Mr. Cathcart has avoided the early authors in English literature, believing that, although his work is meant to fill the place usually occupied by the "Sixth," or advanced readers, pupils who would use it are not likely to comprehend such writings as those of Chaucer, or Spenser, for example. He begins, therefore, with Shakespeare, and at the other end of the list of authors we find Bret Harte. These two names well indicate the wide field over which the compiler has traveled for his extracts—a field which extends well over England and the United States, from each of which contributions are drawn with a very impartial hand. We do not say that the selections are always those which in our judgment were the best that could have been made, but they are generally good. Among the list of authors, too, there are a few names that we would rather have seen omitted, while others occur to us which we are a little disappointed to have missed. At the same time we are not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Cathcart on that account. He has given us a book which, taken altogether, is one of the best, we think we may say the best, of the "Readers" that have come under our notice. It may be introduced into the schools with much advantage, for it conveys a very good impression of the characteristics of our chief writers, both English and American, and the extracts contain nothing that is objectionable to anybody, which is much more than can be said of the contents of some other works of a similar kind.

We would suggest to Mr. Cathcart that he keep a steady eye upon his bookbinder. We have examined two copies of the *Reader*, and in both the pages are strangely mixed—so much so that it is difficult to find some subjects with the help of the index. A second edition would be improved also if it were made to contain fewer of the eccentricities of Noah Webster. It is quite time, in fact, that this gentleman should cease to be regarded as an authority on the English language. He has done mischief enough.

THE ADIRONDACKS. Illustrated. By S. R. STODDARD, author of "Ticonderoga," "Lake George, Illustrated," &c. Albany: WEED, PARSONS & Co. 1874.

It would be a mistake to suppose that after all that has been written about the Adirondacks there is nothing more to be written. The probability rather is that half at least of the beauties and curiosities that abound in that part of our State have never yet been described, and it is quite certain that half the people who ought to have seen them have never yet been there. When the day shall have arrived when the region is dotted with grand hotels, and when it is the fashion to fill them—if fashion should ever reconcile herself to health-giving pursuits and retreats—the genuine attractions of the Adirondack wilderness will be dimmed. Now is the time to see them, and although guide-books are not wanting, and Mr. Murray's efforts to popularize the place are not forgotten, we must still pronounce the little volume before us as containing all the information, and that too of the right sort, which the tourist needs. Mr. Stoddard has produced a book which is certainly among the best of its kind. It is in handy form, and is written concisely, yet not too briefly. It is also full of genial anecdote and illustration, which entirely dissipate all the dullness that too frequently pervades publications of this character. Various routes are pointed out with careful distinctness, and in each case we have instruction how to follow them—roads and means of conveyance, hotels and charges, as well as fares by stage or railroad, and incidental expenses where guides are requisite, or fishing or hunting is going to be indulged in. Time-tables even are given, and the best means of making necessary connections for the sake of convenience or time.

But it is more than an accumulation of this kind of information. If it were not, none but the tourist about to start on his peregrination would take it up, and then he would be apt to value it only as he would value a railway guide or steam-boat time-table. Whereas it is a book that may be read through from beginning to end at any time, and be found full of interesting matter. It contains a rich fund of anecdote and description both of scenery and people, as well as a narrative of incidents which befel a jovial and select party on a visit through the region described; and being written in a tone of hearty sympathy, it will be sure to command the admiration of all who can appreciate the kind of life which a sojourn in the Adirondack region implies. The illustrations are effective, many of them being in the pen-and-ink style, and some are humorous as well as life-like.

HON. GERRIT SMITH ON THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has written a letter taking the ground that it is the good citizen's "first duty to keep down the Democracy"—"the Democracy of these degenerate days, the bastard Democracy which ramples upon the holy rights of men." Mr. Smith favors the Civil Rights bill, which failed in Congress, he says, because Congressmen are yet ignorant that every man is our brother. He favors the shutting up of dram shops, as a duty which the Government owes in the protection of person and property. He writes: "All wise and good men long for the day which shall witness entire discontinuance of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. But its coming, instead of being hastened, will be greatly retarded by laws for the absolute prohibition of such traffic, and by all political action for such laws. Hence, as one who for very nearly fifty years has hesitated at no expenditure of time or money in the cause of temperance, do I regret the organization of political parties for such abolition. And not less do I regret it because it favors the return of the Democratic Party to power—an event which every man dreads inexpressibly, who has spent his life in fighting the devils of Democracy and slavery." Mr. Smith writes as follows of Ex-Gov. Clark and Gov. Dix: "The few thousand votes which my worthy friend Hon. Myron H. Clark will receive, will not help the cause of temperance—for since he goes for absolute prohibition instead of merely against the dram shop, he is on a wrong temperance track. Nevertheless though his vote will be small, yet seven-eighths of it will come from the Republicans, and it may possibly be large enough to turn the scale in favor of the Democratic candidate. Such candidate may be a very worthy man—and yet his success, being a Democratic victory, is a very great evil. I know not who will be the Republican candidate. He may be in himself quite unworthy of the nomination, and yet his success be important because a defeat of the Democratic Party. But the Republican candidate may be the eminent scholar, soldier, and statesman who is our present unsurpassed Governor. It was he who sounded our key-note in the late war, when he ordered the shooting on the spot of whoever dishonored our country's flag; and hence his re-election could not fail to bring joy to every loyal heart. Joy, too, would it bring to every friend of temperance who knows, as I know, that Gov. Dix's heart and habits are both on the side of temperance." Mr. Smith's conclusion on the temperance question is: "I view as absurdities all Local Option laws and License laws and Civil Damages laws, and I would have every instance of drunkenness regarded as a voluntary and responsible insanity, and therefore to be punished severely."

HOTEL DISCOMFORTS.

The Baltimore *American* says that an excellent hotel in that city lost custom some time since on account of the noise kept up in the halls by the chamber-maids and the colored porters. The chamber-maids began work about 6 o'clock in the morning, tried every door to see if the lodgers had risen, kept up a vigorous sweeping in the passage ways and rooms that had been vacated, gossiped with each other in a tone loud enough to wake the soundest sleeper, and bustled about in a very disagreeable way until the colored porters appeared, and this was the signal for battle. All the disputes of the previous day were brought up and discussed with great ferocity on both sides. A tussle for the possession of a broom or a bucket was not infrequent. These daily altercations generally lasted from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M., by which time the late sleepers had all left their beds in disgust.

D. B. PENN.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives some information concerning D. B. Penn, the leader of the disturbers of the peace in New-Orleans. It says: "Davidson B. Penn is a native of New-Orleans, son of one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of that city. He is a merchant and a planter; in the former pursuit a member of the influential firm of Penn & De Negre. During the late war he was Colonel of a Louisiana regiment that served under Gen. Lee, and was made Brigadier General for distinguished gallantry in the field. He is about forty years old, and of remarkably handsome physique. His standing in a social as well as a commercial sense is of the highest order."

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE TURF—THE ANGLO-FRENCH TUNNEL.

THE DECLINE OF RACING—DISHONEST PRACTICES—THE NEW ROUTE UNDER THE CHANNEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1874.

The turf in this country is sinking fast into a very rotten and degraded condition. It has, indeed, long been rotten, but now the rottenness has reached a point which makes people hold their noses and run away. One by one its respectable patrons are renouncing it. The Marquis of Exeter has just intimated that after this year he does not intend to renew his subscription to Stamford races, and that he proposes to devote the stand and course to more useful purposes. And it is expected that many others who have hitherto given support and countenance to racing will follow this example. That this should be the case can hardly be wondered at when we consider the shameless roguery which is systematically practiced at every race-course. Such a thing as an honest race is scarcely known. Two of the principal jockeys have just been suspended by the Jockey Club for false riding, and others have been warned to be careful. It is notorious, however, that there is more or less "pulling" at every race, and that the result of the running depends not on the relative capacity of the animals, but on the way in which the owners have laid out their bets and the private arrangements which they have made among themselves. Admiral Rous, with true sailor-like simplicity, still holds to the belief that the turf will yet clear itself of these corruptions, but the course of deterioration has been too steady and unbroken to leave any doubt as to what must be the ultimate result. It is obvious that, human nature being what it is, the natural tendency of handicapping is to produce dishonesty. An owner is naturally anxious that his horse should not be thought too well of until he sees a chance of winning with it. If a horse has a low place in one race, it gets into the next on easier terms than it would if it were allowed to put forth its strength, and those who are interested in the animal are able to secure better odds. The handicappers are no doubt honest enough, but then they have to draw their conclusions from performances that are misleading. It is probable that the recent extension of the Betting act to the whole of the United Kingdom will prove a more serious blow to the professional betting men than they expected. At first, when the law applied only to England, they established their offices in Scotland, and when suppressed in Scotland, they flattered themselves that they could do business just as well at Boulogne. A number of them accordingly set up on French soil, but their customers appear to be rather shy of having dealings with them in a foreign country. The post is just as handy for communicating with Boulogne as with Edinburgh or Glasgow, but somehow the stolid Briton distrusts the channel, perhaps because he thinks that a defaulting betting agent on the other side is too much out of reach. However that may be, the Boulogne speculation seems, for the present at any rate, to have been a failure, and it remains to be seen what new expedient will be tried. It has been announced that Mr. Disraeli is to visit Doncaster races next month, and racing people are citing this as a proof that the turf is not altogether so much out of favor in high quarters as is supposed. There can be no doubt, however, that the current of opinion is against it.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Bessemer steamer, which is to rule the waves so that nobody can be sick on board, is now completed, but there seems to be a difficulty in deciding between what ports she is to run. There can be no doubt that though this invention will greatly steady the vessel, it will not do away with all the movements which make people ill, and that worst movement of all, when the ship rises and falls in the trough of the sea, will be as bad as ever. For the weak in stomach, the revival of the old project of a channel tunnel will be a consolation for any disappointment of hopes in regard to the Bessemer boat. This grand scheme has been long talked about, but it does really seem as if it were at last to be taken up seriously. Hitherto the French have been only playing with it, but the Northern Railway Companies of France, afraid lest the tunnel should some day be made by a rival company, is now anxious that it should be attempted at once. A company is to be formed under two Boards of Directors—one French and the other English. The Northern Railway of France, and the English South-eastern, and London, Chatham and Dover Railways are each to contribute to the scheme, and the Parisian Rothschilds, who are closely connected with the Northern Railway, have also promised to support it. The French Government, which was opposed to the project when M. Thiers was in office, is now favorable to it, and a bill on the subject will be laid before the Assembly in November. It is estimated that the total cost of the undertaking will not exceed ten millions sterling, and that £160,000 will cover the preliminary operations which are to test the feasibility of the scheme. There will be thirty miles of tunneling through the chalk under the sea. Sir John Hawkshaw and Mr. Bramlees are the principal engineers. If ever this tunnel is made, and it now looks more hopeful than it has ever yet done, the Governments of France and England will have to come to some understanding as to its being closed or neutralized in the event of war between the two countries. J. H. F

A BOOK BY GARIBALDI.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes the following letter from Rome, dated Aug. 30, and published in *Galignani's Messenger:* "Gen. Garibaldi has just published a book. Like Cæsar, he wished to write his commentaries, and his work is an account of the famous expedition of the Thousand. I am as yet only acquainted with the volume by long extracts given in the only Italian journal that has yet spoken of it. The book has been published by subscription. The number of patrons was 4,500, at five francs each, and the profits amounted to 12,000 francs, which, invested in Italian Rente, is said to be the sole fortune of the author. The most curious part of the volume is the preface. In it Garibaldi appeals to the young men of Rome, and calls on them to take an interest in politics. 'It is,' he says, 'the business of all; and the duty of every one is to know whether the bark is being directed on the rocks or into port.' Solitude and illness appeared to have soured the mind of the General, and increased, on some points, his exaltation to frenzy. 'Now,' he says to the Romans, 'that you are no longer slaves of the clergy, although you are not much better governed, you must throw off entirely that shameful servitude—abjure it, curse it, and destroy it to the last vestige.' The fact may be remembered that when Garibaldi was Dictator he did not act in conformity with the language he now employs. Not only he did not persecute the clergy, but at Palermo, as Chief of the State, he attended the religious ceremonies. Next to the clergy the special object of his hatred is the Moderate and Conservative Party. In 1860 Count de Cavour informed me of the offers made to Garibaldi after the conquest of the Two Sicilies. They comprised all the honors that the King had at his disposal, a pension of 100,000 francs a year for himself, and a marriage portion of 500,000 francs for his daughter—a sum equal to that the King's daughter's received. The General refused all. That act of disinterestedness does not, however, give him the right to cover dangerous doctrines with his name, but the fact must, however, be admitted, that if all demagogues were expected to give such examples of abnegation their number would be small, and their action would not be very formidable. As for the book itself, to judge from the extracts I have read, it is written in a dithyrambic style, which may diminish its literary and historical value."

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

Whitelaw Reid, the editor in chief of the New York *Tribune*, is on his yearly visit of a fortnight to Wm. Walter Phelps' home in Connecticut, and we may look for a full, generous support of Mr. Phelps in the *Tribune* this Fall. That $100,000 was well in[illegible]

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. TILTON'S SECOND STATEMENT.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE CASE—HE MAKES FURTHER REVELATIONS—STRONG ALLEGATIONS, IF TRUE—HE DENIES THE CHARGE OF BLACK-MAIL.

When the statement made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher before the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church and his subsequent cross examination were published, Mr. Tilton announced his intention of replying, in another statement, to the denials made by Mr. Beecher before the committee of the original charges. That statement he has now given for publication. It is an argument rather than a statement, and while containing little that has not heretofore been published by one or other of the parties to the controversy, professes to collect and place in such form the evidence already elicited as to establish the guilt of Mr. Beecher:

Mr. Tilton commences by asserting that his first statement, published on July 20, was intended only for the committee, and that, expecting to be cross-examined, he did not cite all the facts or proofs in his possession. He next indulges in an attack on the committee and their manner of conducting the investigation, and then proceeds to what he calls his proofs. By way of disproving the charges made against him by Mrs. Tilton, of cruelty and neglect during "the last ten years," and proving that he had not made "almost daily threats that he lived to crush out Mr. Beecher," Mr. Tilton publishes a number of extracts from letters that passed between Mr. Beecher and himself, and between himself and Mrs. Tilton. The extracts are mostly expressions of confidence and endearment, and phrased in the extravagant style which all the parties to the scandal have adopted. Extracts from letters written by Tilton to other friends of his in which he mentioned Mr. Beecher in a friendly way, are also given. All of these letters were written between the years 1863 and 1870, and have already been published. Mr. Beecher and Oliver Johnson are cited as follows to prove the affection existing between Tilton and his wife. The year in which the letter was written is not given, but it was while Mr. Tilton was absent from home on a lecturing tour:

INDEPENDENT OFFICE, Dec. 12.

MY DEAR THEODORE: I wonder what you would give for a chance to kiss the little woman who only an hour since kissed me!

Ah, my dear fellow, it is a great sacrifice you make in leaving such a home as yours.

I was delighted this morning on receiving a visit from your wife, and hearing her say what beautiful love-letters she gets from you. She seemed well, and smiled on me through her tears as she spoke of you and the long season of separation that is before you. * * *

Yours, lovingly, OLIVER JOHNSON.

Mr. Beecher himself (says Mr. Tilton) strikes a similar blow at Mrs. Tilton's pretense of my ill-treatment of her:

"She seemed to me [Mr. Beecher says] an affectionate and devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men."

Mr. Tilton claims that his children and his parents and his servants can all prove that his treatment of Mrs. Tilton was at all times gentleness itself.

HIS WIFE'S ALLEGED CONFESSION.

He next takes up his wife's alleged confession made to him on July 20, 1870. He says: During several weeks previous to July 3, 1870, Mrs. Tilton had been in the country, having gone thither in a spirit of alienation. I had recently detected in her, to my grief, a tendency to deceit and falsehood foreign to her normal and pure nature. Accordingly a cloud was on her spirit at parting. But I neither knew nor suspected that her depression had its root in her relations with Mr. Beecher. During her absence I wrote to her that she would forfeit my respect the moment she ceased to tell the truth—a letter which she afterward reminded me of, saying that "it had pierced her very soul." After her absence had been prolonged for several weeks, during which only a slight correspondence passed between us, she came unexpectedly to Brooklyn, reaching home about 9 o'clock in the evening of July 3. I expressed my surprise at seeing her, greeted her with cordiality, and marked her improved health and rosy look. Within an hour after her arrival, sitting in her favorite chamber, wherein her infant son, Paul, had died two years before, she made a tender allusion to his death, and then said that she had come to tell me a secret which she had long kept in her heart in connection with that event—a secret which she had several months before, while on a sick-bed, resolved to tell me, but lacked the courage. Since then the tone of her mind, she said, had improved with her health, and, having prayed for strength to tell me the truth without fear, she had now come on purpose to clear her mind of a burden which, if longer concealed, she felt would by and by grow too great for her to bear.

What the secret was which she was about to disclose I could not conjecture. Before disclosing it she exacted from me a solemn pledge that I would not injure the person of whom she was about to speak, nor communicate to him the fact of her making such a revelation, for she wanted to inform him in her own way that she had divulged to me the facts in the case. After exacting these conditions, to which I pledged myself, she narrated with modesty and diffidence, yet without shamefacedness or sense of guilt, a detailed history of her long acquaintance with Mr. Beecher—of a growing friendship between them—of a passionate fondness which he at length began to exhibit toward her—of the inadequacy of his home life and his consequent need that some other woman than Mrs. Beecher should act the part of a wife to him—of the great treasure which he found in Mrs. Tilton's sweet and tender affection—of his protestation of a greater homage for her than for any other woman—of her duty to minister to his mind and body—and of the many specious arguments by which he commended these views to her, in order to overcome her Puritan repugnance to them; and she said that finally, in an interview between herself and Mr. Beecher at his house, not long after her little Paul's death, and as a recompense for the sympathy which her Pastor had shown her during that bereavement, she then and there yielded her person to his sexual embrace. This event, she stated, occurred Oct. 10, 1868, during my absence in New-England, and she showed me a memorandum in her diary marked at that date with the words, "A day memorable." She further said that on the next Saturday evening (while I was still absent) Mr. Beecher visited her at her home in Livingston street, and consummated with her another act of sexual intimacy. She further confessed that at intervals during the ensuing Fall and Winter, and in the Spring following, she repeated with him certain acts of criminal intercourse, yielding to him seldom though solicited often. Furthermore, with great particularity, she mentioned the several places of these interviews, which I cannot bring myself to chronicle here. This confession was made by Mrs. Tilton voluntarily, and not in response to any accusation by me, for I had never accused her of guilt either with Mr. Beecher or with any other person, nor had I ever suspected her of such wrong-doing. Neither was her confession made in sickness, but in unusual health. It was the free act of a sound mind under an accumulating pressure of conscience no longer to be resisted; her sin, as she described it to me, consisting not so much of her adultery as of the deceit which she was thereby compelled to practice toward her husband.

MISS ANTHONY QUOTED AS WITNESS.

After stating that the confession stripped of its details was made to Mr. Moulton and his wife, and that a similar confession was made by Mr. Beecher to the same persons, Mr. Tilton continues as follows:

Some of the confidants to whom Mrs. Tilton intrusted this secret were lady friends of hers whose names I am not willing to be the first to drag into this unhappy controversy. But as one of these persons has been already quoted by the public press, (I refer to Miss Susan B. Anthony, to whom Mrs. Tilton told her story in the Autumn of 1870,) I here adduce a portion of a letter from Miss Anthony to Mr. Beecher's sister, Mrs. Hooker, of Hartford. It will be seen from the date that the letter was written just a fortnight after the publication of the Woodhull tale—two years ago:

SUSAN B. ANTHONY TO MRS. HOOKER.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 16, 1872.

* * * The reply of your brother to you is not more startling, not so open a falsehood, as that to Mr. Watters (a newspaper reporter:) "Of course, Mr. Beecher, this is a fraud from beginning to end?" "Entirely."

Wouldn't you think if God ever did strike any one dead for telling a lie He would have struck then?

I feel the deepest sympathy with all the parties involved, but most of all for poor, dear, trembling Mrs. Tilton. My heart bleeds for her every hour. I would fain take her in my arms, with her precious comforts—all she has on earth—her children—and hide her away from the wicked gaze of men.

* * * * * *

For a cultivated man, at whose feet the whole world of men as well as of women sits in love and reverence, whose moral, intellectual, social resources are without limit—for such a man, so blest, so overflowing with soul food—for him to ask or accept the body of one or a dozen of his reverent and revering devotees, I tell you he is the sinner—if it be a sin—and who shall say it is not?

* * * * * *

My pen has faltered and staggered; it would not write you for these three days; and now, 7 P. M. Saturday, comes a letter from Mrs. Stanton in reply to mine asking how could she make that denial in the Lewiston *Telegram*. [Referring to a report of Mrs. S.'s having denied the Woodhull story.] She says: "Dear Susan: I had supposed you knew enough of papers to trust a friend of twenty years' knowledge before them. I never made nor authorized the statement made in the Lewiston paper. I simply said I never used the language Mrs. Woodhull put in my mouth; that whatever I said was clothed in refined language at least, however disgusting the subject. I have said many times since the *denouement* that if my testimony of what I did know would save Victoria Woodhull from prison I should feel compelled to give it. You do not monopolize, dear Susan, all the honor there is among womankind. I shall not run before I am sent, but when the time comes I shall prove myself as true as you. No, no! I do not propose to shelter a man when a woman's liberty is at stake."

Now, my dear Mrs. Hooker, I wish you were with me to-night to rejoice with me that Mrs. Stanton is determined to stand firm to truth. I ought not to have believed the *Telegram* true. I feel ashamed of my doubts, or rather of my beliefs. Mrs. Stanton says her daughter Hattie heard all she said to the two clergymen, and said to her: "Why, mother, you might as well have told them the whole thing was true."

* * * * * * * *

No, Mrs. Hooker, I cannot now, any more than last Winter, comply with your request to reveal Mrs. T.'s whole story.

* * * * * * * *

Your brother will yet see his way out, and let us hope he will be able to prove himself above the willingness that others shall suffer for weakness or wickedness of his.

If he has no new theories, then he will surely be compelled to admit either that he has failed to live or to preach those he has; and whichever horn of the dilemma he may choose, will acknowledge either weakness or wickedness, or both. Affectionately yours,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

BEECHER THE AGGRESSOR.

The above letter from Miss Anthony not only indicates that Mrs. Tilton confessed her sexual intimacy with Mr. Beecher, but shows also that this intimacy was brought about, not because (as Mr. Beecher dishonorably charges in his statement) Mrs. Tilton "thrust her affection on him unsought," but because he himself was the aggressor upon her love, honor, and good name. I know full well from Mrs. Tilton's truthful story—told me at a time when she could have had no possible motive to deceive—that Mr. Beecher made the advances, which she for a long time repelled. It was he, not she, who instigated and achieved the criminality between them. It was he, the revered Pastor, who sought out his trustful parishioner and craftily spread his toils about her, ensnaring her virtue and accomplishing her seduction. Mrs. Tilton was always too much of a lady to thrust her affection upon Mr. Beecher or any other man "unsought." And yet Mr. Beecher, after having possessed himself of a woman at whose feet he had knelt for years before her surrender, has finally turned upon her with the false accusation that she was his tempter, not he hers—for which act on his part I brand him as a coward of uncommon baseness, whom all manly men, both good and bad, should equally despise. I shall never permit him to put the blame on this woman. "She is guiltless," he said in his apology. He shall never take back that word. He well knew that the motive to guilt did not come from this gentle lady's pure and cleanly mind. I repeat here what I said before the committee—and what I shall believe to the end of my life—that Elizabeth Tilton is a woman of pure heart and mind, sinned against rather than sinning, yielding only to a strong man's triumph over her conscience and will, and through no wantonness or forwardness of her own.

I have been told that I endanger my success in the battle which I am now fighting by making this concession to my wife's goodness of motive. But I am determined in all this controversy to speak the exact truth in all points, and I know that no indelicacy in Mrs. Tilton's behavior ever proceeded from her own voluntary impulse or suggestion; but that on the contrary, her highly emotional religious nature was made by her Pastor the means whereby he accomplished the ruin of his confiding victim.

I take the liberty to quote here a passage from a letter by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Mr. Moulton, as follows:

MRS. STANTON TO MR. MOULTON.

TENAFLY, N. J., Sept. 2, 1874.

Francis D. Moulton:

DEAR FRIEND: In your forthcoming statement, whatever you say or fail to say, do not forget as a brave knight to bring your steel on the head of "The Great Preacher" for his base charge that Elizabeth Tilton thrust her love on him unsought.

You know better than Susan or I do the time and arguments by which he achieved his purpose.

Alas! alas! how little charity, to say nothing of common justice, has been shown woman in this tragedy. * * * Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

MRS. TILTON DID NOT THRUST HER AFFECTIONS ON BEECHER.

To prove that Mr. Beecher sought Mrs. Tilton's love, and that it was not forced on him, Mr. Tilton gives a letter written by Mrs. Tilton to a friend to whom (according to Mr. Tilton) she had already confessed her criminality with Mr. Beecher. He gives the letter with the following preface: "In Mrs. Tilton's behalf (not in mine) I have been shown one of these letters, putting an end to the idea that Mrs. Tilton imposed her affections upon Mr. Beecher 'unsought.' The letter opens thus:"

MRS. TILTON TO MRS. ——.

JULY 31, 1872.

MY DEAR AND GOOD ——: "Does not your heart prompt you to say a few words to your ——, or is it all on her side—this longing to put herself in communication with you."

This extract from your sweet note of to-day I answer rather strangely, perhaps, but with all tenderness. I do not yearn nor did I ever yearn for him, because yours (*i. e.* your love) like his, was so unexpected, a perpetual surprise, a gift ever new, too high for me to appropriate.

The above letter utterly annihilates the idea that Mrs. Tilton "thrust her affection on him unsought;" and no man who ever sued for and obtained a woman's love, however wrongfully rendered to him, could make such an accusation without proving himself capable of a baseness which few men, I believe, entertain toward women.

If any further proof were needed that it was Mr. Beecher who solicited Mrs. Tilton's affection, and not she who thrust hers upon him—which he says many women in Plymouth Church do—this proof will be found in the letters which he wrote and in the gifts which he made to this ever grateful but never obtrusive woman. Touching these letters the committee's verdict contains the following extraordinary statement:

"There is no proof [they say] of clandestine correspondence, nor attempts in that direction. Mr. Beecher's letters were, as a rule, opened, arranged, and read by his wife."

In reply to the above (as a single illustration of its untruth) I need only say that after Mrs. Tilton deserted her home I found in a locked closet, hidden away beyond chance of detection, a collection of clandestine letters from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, some of them unaddressed to her name and unsigned by his, revealing their designation only by the envelopes, and their authorship only by the hand-writing. In one of these letters, printed in Mr. Moulton's recent statement, Mr. Beecher says:

My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday.

In another he asks Mrs. Tilton to write to him, for he says:

It would be safe. I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted to you.

A man who—taking prompt advantage of the departure of a lynx-eyed wife who, "as a rule, opens and arranges and reads his letters"—makes haste to send this information to another lady from whom he solicits letters, saying it will be safe now for her to write them—such a man cannot accuse this lady of "thrusting her affections upon him unsought."

MR. BEECHER'S GIFTS TO MRS. TILTON.

In like manner he says as the committee have denied Mr. Beecher's clandestine letters, he himself has denied his clandestine gifts. In answer to Mr. Beecher, where he says that the only gift tokens which he ever presented to Mrs. Tilton were a "brooch" and "a copy of books," Mr. Moulton says he does not know what Mr. Beecher means by a copy of books, and then goes on to state that he made her such a gift as the English edition of "Norwood," in three volumes. Mr. Tilton says he also discovered, since his wife's recent desertion of her home, that Mr. Beecher presented her with six other volumes, mainly his own productions. He also gave her paintings, perfumes, photographs, and several other presents. Both Mr. Beecher and the committee had, Mr. Tilton says, attempted to deceive the public by the base defense that Mrs. Tilton was guilty of an unwomanly boldness by "thrusting her affections upon him unsought."

THE TONE OF MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS CHANGED.

Immediately after Mrs. Tilton's confession and her retirement into the country, in the Summer of 1870, the tone of her letters to her husband underwent a striking change. These letters were (Mr. Tilton says) no longer shining links in a golden chain of daily messages of love and good will, like the series published in the Chicago *Tribune*. Every letter or note was now shaded by some allusion to the shipwreck which had been wrought in her life and home. These missives, thus freighted with the burden of her grief, I destroyed as soon as I received them, for fear they might be lost and found, and thus become tell-tales of the writer's secret. So far as I now remember, I destroyed every letter which I received from her during the Summer and Fall of 1870, and it is only by accident that I now possess a single one belonging to that period. This was written to her mother, and contained a copy of one written by my wife to me.

After producing a number of extracts from letters written by Mrs. Morse to show the state of her mind and the annoyance to which he was subjected by her, Mr. Tilton gives the letter referred to as follows:

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER FROM MRS. TILTON.

[Written from Marietta, Ohio, to Brooklyn.]

NOVEMBER, 1870.

I feel my duty now and love to you, my dear mother, impels me to send you a copy which I this morning have written to Theodore, which I insist that you destroy, and use not in conversation with him. This—because of my trust in you—you will do I'm sure.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Oh, Theodore, Theodore! what shall I say to you? My tongue and pen are dumb and powerless, but I must force my aching heart to protest against your cruelty. I do not willingly chide. I suffer most when I discover to you my feelings. Do you not know that you are fulfilling your threat—that "I shall no longer be considered the saint?" My life is before you. I have aspired to nothing save to do, through manifold infirmities, my best, and that not for human praise, but for the grateful love I feel toward Jesus Christ, my God. Do you not know, also, that when in any circle you blacken Mr. B's name—and soon after couple mine with it—you blacken mine as well? When, by your threats, my mother cried out in agony to me, "Why, what have you done Elizabeth, my child?" her worst suspicions were aroused, and I laid bare my heart then—that from my lips, and not yours, she might receive the dagger into her heart! Did not my dear child (Florence) learn enough by insinuations, that her sweet, pure soul agonized in secret, till she broke out with the dreadful question? I know not but it hath been her death blow!

When you say to my beloved brother "Mr. B. preaches to forty of his m—— every Sunday," then follow with the remark that after my death you have a dreadful secret to reveal, need he be told any more ere the sword pass into his soul? After this "you are my indignant champion," are you? It is now too late; you have blackened my character, and it is for my loved ones that I suffer; yea, for the agony which the revelation has caused you, my cries ascend to heaven night and day that upon mine own head all the anguish may fall. Believe you that I would thrust a like dart into your sister's or mother's heart were there occasion? No, no, I would not, indeed.

So, after my death, you will, to the bereaved hearts of those who love me, add the poisoned balm! In heathen lands the sins of our beloved are buried, and only their virtues are remembered! Theodore, your past is safe with me, rolled up, put away never to be opened—though it is big with stains of various hue—unless you force me, for the sake of my children and friends, to discover it, in self-defense or their defense. Would you suffer were I to cast a shadow on any lady whom you love? Certainly, if you have any manliness you would. Even so every word, look, or intimation against Mr. B., though I be in no wise brought in, is an agony beyond the piercing of myself a hundred times. His position and his good name are dear to me; and even thus do I agonize—yea, agony is the word—for your good name, and if you will only value it yourself to keep it good, I am and always will be your helper.

Once again I implore you for your children's sake, to whom you have a duty in this matter, that my past be buried—left with me and my God. He is merciful. Will you, His son, be like Him? Do not be alarmed about mother; you are not responsible for her revelations. Do not think or say any more that my ill-health is on account of my sin and its discovery. It is not true, indeed. My sins and my life's record I have carried to my Savior, and His delicacy and tenderness toward me passeth even a mother's love or "the love of women." I rest in Him, I trust in Him, and though the way is darker than death, I do hear "the still small voice" which brings to me a peace life's experience has never before brought me. No, my prostration is owing to the suffering I have caused you, and will cause those I love in the future if the spirit of forgiveness does not exorcise the spirit of hate. And add to this the revelations you have made of your fallen condition, witness of which I am daily! This it is that breaks my heart. How can I but "linger at my praying" at thought of you? Oh, do avoid all stimulating drinks, my darling. I know many a heart-ache would have been saved, only you knew not what or how the cruel word was said! I have failed in my duty to you from lack of courage to speak of these things. Allow me to advise with you now, my dearly beloved, for surely I am your best friend, and for the sake of our precious born and unborn. I tell you that since I have been conscious of wronging you I needed only to know that, and always in everything I utterly forsake the wrong, repent before God alone, and strive to bring forth fruit worthy of repentance. Will you for the added reason of your soul's sake do the same?

I feel that you are not in the condition of mind to lead the "woman's suffrage" movement, and I implore you to break away from it and from your friends Susan, Mrs. Stanton, and every one and everything that helps to make a conflict with your responsibilities as husband and father. My life is still spared; my heart never yearned over you more in sorrowing love than now. But there must be a turning to God that will lead you to forsake forbidden ways, so that the sources and springs of your life be renewed, ere I shall feel it my duty to return. I have gained a little, and with this small addition of strength my first impulse is to fly to you and comfort you in these new distractions which come to you through your business and its threatening changes. I have long felt, dear husband, you did not fill up your responsibilities towards the *Independent* as its religious chief and head. Oh, that you could be made to see and feel the amount of good you might do for Christ from that pulpit! Oh, my babe would leap in my womb for joy did your soul but awake to love God, and serve him with the fervor of the early days.

As I look out from my retirement here these are my thoughts and desires. I shall mourn if there seemeth to your aching heart a harsh word. I will pray God's spirit to follow the written line, and so it will not, cannot offend. I do not hesitate to return to Brooklyn and renew my home-work. Far be it from me to shirk my duty; on the contrary, to have again the privilege of being with my entire family is the ambition I feel to gain in health here. Forgive the long letter. Good night. YOUR DEAR WIFE.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEAR MOTHER: I will now add a line to you. I should mourn greatly if my life was to be made yet known to father; his head would be bowed indeed to the grave. I love him very much, and it would soothe my heart could you be restored to him. I was greatly touched by his saying to you that "you were still his wife."

Would not his sympathizing heart comfort you in your great sorrow?

Both your letter and Theodore's came together, concerning your interviews with Joseph.

You will see that by reading or showing this letter to any one you discover my secret. It is because I trust you, dear mother, that I send you this, that you may know my spirit completely toward you both.

I have been told, Confide not in your mother; but I reply, To whom on earth can I confide?

I think it pre-eminently wise for us to destroy our letters on this subject, lest Flory or some one should pick them up. DARLING.

MR. TILTON'S REVIEW OF THE ABOVE LETTER.

The brief confession which Mrs. Tilton wrote of her criminal intimacy with Mr. Beecher, and which was referred to by Mr. Moulton as held by him until I procured it from him and returned to her to be destroyed, has been falsely called a confession wrung from a wife at her husband's command. But no such accusation can hold against the above letter, which a daughter wrote to her mother, and which contains as plain a confession of Mrs. Tilton's guilty intimacy with Mr. Beecher as language can express; a confession all the more veritable because made without design, and in the absence of any other controlling influence upon the writer save the pressure of her own conscience and sorrow, as evinced in her melancholy contemplation of the calamity which had fallen upon her honor and her home.

In view of Mrs. Tilton's truthful confession in the above letter four years ago, of what avail are her recent denials to the committee?

The committee themselves have practically impugned the testimony which their own attorneys prompted Mrs. Tilton to make to them; and Mr. Beecher's own journal, the *Christian Union*, soon after the rendering of the verdict, published a conspicuous editorial article on purpose to put forth, under the stamp of Mr. Beecher's name, the following official rejection of Mrs. Tilton's evidence by the Beecher party. The *Christian Union* says:

"This poor woman has been shown to be so weak, so wholly subject to the strongest outside influence at the moment, that the general public can give but little weight to her testimony, either for or against Mr. Beecher."

The above extract from the *Christian Union* invalidating Mrs. Tilton's testimony necessarily blots out from Mr. Beecher's defense all Mrs. Tilton's recent denials of their criminality, and leaves him to be convicted by Mrs. Tilton's original, honest, dispassionate confession of their mutual sin, recorded in the above-quoted letter to her mother.

This letter, therefore, effectually disposes of two principal points of the committee's verdict. One of these points the committee state as follows:

"Tilton's allegation that she (Mrs. T.) confessed to her mother, Mrs. Morse, is pronounced false by the mother, who testified before the committee."

Mrs. Tilton's letter, above given, together with the extracts from Mrs. Morse's letters, show that Mrs. Morse, in denying to the committee that her daughter had ever made to her a confession of adultery, was a deliberate falsehood—half pardonable, perhaps, because uttered by a mother to save her daughter. The committee in relying on Mrs. Morse's testimony relied on a false basis, which now sinks and carries down with it the committee's verdict into an unfathomed depth!

The other point in the verdict which the above letter effectually settles is the following:

"She," (Mrs. Tilton,) say the committee, "has always denied the charge when free from the dominating influence of her husband."

Mrs. Tilton's above letter to her mother was written "free from the dominating influence of her husband." It was written 578 miles from her husband's presence. It was written, not at his request, but for his condemnation. It was written to reproduce to him the feelings excited in his wife's mind by the contemplation of her wrong-doing, and to appeal to him, from such a basis, against the moral recklessness which she then believed that her fall had produced upon his religious views and daily life. It was written before Mr. Beecher knew that she had betrayed him, and, of course, before he had indited his own equally agonizing "letter of contrition." It was written before Mrs. Tilton had any idea of future public proceedings by a church committee who would ask her to deny the truth in order to save Mr. Beecher. It was written before Mrs. Morse expected to be called upon to add her own falsehoods to her daughter's for the same purpose. It was written with no suspicion that these joint falsehoods of mother and daughter were thus to be exploded by the counter-records of their own correspondence.

On both these points the committee's own witnesses falsify the committee's own verdict.

THE COMMITTEE CORRECT IN ONE POINT.

Candor now requires me to state that the committee are correct in one point. Their report says:

"This unhappy woman (Mrs. Tilton) has been the plastic victim of extorted falsehoods."

The committee are correct in this view. Mrs. Tilton has been "the plastic victim of extorted falsehoods." These are the falsehoods extorted from her during her cross-examination—"extorted falsehoods" which the committee reproduce in their verdict as true, namely: that she was a victim to my "ill-treatment," including deprivation of "food and fire," "imprisonment under lock and key," and other hardships from which she "fled for peace to the graves of her children"—"extorted falsehoods" never prompted by Mrs. Tilton's own mind, (if she still remains the kindly and tender-hearted woman whom I knew,) but extorted from her as "the plastic victim" of Mr. Beecher's attorneys, who, having first used her for Mr. Beecher's defense, have since repudiated the very testimony which they thus extorted from her, pronouncing it worthless even for the base purpose for which it was thus extorted from "this plastic victim."

DIFFERENCE OF TONE IN MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS.

I now call attention to the difference of tone between Mrs. Tilton's letters to me written before her confession of July 3, 1870, and those written after it—as will be seen by comparing the extracts quoted (in section II.) from the correspondence published in the Chicago *Tribune*, with my wife's letter from Marietta, Ohio, to her mother in Brooklyn. This same difference is seen in all Mrs. Tilton's correspondence subsequent to her confession. All her letters written from Schoharie in the Summer of 1871—of which the Catherine Gaunt letter and other penitential specimens have been heretofore published—exhibit a different woman from that whose portrait is unconsciously portrayed by her own hand in the correspondence published in the Chicago *Tribune*. The early sunshine of her life, which made golden every touch of her pen in those happier years, took a permanent shade at the date of her confession in 1870, and has never since been free from a cloud. It is impossible, for instance, to imagine such a letter as the following to have been written to me by Mrs. Tilton as one of the series in the Chicago *Tribune*, ending July 3, 1870:

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

JULY 29, 1871.

Your lines sent to me in Flory's letter I respond to from my soul's depths.

So you do not *hate* YOUR ——.

Nor, in all that earlier period, would she have written thus, dated Schoharie, June 20, 1871:

"My mind no longer insists upon a lonely, daily wandering through my PAST."

Nor would she then have said, as she does in the last quoted letter:

"The romantic love of the sexes doth not satisfy."

Nor would she have cried out as follows, dated July 4, 1871:

"Oh, my dear husband, may you never need the discipline of being misled by a good woman, as I have been by a good man."

Nor could she have in happier days penned this, of the same date with the preceding:

"I thank you for the sufferings of the past year. You have been my deliverer."

TILTON'S RELATIONS WITH BOWEN.

After giving some further proofs in confirmation of Mrs. Tilton's consciousness of guilt, and reproducing the card to a "Complaining Friend," which was he says an attempt on his part, with his wife's knowledge, to avoid telling a lie, and at the same time to avoid telling the truth, he then refers to his relations with Mr. Bowen:

I have given the preceding letters and extracts to show how heavily Mrs. Tilton's guilty secret pressed on her heart, particularly in exigencies when she feared exposure; and there is much in her agonized expressions to remind the reader of Mr. Beecher's similar strains of woe over the same cause.

Having thus considered Mrs. Tilton's confession of July 3, 1870, together with the various facts which cluster more closely about this than about any other single branch of this case, I shall now take opportunity, before coming to my dealings face to face with Mr. Beecher, to refer to Mr. Henry C. Bowen. I must do this with some explicitness, because the key-note of Mr. Beecher's attack on me is that my accusations against him originated in my business troubles with Mr. Bowen. In Mr. Beecher's elaborate statement the first proposition which he lays down, and which forms the basis of his ensuing argument, is in these words:

Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America.

I shall show that the above statement, together with the whole argument that Mr. Beecher bases upon it, is so wholly untrue that I might almost say that language could not be put to a falser use. From the beginning of 1856 to the close of 1870—a period of fifteen years—I was in Mr. Bowen's employ in the *Independent* in various characters, from subordinate to chief. How well I served my employer he himself publicly attested at the end of fourteen years of my service, when, in publishing an illuminated edition of the *Independent*, in commemoration of the twenty-first year of its age—which was the year before I left—he published over his own signature a special eulogy of my labors. In this article, which states that it was written "to do justice to its present editor, Theodore Tilton," Mr. Bowen looks back through my fourteen years of service and records himself as "approving his (Mr. Tilton's) every movement and suggestion," &c. I could not have wished higher praise from my employer, particularly as covering so long a period of service.

During the following year, 1870—which was the last of my connection with the *Independent*—I became temporarily the editor also of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*. I have a letter from Mr. Bowen, dated as late as Aug. 11, 1870, concerning my labors in the *Union*, which the writer begins in the following extravagant style:

WOODSTOCK, Ct.

MY DEAR MR. TILTON: If I had a seventy-four pounder I would fire it among these hills, and set them reverberating in honor of your last leader on politics.

The above is a fair specimen of the cordial way in which Mr. Bowen, during fifteen years, was prompt to approve my course—a degree of appreciation on his part for which, in spite of my subsequent disagreement with him, I always look back upon gratefully. My first difference with Mr. Bowen—a trifling one—occurred shortly after he wrote the above letter. He had meanwhile come to Brooklyn and taken a strong interest in the election of certain local candidates whom I had opposed. Moreover, he was a supporter of President Grant, whom he entertained at Woodstock, and whom I criticised in the *Independent*. After the Brooklyn election was over Mr. Bowen and I, in a friendly conversation, reviewed these differences and other differences growing out of my increasing heterodoxy of religious belief. After two or three friendly interchanges, he expressed a desire to become himself the sole editor of the *Independent*, just as he was its sole owner. To this end he wanted me to transfer my pen to the first page of that paper as its special contributor, while at the same time he wanted me to sign a contract to edit the Brooklyn *Union* for the ensuing five years. The pecuniary inducements which he held out to commend this proposed change to my mind were flattering, consisting of an income of about $14,000 a year and upward. This arrangement took legal and binding form by the signing of two contracts between Mr. Bowen and myself about the 20th of December, 1870. Two days afterward, in pursuance of these arrangements, the *Independent*, in publishing my valedictory, accompanied it with a eulogy on the retiring editor.

After quoting the article referred to and giving further proof of Mr. Bowen's good will to him, he continues:

The above particulars of my retirement from the *Independent's* editorial chair—a retirement which Mr. Bowen said was to my honor, and which I believed was to my profit—I have thus been compelled to give at tedious length, in order that the exact facts may confront Mr. Beecher's false description of the same event, when he said, as above quoted: "Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America."

The preceding record, from the *Independent's* own columns, and by its own editors, touching the circumstances of my retirement from that editorial chair, show how I "fell," and I may add that I would be happy to experience another such a fall. As soon as I had completed the above-mentioned arrangements with Mr. Bowen, and they had been announced as above quoted, he urged me to make a more prominent figure of Plymouth Church in the *Daily Union*, and remarked on my non-attendance at the church meetings.

TILTON'S REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

This led me to reply that I had a good reason for not going to Plymouth Church, and that I should never again sit under Mr. Beecher's ministry. On Mr. Bowen's urging me to give this reason, I reminded him first of his oft-repeated charges against Mr. Beecher as a clergyman given to loose behavior with women, and dangerous to the families of his congregation. I said that I had in past times given little credence to these accusations, being slow to believe ill of my Pastor and friend; but that I had been informed by Mrs. Tilton, a few months previously, of improper behavior by Mr. Beecher towards her, and that I should never again attend Plymouth Church. Mr. Bowen instantly pressed me to know the exact nature of what Mrs. Tilton had told me, but I declined to put him in possession of anything further than that Mr. Beecher had assaulted the honor of my house. This announcement fanned Mr. Bowen to a flame of anger against Mr. Beecher. All his own past grievances against his Pastor seemed to be rekindled into sudden heat. He walked up and down his library, denouncing Mr. Beecher as a man guilty of many adulteries, dating from his Western pastorate and running down through all the succeeding years. Mr. Bowen declared that Mr. Beecher had, in the preceding month of February, 1870, confessed to him certain of these adulteries, and Mr. Bowen pointed out to me the exact spot in his library whereon Mr. Beecher, with tears and humbleness, had (as Mr. Bowen said) acknowledged to him his guilt.

Mr. Bowen in this interview declared that he and I owed a duty to society in this matter, and that I ought to join him in a just demand on Mr. Beecher to retire from the ministry, to quit the city, and to betake himself beyond the reach of the families whose homes he was invading like a destroyer. Mr. Bowen challenged me to write such a demand, and begged for an opportunity to bear it to Mr. Beecher in person, saying that he would support it by a great volume of evidence, and would compel its enforcement. I wrote on the spot the note mentioned in Mr. Moulton's statement, and which seemed to please Mr. Bowen greatly. Just as I was leaving his house his last word to me was, "Henry Ward Beecher is a wolf in the fold, and I know it; he ought never to preach another sermon nor write another word in a religious newspaper; he endangers families and disgraces religion; he should be blotted out."

This interview with Mr. Bowen occurred on the 26th of December, 1870, and was partly in the presence of Oliver Johnson, who retired before it was ended.

On that same day I informed Mr. Moulton of this interview, as he has noticed in his narrative.

MRS. TILTON'S DISTRESS AT RECEIVING THIS INTELLIGENCE.

He then describes Mrs Tilton's distress upon receiving this intelligence from him during her illness, and the earnest manner in which she pleaded with him to make peace between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen, and proceeds:

After this conversation with Mrs. Tilton, I notified Mr. Bowen that I intended to see Mr. Beecher face to face. In response to this intelligence Mr. Bowen came into my editorial room at the *Union* office, and without asking or giving me any explanation, but exhibiting a passion such as I had never witnessed in him before, and speaking like one who was in fear and desperation, he exclaimed in a high key that if I divulged to Mr. Beecher the story of his numerous adulteries as he (Mr. Bowen) had narrated them, he (Mr. Bowen) would interdict me from ever again entering his office or his house. He then suddenly retired.

This unexpected exhibition on Mr. Bowen's part I could not comprehend; for I did not dream that Mr. Bowen, who was so determined an enemy of Mr. Beecher, had meanwhile entered into sudden league with the object of his hate in order to overthrow, not Mr. Beecher, but myself. I informed Elizabeth at once of Mr. Bowen's excited interview. She believed that his excitement was only a further evidence of his ancient malice against Mr. Beecher. She said that Mr. Beecher had often told her how greatly he feared Mr. Bowen. She was now appalled at the prospect of Mr. Bowen's violent assault on her Pastor. She renewed her entreaty to me that I would prevent the coming conflict between the two men. Elizabeth's distress, in view of this expected conflict, it would be impossible to exaggerate, as it was heightened by her still enfeebled condition. She begged me to see Mr. Beecher without delay, and, for her sake, to put him on his guard against Mr. Bowen, and to explain to him that though I had written the letter demanding his retirement from the pulpit, yet that I had afterward listened to my wife's entreaty, and had promised her that I would not press the demand to execution.

At her own suggestion she wrote a note to Mr. Beecher, and gave it to me, stating therein that she was distressed at the prospect of trouble, and begged, as the best mode of avoiding it, that a reconciliation might be had between Mr. Beecher and myself. She informed him in this letter that she had made to me a confession, six months before, of her sexual intimacy with him, and that she had hitherto deceived her husband into believing that her Pastor knew of this confession having been made. She said she was distracted at having caused so much misery, and prayed that Mr. Beecher and her husband might instantly unite to prevent Mr. Bowen from doing the damage which he had threatened in instigating Mr. Beecher's retirement from the church.

This letter of Mrs. Tilton's was written on the 29th of December, 1870. I carried it in my pocket during the remainder of that day and all the next until evening, and then resolved that I would accede to my wife's request, and for her sake would prevent the threatened exposure of Mr. Beecher by Mr. Bowen. I accordingly went to Mr. Moulton, as he has stated, and put into his hands my wife's letter, which conveyed to him his first knowledge of her adultery. He then, as he has described, brought Mr. Beecher to me on Friday evening, Dec. 30, through a violent Wintry storm, which Mr. Beecher referred to on the way as appropriate to the disturbed hour.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN BEECHER AND TILTON.

The interview which followed between Mr. Beecher and me I shall relate somewhat in detail, because his recent distorted description of it is mainly a pretense, and not the truth. Mr. Beecher fills his false account with invented particulars of what he calls my complaint to him of my "business troubles," "loss of place and salary," and the like, with cognate complaints against him for his supposed agency in bringing about these results; whereas he forgets that I had not yet lost my "place and salary," and had not yet come into my "business troubles," nor did I then dream that he had conspired with Mr. Bowen to displace me from the *Independent* or the *Union*, or that any such disaster was then pending over my head, particularly as I had only a few days before signed two new contracts securing to me a lucrative connection with those two journals for years to come.

It was not because I had first "lost my place" that I held this interview with Mr. Beecher, for I did not "lose my place" until after this interview was held. Mr. Beecher confesses to an "imperfect memory of dates." This imperfection of memory has betrayed him here. My interview with him, as he acknowledges, was on Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1870. This is correct. But it was not until Saturday evening, Dec. 31, at 9 o'clock at night, during the closing hours of the year, that my notification of dismissal came from Mr. Bowen. See the *Daily Graphic's* fac-simile of my letter to Mr. Bowen, Jan. 1, 1871, in which I said:

"I received last evening (that is, not Dec. 30, but 31,) your sudden notice breaking my two contracts, one with the *Independent*, the other with the Brooklyn *Union*."

It is thus plainly proven, as by mathematics, that my interview with Mr. Beecher—which he says occurred on account of my having "lost my place and salary"—occurred before I "lost my place and salary," and before I imagined that my two contracts—since both were new and fresh, and hardly a week old—were to be summarily broken. Indeed, even when I received, on the night after my interview with Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen's notice of their fracture, I had no suspicion then that Mr. Beecher had meanwhile been using what he now admits to have been "his decisive influence to overthrow me," and to entail upon me "loss of place and salary." On the contrary, I still supposed that Mr. Bowen was more the enemy of Mr. Beecher than of me, for he had given me abundant reason to believe so. It was not until after Mr. Beecher's written apology to me that I learned from his own humble and dust-covered lips that he had been guilty not only of ruining my home, but of displacing me from my public trusts.

Let me refer a little more in detail to this interview with Mr. Beecher, Dec. 30, 1870, to show how thoroughly he has misrepresented it. Mr. Beecher describes me as opening to him on that occasion a budget of particulars touching three points: First, that I accused him of procuring my "downfall"—whereas my downfall had not yet come; next, that he had advised my wife to separate from me—a story of which I never heard until I heard it in the Investigating Committee; and third, that I charged him with improper proposals to Elizabeth—which was indeed true, but only half the truth, for I informed him in detail of Elizabeth's confession of their adultery.

I must be repetitiously explicit on each of these points, so that neither of them shall escape the reader's mind. First, then, touching my "downfall," or "business difficulties," or "loss of place and salary," I repeat that I had not yet suffered any of these losses, nor did I then suppose that such disasters were in store for me.

BEECHER'S ALLEGED ADVICE TO MRS. TILTON.

Next, as to his alleged "advice to my wife to separate from me," I solemnly aver that Mrs. Tilton has never to this day informed me that Mr. Beecher ever gave her any such advice, nor did she inform the committee; that Mr. Moulton, like myself, never heard of such advice having been given until we both heard of it, to our surprise, during the present inquiry, and that the only persons who had, as I supposed, advised Mrs. Tilton to leave me were Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher, but not Mr. Beecher.

What evidence does Mr. Beecher now give to show that he ever advised Mrs. Tilton to separate from her husband?

I asked permission [he says] to bring my wife to see them (that is to see Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton.) * * * My wife [he continues] was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton. * * * I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her (Mrs. Tilton) final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company and the children were present, and so I wrote on a scrap of paper: "I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support will be wisest."

Admitting for the argument's sake that Mr. Beecher may have written such a scrap of paper, (though I do not believe he did,) the testimony of Mrs. Tilton makes no mention of having received such advice from her Pastor. The only advice to this effect which she mentions she accords to her mother and to her Pastor's wife, but not to Mr. Beecher. Furthermore, if Mr. Beecher had given the advice which he pretends to have given, Mrs. Morse would have known of it, would have eagerly made use of it, and would have urged (perhaps forced) her daughter to act upon it. Now, Mrs. Morse gives explicit testimony over her own hand that Mr. Beecher never gave any such advice; on the contrary, she shows that the only advice which Mr. Beecher gave concerning the proposed separation was that Mrs. Tilton should not separate from her husband! I refer to Mrs. Morse's letter to Mr. Beecher, indorsed in his own handwriting, as having been received from her by him Jan. 27, 1871—only a few weeks after his apology. Mrs. Morse speaks in this letter complainingly to Mr. Beecher as follows:

You or any one else who advises her (Mrs Tilton) to live with him (Mr. Tilton,) when he is doing all he can to kill her by slow torture, is anything but a friend.

It will be seen from the above that at the very time when Mr. Beecher pretends to have been suddenly thrown into remorse and despair for having given Elizabeth bad advice—namely, to separate from me—Elizabeth's mother was writing to Mr. Beecher to chide him because he had given, not that advice, but just the opposite! Mrs. Morse's letter accuses me of "killing her daughter by slow torture," and accuses him at the same time of advising her against a separation from such a brute!

In the presence of this letter of Mrs. Morse—who, of all persons in the world was most solicitous to procure Elizabeth's separation, and who would be most likely to know on which side of the question Mr. Beecher had advised—I respectfully submit that Mr. Beecher's recent and pretended claim to have given such advice, and that this advice was the key-note to his four years of subsequent remorse and letter-writing, is blown to the winds—and the committee's report is whisked away with it.

THE BASIS OF TILTON'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher's statement that at this interview of Dec. 30, 1870, I charged him with making impure proposals to Mrs. Tilton is (as I have said) true so far as it goes, but it is only part of the truth, for I charged him with adultery. It was this last topic, namely, his criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton, and not at all my financial troubles, since these had not yet come upon me; nor his advice to my wife to separate from me, of which I had not then heard—it was his criminal association with Mrs. Tilton—this, and this only—that constituted the basis of my interview with him on that memorable night. This interview, I repeat, was held at Mrs. Tilton's request, and my object in holding it was to quiet her apprehension concerning the possible exposure of her secret through what both she and I then supposed to be an imminent assault upon Mr. Beecher by Mr. Bowen. To this end I informed Mr. Beecher of the confession which Mrs. Tilton had made to me six months before, and which it had become necessary for her peace—perhaps even for her life—that Mr. Beecher should receive from my lips in order that he should so manage his case with Mr. Bowen that no danger would arise therefrom of Mrs. Tilton's exposure to the world. This was my purpose, and my only purpose, in that interview, as Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher knew right well.

Now, in the light of these facts, thus proved, note Mr. Beecher's false statement of them as follows:

"It was not until Mr. Tilton [he says] had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges which he pretended to have had in mind for six months."

Against the above fallacious assertion I have set the counter testimony of incontrovertible facts, which I will recapitulate, namely:

When I resolved to meet Mr. Beecher on Friday, Dec. 30, 1870, I had just made two new contracts with Mr. Bowen, signing them only a few days previous, from which I looked forward to an income as large as the salary of the Pastor of Plymouth Church. When I sat waiting for Mr. Beecher on that night I was in independent circumstances, and expected to be increasingly so for years to come. When Mr. Moulton brought him to me that night I had no thought—not the remotest—of "financial difficulties," or "business troubles," or "loss of place," for I had not yet come to these disasters, nor did I then foresee them. When I, as I said, "talked calmly" to him on that night, it was because I had previously demanded his retirement from the pulpit, and because this demand had well-nigh broken my wife's heart, for whose sake alone and for no other reason, I agreed with her to meet him face to face, in order to inform him that I knew of his intimacy with her, and to say to him that, for the sake of this suffering woman and her children, I would withdraw the demand upon him to quit the pulpit and flee the city, and that Mr. Bowen should have no ally in me in his proposed war against his Pastor.

THE INTERVIEW DID NOT DESCEND TO POINTS OF FINANCE.

As God is my judge, I solemnly aver that that interview did not descend to points of finance, but, on the contrary, touched only two points; first, Mrs. Tilton's ruin, which had come through Mr. Beecher, and, second, Mrs. Tilton's safety, which must come through Mr. Beecher and myself. In that interview, from a little memorandum in my hand, giving dates and places, I recited to Mr. Beecher Mrs. Tilton's long story as she had given it to me in the previous July, and which she had, on the previous day, reauthenticated in her note of Dec. 29, which I had put into Mr. Moulton's hands to be the basis of his summons to Mr. Beecher to meet me for the conference. No extraneous subject did I introduce into that single-minded recital, for only one theme was in my thoughts, and in order that no intruder should interrupt me, or that Mr. Beecher should retire before hearing me, I locked the door and put the key into my pocket.

After I delivered my message I unlocked the door and said to Mr. Beecher, "Now that we understand each other, you are free to go. If any harm or disgrace comes to Elizabeth or the children I shall hold you responsible. For her sake I spare you, but if you turn upon her I will smite your name dead before the whole world." When I ceased speaking he hesitated to leave his chair, but sat with bowed head, and with eyes riveted to the floor. At length looking up into my face he said: "Theodore, I am in a dream—I am in Dante's Inferno."

I pointed to the door and said again, "You are free to retire."

In going out he stepped on the threshold, turned, looked me in the face, and asked with quivering lip whether or not I would permit him to see Elizabeth once more, for the last time. I was about to answer, "No, never;" but remembering my wife's grief, and her expressed wish that this interview could have taken place in her presence, I felt that she would be better satisfied if I gave him the permission he asked, and so I said, "Yes, you may go at once, but you shall not chide Elizabeth for confessing the truth to her husband. Remember what I say. If you reproach that sick woman for her confession, or utter to her a word to weigh heavily upon her broken heart for betraying you, I will visit you with vengeance. I have spared your life for the past six months, and am able to spare it again, but I am able also to destroy it." "Mark me," I added, "Elizabeth is prostrate with grief—she must hear no word of blame or reproach."

"Oh, Theodore," he said, "I am in a wild whirl!"

After these words he retired from the room, and almost immediately (as Mr. Moulton has narrated) accompanied that gentleman to my house, where (as Mr. Beecher admits) he fell upon Elizabeth with "strong language," that is, full of reproach, and procured from her a retraction which he dictated to her, and which she wrote at his command—her tremor and fear being plainly visible in her handwriting.

MRS. TILTON FULL OF TEARS AND MISERY.

On my return home that evening I found my wife far from being in the condition Mr. Beecher described when he styled her a marble statue or carved monument; but, on the contrary, she was full of tears and misery, saying that he had called upon her, had reproached her in violent terms, had declared that she had "struck him dead," and that unless she would give him a writing for his protection he would be "tried by a council of ministers."

She described to me his manner as full of mingled anger and grief, in consequence of which she was at one moment so terrified by the look on his face that she thought he would kill her. She grew nearly distracted at the thought that her womanly and charitable effort to make peace had only resulted in making Mr. Beecher her enemy and mine. I believe that if he had entered a second time into her presence that night she would have shuddered and fainted at his approach. Her narrative to me of the agony which he expressed to her, of the reproaches which he heaped upon her, and of the bitterness with which he denounced her for betraying her Pastor to her husband—all this tale still lingers in my mind like a remembered horror.

The above plain statement of facts, fortified by documentary evidence proving that my interview with Mr. Beecher occurred before and not after my "loss of place and salary," effectually puts an end to the following passage in the committee's verdict—a passage which constitutes one of the principal findings of that strange tribunal. The committee say:

"It is clear that on the 29th of December, when the so-called memorandum of confession was procured from Mrs. Tilton, the chief inciting cause of that step on Tilton's part was his belief that Mr. Beecher had caused him his loss of place, business, and repute."

The above conclusion, drawn by the committee from the false facts which I have exploded, must be delivered over to the limbo of those remarkable insurance policies touching which Mr. Beecher swore to being in profound and perfect health, while at the same time he was on the daily edge of death from a hypochondria inherited from his grandfather, and from a remorse consequent upon giving bad advice.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE FALSEHOOD.

About one-half of the committee's verdict is based on another equally remarkable falsehood, which I shall so completely expose that I believe the authors of it will receive the ridicule of a community whom they have attempted to deceive. The chief argument by the committee is that my real charge against Mr. Beecher was simply "improper proposals," not "adultery;" that they never heard of my charging him with "adultery" until I trumped up this latter accusation as part of a conspiracy which Mr. Moulton and I were prosecuting against Mr. Beecher with slow patience and for greed of gain! Without this argument, which comprises one-half the committee's report, they would never have been able to make a report at all. But I shall rip this argument so completely out of the report that that document will at one stroke be torn in twain, and the half which is devoted to this fabrication will be cast aside as waste-paper.

First, to do no injustice to the committee, let me give them the chance of stating their argument in their own words, as follows:

"We believe," say they, "and propose to show from the evidence that the original charge was improper advances, and that as time passed and the conspiracy deepened it was enlarged into adultery. The importance of this is apparent, because if the charge had been so changed then both Tilton and Moulton are conspirators and convicted of a vile fraud, which necessarily ends their influence in this controversy. What is the proof," they add, "that the charge in the first instance was adultery?"

I cannot understand, except on one ground, how Mr. Beecher's lawyers (since they are attendants at his church and acquainted with its proceedings) should have had the boldness to assume such a position as the above, since they must have known that I could disprove their fallacious statement by the official records of Plymouth Church itself. The one ground on which I presume they based their daring assertion was their supposition that I possessed no official copy of the papers in a certain famous proceeding in Plymouth Church, which Mr. Beecher, with a rare hypocrisy, describes as his "attempt to keep me from public trial by the church." Perhaps Mr. Beecher and his committee thought that in this case, too, "the papers had been burned." But I shall not allow him to escape "so as by fire."

CITING THE RECORDS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A few weeks after Mrs. Tilton's confession in July, 1870, and several months before Mr. Beecher's apology, I communicated the fact of their criminal intimacy to a grave and discreet friend of our family, Mrs. Martha B. Bradshaw, of Brooklyn, one of the best known and most honored members of Plymouth Church. The same information was subsequently given to Mrs. Bradshaw by Mrs. Tilton herself. On the basis of this information in the possession of Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Wm. F. West, a member of Plymouth Church, relying on Mrs. Bradshaw to be a witness, indicted me before the church for circulating scandalous reports against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. West's charges and specifications, although a matter of notoriety at the time, have never yet been published. I herewith commit them to print for the purpose of showing that the verdict of Mr. Beecher's committee stands disapproved in its chief and central allegation by the official records of Plymouth Church itself. Mr. Beecher's six committeemen, like Mr. Beecher himself, have "bad memories." Let me not attempt to portray the mortification of this committee and their attorneys at reading the following correct copy of official papers adopted by Plymouth Church, of which the originals are in my possession:

MR. TALLMADGE TO MR. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, October 17, 1873.

Mr. Theodore Tilton,

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, held this evening, the clerk of the committee was instructed to forward to you a copy of the complaint and specifications made against you by Mr. William F. West, and was requested to notify you that any answer to the charges that you might desire to offer to the committee may be sent to the clerk on or before Thursday, Oct. 23, 1873.

Enclosed I hand you a copy of the charges and specifications referred to. Yours very respectfully,

No. 393 Bridge street. D. W. TALLMADGE, Clerk.

COPY.

Of the charges and specifications made by William F. West against Theodore Tilton:

I charge Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of our pastor, and injurious to the reputation of this church.

Specifications:

First.—In an interview between Theodore Tilton and Rev. E. L. L. Taylor, D. D., at the office of the Brooklyn *Union*, in the Spring of 1871, the said Theodore Tilton stated that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to several (seven or eight) of his mistresses every Sunday evening. Upon being rebuked by Dr. Taylor, he reiterated the charge, and said that he would make it in Mr. Beecher's presence if desired.

Witness: Rev. E. L. L. TAYLOR, D. D.

Second.—In a conversation with Mr. Andrew Bradshaw, in the latter part of November, 1873, Theodore Tilton requested Mr. Bradshaw not to repeat certain statements which had previously been made to him by Mr. Tilton, adding that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher, but that he wished to hush the scandal on Mr. Beecher's account; that Mr. Beecher was a bad man, and not a safe person to be allowed to visit the families of his church; that if this scandal ever were cleared up, he (Tilton) would be the only one of the three involved who would be unhurt by it; and that he was silently suffering for Mr. Beecher's sake.

Witness: ANDREW BRADSHAW.

Third.—At an interview with Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw, in Thompson's dining-rooms, on Clinton street, on or about the 3d day of August, 1870, Theodore Tilton stated that he had discovered that a criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher. Afterward, in November, in 1872, referring to the above conversation, Mr. Tilton said to Mrs. Bradshaw that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher.

Witness: Mrs. ANDREW BRADSHAW.

It will be seen from the third specification in the above document that I was indicted by Plymouth Church, and that an attempt was made to bring me to trial because I had said on the 3d of August, 1870, that I had discovered a criminal intimacy between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. The date mentioned in this specification, namely, the 3d of August, 1870, was only thirty days after Mrs. Tilton's confession of July 3 of that year. What shall be thought of the report of a so-called Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church which, in order to maintain and uphold the Pastor's false denial of my true charge against him, is compelled, in his defense, to falsify the records of his own church?

THE COMMITTEE'S GARBLED REPORT.

Having adduced further arguments in this respect to show the force of the documents referred to, and how much Mr. Beecher dreaded the trial, not because "the issues were not square," but because they were so sharp and clearly defined that he dare not cast himself on their "rough and ragged edge." Mr. Tilton says:

"The committee quote from their own garbled report of my examination a mention made by me of the fact that Mr. Beecher, on the day after sending me his apology through Mr. Moulton, visited me at Mr. Moulton's house. The committee quote from their report of my remarks the following words:

"He (Beecher) burst out in an expression of great sorrow to me, and said he hoped the communication which he had sent to me by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Mr. Moulton he had done wrong, not so much as some others had, (referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade,) and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which he had misstated."

Now notice the captious use which the committee make of the above quotation. They say:

"If the wrong to which Mr. Beecher refers was adultery, how could these words be used in reference to it: 'He had done wrong, not so much as some others'? The absurdity of such a claim is clear."

The above comment which the committee make on my words, as anybody will see by looking carefully at the words themselves, has no application whatever to my words. When Mr. Beecher said that "he had done me wrong, but not so much as some others had done," he was referring, as the report itself shows, not to his crime of adultery, but "to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen which ought to be unmade." The committee devote a laborious paragraph to show that if Mr. Beecher had done less wrong than others, this "wrong" could not have been "adultery." The committee themselves, if they had carefully read their own quotation from their own report of my examination, would have seen that Mr. Beecher, in the above-named interview with me, spoke first of the crime for which he had written me the apology of the night before, and that he then made a totally distinct and separate reference to an additional wrong which he had come that morning to undo—namely, the wrong of having given slanderous reports to Mr. Bowen concerning myself, a wrong which Mr. Beecher said to me he had not committed to so great an extent as his wife and Mrs. Morse had done.

The committee say further:

In the written statement of the offense shown to Dr. Storrs by Tilton and Carpenter, which was made in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting, under the demand of her husband, who says he dictated the precise words characterizing the offense, the charge was an improper proposal.

I will once again give the committee a direct negative to this statement, as I did during my examination. The letter above referred to, in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting, is as follows:

DEC. 16, 1872.

In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that Rev. H. W. Beecher, my friend and Pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies.

The entire letter, of which the above is the first sentence, was composed by Mrs. Tilton, except only the above sentence, which was mine. I suggested the above form of expression to her, because she was at that time in a delicate mood of conscience, and desired to confess the whole truth to Dr. Storrs, in hope thereby to end the troubles. She said she had grown tired of telling falsehoods, and if Dr. Storrs was to give wise counsel he ought to know the whole case. It was no unusual thing for her to be in the state of mind which she exhibited on that occasion. There was always an undercurrent of conscience running through all her thoughts, and she frequently lamented to me her sad fate to be condemned to "live a lie." Accordingly she sought in the above letter to Dr. Storrs to tell the whole truth—not a part of it. I was unwilling that she should make such a damaging confession. She insisted that she must cease her falsehood at some time, and that that was a proper time. It was to meet this demand of her conscience that I framed for her the sentence above quoted—a sentence not inconsistent with the exact truth, because the words "together with all that this implies" might be as readily taken to imply that she had yielded to Mr. Beecher's solicitation as that she had rejected it. Dr. Storrs, in reading the above letter, seemed to take for granted from its terms that Mrs. Tilton had not yielded to this solicitation, and I did not undeceive him. I repeat that the opening sentence of the letter was framed by me expressly to satisfy Mrs. Tilton's desire to confess the whole truth—a desire on her part which I contemplated with pain and apprehension, and from which I sought to shield her by the above form of words. The committee are guilty of little less than sharp practice in commenting on this phraseology as they have done in their verdict, for I was explicit to give them the exact explanation which I have given here.

But nothing is so astounding to me in the committee's report as the following statement bearing on this same point:

The further [they say] that Tilton treated the matter during four years as an offense which could properly be apologized for and forgiven, is wholly inconsistent with the charge in its present form.

The committee express the same idea in a still more specious phraseology, as follows:

If Moulton [say they] understood the charge to be adultery, then he is entitled to the credit of the invention or discovery that this crime can be the subject of an apology.

The above sentiment, thus put forth by the committee, may possibly represent the club-house code of morals and of honor, but it seems to me that a church committee is bound to hold that no crime or wrong-doing should be beyond the Christian forgiveness of those against whom it is committed, and, in particular, that the crime in the present case should have reminded a churchly tribunal of the immortal maxim of Him who said of the woman taken in adultery, "Neither do I condemn thee."

MR. TILTON'S CONNECTION WITH THE INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Beecher, in his statement before the Committee, speaks of the closing years of Mr. Tilton's connection with the *Independent* as follows:

"His (Mr. Tilton's) loose notions of marriage and divorce began to be shadowed editorially. To this Mr. Tilton replies, first, 'My notions of marriage are those which are common throughout Christendom; but I rejoice to say that my notions of divorce are at variance with the laws of my own State, and are expressed in the statutes of Wisconsin.'"

I reply in particular that the first article which I wrote in the *Independent* that elicited any criticism for what Mr. Beecher now calls "my loose notions of marriage and divorce," was a defense of Mrs. Richardson, in the McFarland trial. But if I was wrong in my estimate of that case, Mr. Beecher was far more wrong than I; for he went to the Astor House, and at Richardson's dying bed performed a marriage ceremony between that bleeding sufferer and a lady who was then the divorced (or undivorced) wife of the assassin.

TILTON'S RELATIONS WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Mr. Tilton condemns himself for having written the biographical sketch of Mrs. Woodhull. He says:

"But, having made this explicit statement against myself—which justice requires—I am entitled to tell the precise story of my relations with Mrs. Woodhull, and to compare these with Mr. Beecher's relations with the same woman, at the same time, and to the same end.

About a year After Mrs. Tilton's confession to me, and about a half year after Mr. Beecher's apology, and after Mr Moulton had put forth the many strenuous efforts to which Mr. Beecher's letters, written during this period, bear witness, a new and sudden enemy of our safety appeared before the public in the person of Victoria C. Woodhull, who published in the *World* and THE TIMES the card quoted in my sworn statement, saying that 'a distinguished clergyman in a neighboring city was living in concubinage with the wife of another public teacher in the same city.'

On the publication of this card Mrs. Woodhull—to whom I was then a stranger—sent for me and informed me that this card referred to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. I was stunned by the intelligence, for I instantly felt that the guilty secret which Mr. Moulton was trying to suppress was in danger of coming to the surface. Taking advantage of my surprise on that occasion Mrs. Woodhull poured forth in vehement speech the hundred or more particulars (most of which were untrue) that afterwards constituted the scandalous tale of Nov. 2, 1872."

Finding that Mrs. Woodhull possessed a knowledge of the scandal, Mr. Tilton says he thought Mr. Moulton with the view of adopting some means of inducing her to keep silent. They agreed that kindness was the best course, and "Mr. Beecher joined with us and approved our course." "He (Mr. Beecher) made Mrs. Woodhull's personal acquaintance and strove by his kindly interest in her to maintain and increase her good will." Mr. Moulton further says:

When Mrs. Stowe made an elaborate attack on Mrs. Woodhull in the *Christian Union*, Mr. Beecher, who had not seen the proof-sheets before publication, was in great distress until Mr. Moulton and I reported to him that we had seen Col. Blood (Mrs. Woodhull's husband), and had urged him to publish a kindly instead of a revengeful reply to Mrs. Stowe's attack. Mr. Beecher's gratification, which he expressed at this evidence of our power with Mrs. Woodhull and her husband to prevent mischief, was of no ordinary kind. Mr. Beecher said to me on that occasion that every service which I could render to her was a service to him.

Among the services which I thus rendered—for his sake, because of Mrs. Tilton's—was the writing of an elaborate pamphlet on woman suffrage, which cost me a week of hard labor. Another service was the biographical sketch to which I have already alluded, and which, so far as I was concerned, was the work of only a single day, for my task consisted only in the rewriting of a sketch already prepared by her husband, the original manuscript of which I still possess. The third and last public service which I rendered to her was to preside at Steinway Hall on an occasion when I had some expectation that Mr. Beecher himself would fill the chair.

Mr. Tilton declares that his entire acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull was comprised between May, 1871, and April, 1872. He denies that any criminal intimacy ever existed between himself and Mrs. Woodhull.

He says he broke with her in the Spring of 1872, and that Mr. Beecher frequently afterward asked him to renew with Mrs. Woodhull his kindly relations. Mr. Tilton again alludes to Mr. Beecher's confession to him at the house of Mr. Moulton, and asserts that he (Beecher) admitted his guilt in set terms both on that night and at subsequent interviews a few days afterward, also held at Mr. Moulton's house.

VERY STRONG ASSERTIONS.

He then describes an interview with Mr. Beecher at his own house, as follows: "Shortly afterward I sent for Mr. Beecher to come to my house to hold an interview with me on a subject which I shrink from mentioning here, yet which the truth compels me to state. In June, 1869, a child had been born to Elizabeth R. Tilton. In view of Mrs. Tilton's subsequent disclosures to me, made July 3, 1870—namely, that sexual relations between Mr. Beecher and herself had begun October 10, 1868—I wished to question Mr. Beecher as to the authenticity of that date, in order to settle the doubtful paternity of the child. This interview he held with me in my study, and during a portion of it Mrs. Tilton was present. They both agreed on the date at which their sexual commerce had begun—namely, October 10, 1868, Mrs. Tilton herself being the authority, and referring again, as she had done before, to her diary. Certain facts which Mr. Beecher gave me on that occasion concerning his criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton—the times, the places, the frequency—together with other particulars which I feel a repugnance to name—I must pass over; but I cannot forbear to mention again, as I have stated heretofore, that Mr. Beecher always took the blame to himself, never imputing it to Elizabeth; and never till he came before the investigating committee did he put forth the unmanly pretext that Mrs. Tilton had 'thrust her affections on him unsought.'

On numerous occasions, from the Winter of 1871 to the Spring of 1874, Mr. Beecher frequently made to me allusions, in Mr. Moulton's presence, to the abiding grief which, he said, God would never lift from his soul for having corrupted so pure-minded a woman as Elizabeth Tilton to her loss of honor, and also for having violated the chastity of friendship toward myself as his early and trusting friend. When, at a later period, in the same house, he gave me the first intimation of the coming council, he said: 'Theodore, if *you* will not turn upon me, Dr. Storrs cannot harm me, and I shall owe my life once again to your kindness.' I close this section declaring, with a solemn sense of the meaning of my words, that Mr. Beecher's recent denial under oath that he committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, is known to him, to her, to Mr. Moulton, to me, and to several other persons to be an act of perjury."

Mr. Beecher, in his statement, it will be remembered, speaks of Tilton's home as unhappy, and of his own as "a refuge from the storm and a tower of defense." Mr. Tilton devotes half a dozen paragraphs of his statement to the relation of circumstances which go to prove that Mr. Beecher's home was the reverse of happy.

THE QUESTION OF BLACK-MAIL AND BESSIE TURNER.

Mr. Tilton now takes up the question of black-mail. He charges that Mrs. Tilton was made to make the charges of cruel treatment against him, and the charges that she was left without money or food, in order that her husband might be represented as in such a desperate position that he would readily engage in a scheme of black-mail. The following paragraph from Mr. Beecher's statement, Mr. Tilton claims was written for the same purpose:

The winter following (1871-72), Mr. Tilton (he says) returned from the lecturing field in despair. Engagements had been canceled, invitations withdrawn, and he spoke of the prejudice and repugnance with which he was everywhere met as [illegible].

He refutes the charge by the following letter from his lecture agent:

COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In reference to our books I find that you filled more lecture engagements during the season

1871-72 than any other of the 100 or more lecturers, readers, &c., on our list, save one.

Only three of your engagements were cancelled, and two of these were in the West, where the great Chicago fire had almost paralyzed the lecture business. All lecturers in the West that season suffered from canceled engagements. In seven places you were called to give a second lecture, and in one place a third.

Very truly yours,
American Literary Bureau,
CHARLES MUMFORD, Vice President.
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.

Mr. Tilton devotes a large part of his statement to proving that the $7,000 paid him by Mr. Bowen was not paid through the influence of Mr. Beecher, but was paid because it was justly due. He produces letters from his lawyers advising him to take it into court, and that the claim was settled by arbitration solely in the interest of Mr. Beecher, to avoid the publication of the scandal, which trial in court would be sure to involve.

Mr. Tilton then continues as follows: Mr. Beecher's next step in the fanciful argument to prove me a black-mailer is his mention of the payment to Mr. Moulton of certain sums of money amounting to $2,000. I had nothing to do with this money or any part of it. But I happen to know that it went, either in whole or in part, to pay the girl Bessie's schoolbills at the Steubenville Seminary, Ohio. He proceeds to give a long history of Bessie Turner. He describes her as a wayward tattling child, who as she grew to girlhood made constant trouble in his household. He denies that he ever made any assault on her as she stated in her testimony before the committee, and produces several letters from her to him while she was at school, in which she expresses her gratefulness for the kind treatment she had received from him. He alleges that Mrs. Morse bribed the girl to lie about him, and quotes an extract from a letter of hers to prove this allegation. He also quotes an extract from a letter of Mrs. Tilton to a Mrs. V., bearing date Nov. 8, 1872, as follows:

> I have mistakenly felt obliged to deceive Bessie these two years that my husband had made false accusations against me, which he never has to her nor any one.

Mr. Tilton's explanation of the reason for sending Bessie Turner to school is similar to that already published. She overheard a conversation between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Tilton, in which allusion was made to the criminal intimacy of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beecher paid all her school bills, and had her sent away, according to Mr. Tilton, because it was feared her disposition to tattle would, sooner or later, procure the publication of the scandal.

Touching the charge made in Mr. Beecher's statement that the $5,000 mortgage raised by him on his house and paid to Mr. Moulton for the *Golden Age* was in the nature of black-mail, Mr. Tilton denies all knowledge of the money. He says, speaking of Mr. Beecher, "Had I known of this man's surreptitious gift to the *Golden Age* I would have returned it to him, saying, 'Thy money perish with thee.'" After explaining that the famous message, reading "Grace, mercy, and peace," sent by him to Mr. Beecher, was so sent at the solicitation of Mr. Moulton, who represented Mr. Beecher as deeply desponding, and that Mr. Beecher expressed his gratitude for that message in the most fervid way, Mr. Tilton continues as follows:

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE TILTON TO SUPPRESS THE CHARGES.

I must not forbear to mention that the suggestion that Mr. Beecher should contribute money to the *Golden Age* came, not from Mr. Moulton, but from Mr. Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who, having made a similar offer of a larger sum to the husband of a wife whom he seduced, naturally felt, perhaps, that all men who have committed similar crimes have no alternative of safety except to purchase with money their exemption from exposure.

On the Saturday before my sworn statement was read to the committee, and while the public were expecting it with much anxiety, Mr. Kinsella called at my house, and, in a long and earnest interview with me, in which he expressed in warm terms his appreciation of what he called my high intellectual and moral character, begged me to withhold from the committee my forthcoming statement. He said to me emphatically: "Mr. Tilton, I know the justice of your case; Mr. Beecher has himself admitted to me his guilt; he has wronged you most foully; I acknowledge it all. But remember that he is an old man; his career is nearly ended, and yours has only just begun. If you will withhold your forthcoming statement, and spare this old man the blow which you are about to strike him, I will see that you and your family shall never want for anything in the world."

I declined Mr. Kinsella's polite proposition.

A few weeks afterward, while the public were similarly expecting Mr. Moulton's statement, Mr. Kinsella's business partner, Mr. William C. Kingsley, sought and obtained an interview with me, in which he urged me to use my influence with Mr. Moulton to secure the suppression of his statement, as Mr. Kinsella had sought the suppression of mine. Mr. Kingsley freely admitted to me Mr. Beecher's guilt, not from personal knowledge, but only from assured belief, derived (as I understood) from Mr. Kinsella. Mr. Kingsley's argument with me was that if Mr. Moulton's statement were added to mine, Mr. Beecher would be struck dead. What then, asked Mr. Kingsley, will happen to Mr. Moulton and yourself? Be assured, he said, the world will never forgive either of you for your agency in destroying Henry Ward Beecher.' At the close of this interview Mr. Kingsley expressed his sympathy with me for the pecuniary losses which he said he knew I must have sustained, growing out of the calamity which Mr. Beecher had brought upon my name and popularity, after which, feeling that I was perhaps a man to be dealt with like a member of the Legislature, Mr. Kingsley benignantly said to me—and he repeated it in Mr. Moulton's presence—that I needed only to give him (Mr. K.) twenty-four hours' notice and he would be happy to make me a friendly token of his appreciation in the shape of $5,000.

Now, when it is remembered that Mr. Kinsella first suggested the idea that Mr. Beecher should contribute money to the *Golden Age*, and that Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Kinsella's coproprietor of the *Eagle*, made to me a direct offer of money to purchase the suppression of the truth against Beecher, I think the public at large will put a new construction on the joint charge which Mr. Beecher and the *Eagle* have made against me of blackmail!

If it be thought strange that the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* should privately admit Mr. Beecher's adultery (as Mr. Kinsella has often done at club-houses and card-tables,) and that he should at the same time publicly proclaim in his newspaper Mr. Beecher's innocence, let it be remembered that Mr. Kinsella is not the only editor in this neighborhood who, on this question, expresses one opinion in private and another in public; Mr. Kinsella shares this prerogative with the editor of the New-York *Tribune*."

THE INTERVIEW IN FREELAND'S PARLORS.

Mr. Tilton denies the correctness of the statements made by Mr. Beecher in reference to Mr. Carpenter. The interview in Freeland's parlors, described by Mr. Beecher as so mysterious on the part of Carpenter, Mr. Tilton gives in a different way. He says: "I had read in that evening's Brooklyn *Union* the document sent by Plymouth Church to the council. There was an allusion in that document, as there printed, which prompted me to send to Mr. Beecher, through Mr. Carpenter, the following message:

MR. TILTON TO MR. CARPENTER.

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET, March 25, 1874.

Mr. Francis B. Carpenter:

MY DEAR SIR: As you are a friend both to Mr. Beecher and myself, I request you to call his attention to the following paragraph which occurs in an official paper adopted by his church this morning, and reported in the Brooklyn *Union* this evening:

"It was not given to us always to be indifferent when Sanballat and Tobias mocked—still less when our own familiar friends, in whom we trusted, which did eat of our bread, lifted up the heel against us."

You will do me the favor to ask Mr. Beecher whether or not the above allusion to Sanballat or Tobias was pointed directly or indirectly at myself. Furthermore, please say to him, in my behalf, that I will give him the opportunity to undo such an impression, if he wishes to embrace it. If not, I shall feel at liberty to take such notice of it as I think my own self-respect requires.

Truly yours, THEO. TILTON.

Mr. Carpenter, on hearing the above message to Mr. Beecher, received from him in reply the statement: "No, I did not refer to Theodore, for Sanballat and Tobias are Storrs and Budington."

Before Mr. Carpenter came away, Mr. Beecher, apparently forgetting that he had already made one answer, wrote another to be sent to me, as follows:

MR. BEECHER TO MR. CARPENTER.

MY DEAR MR. CARPENTER: The paragraph which appeared in the *Union* respecting Sanballat and Tobias was not in the copy read to the council, nor in the printed copy distributed, as you will see by the copy given you herewith.

A number of things in the original draft were stricken out as having too much feeling toward our antagonists. This was among them. It was directed to Buck and Dwight Johnson. But I protested against it, and thought it was struck out before going to the printer. When the "revise" came this morning I had it struck out of the ten or twelve copies, and the regular edition does not have it.

But nothing was further from the mind of the writer, and nothing further from the thought of the committee, and certainly from my thought, than that it referred to Mr. Tilton. Yours, cordially,
H. W. BEECHER.

THE MONEY CONTRIBUTED TO THE GOLDEN AGE.

Mr. Tilton disposes of the charge of blackmail, so far as the $5,000 contributed to the *Golden Age* is concerned, by an extract from a letter from Mr. Beecher, written during the Spring of the present year, to Mr. Moulton, in which the writer speaks of "Theodore, who has borne so much, &c.," and by an affectionate letter of Oliver Johnson (who had been informed by Mr. Beecher of the $5,000 mortgage) to Mr. Tilton. Mr. Tilton also alludes to the fact that in October, 1873, a few months after the mortgage had been raised, he stepped on the platform of Plymouth Church and asked if Mr. Beecher had any charges to prefer against him, and quotes Mr. Beecher's answer as follows: "Mr. Tilton asks me if I have any charges to make. I have none."

BEECHER'S LETTERS NOT GARBLED BY TILTON.

Mr. Tilton next takes up the assertion made by Mr. Beecher that his (Beecher's) letters were garbled in Mr. Tilton's sworn statement published July 20. Mr. Tilton claims that he did not garble the letters, that the extracts given by him did not bear so heavily against Mr. Beecher as did the entire letters, and that the letters complete would have been published in the sworn statement if they had been at the time of its preparation accessible to Mr. Tilton. That the letters were garbled, and "wickedly garbled," Mr. Tilton admits, but he claims that it was Mr. Beecher who sought to give them a strained interpretation altogether foreign to their real and plain meaning. By way of proving that Mr. Beecher adroitly tried to persuade the public to accept a false interpretation of these letters, Mr. Tilton collects a multitude of extracts, and quoting them, claims that they prove Mr. Beecher to have been beyond doubt guilty of the crime of adultery.

THE BACON LETTER.

Mr. Tilton next reverts to the Bacon letter, and gives substantially the reasons he has already given for its publication. It was forced on him, he said, by the conduct of Plymouth Church, and by its Pastor, who sought to brand him by implication as a slanderer.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Of Mr. Beecher's appointment of the Committee of Inquiry Mr. Tilton says:

"Mr. Beecher's design in this public inquiry into his 'offense' and 'apology' was to make a bold pretense that he had never committed any 'offense' nor ever offered any 'apology.'"

To make this pretense of innocence the more plausible to the public his agents had previously arranged that on this same day Mrs. Tilton should take flight from her home to join Beecher in his attack on me; and she has never recrossed my threshold since that hour. Distinctly should it be borne in mind that Mr. Beecher's publication of his challenge, and Mrs. Tilton's desertion to him to sustain it, occurred on the same morning, namely, July 11, 1874. On that morning at 6 o'clock she quitted the house, not to return to it; and an hour afterward the daily papers were furnished to me, containing, under flaming head-lines, Mr. Beecher's commission to his Committee of Investigation!

These two acts—one by Mrs. Tilton, the other by Mr. Beecher—were parts of one and the same event, a joint attack on me, the two assailants striking their opening blows at the same moment. Mr. Beecher's assault was the more public of the two, for it reached me through all the newspapers on that first morning; but in order that Mrs. Tilton's act toward me might lose no force through lack of prompt publicity, Mr. Ovington hastened to publish a card in the Brooklyn *Argus* announcing that Mrs. Tilton, on the previous Saturday, had 'parted from her husband forever.' That eventful Saturday morning, the 11th of July, found me in the strangest situation of my whole life—a situation which I had not foreseen, and which I could with difficulty realize—a situation consisting of the following elements: First, I had been publicly challenged by Mr. Beecher to divulge to a church committee the story of his criminality with Mrs. Tilton, and, second, Mrs. Tilton herself, by her open desertion to her paramour, had publicly seconded him in his audacious demand. What should I do? After two days of reflection—the most agonizing which I ever endured—I felt it my duty to accept this challenge; and in one week afterward I laid the facts before the committee in a document now known as my sworn statement.

It will thus be seen that my sworn statement was not given to the committee until the ninth day after Mrs. Tilton's desertion from her husband, and after her publicly joining his enemies, who were seeking, by their powerful ecclesiastical enginery, to crush out his little remnant of a broken name. Had Mrs. Tilton remained with me, my sworn statement would never have been made; nor did the thought of making such a statement enter my mind until after her desertion; but at last, when Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton publicly turned upon me and demanded that I should expose them, I had no course open to me but to state the plain truth and to let all the parties abide by the consequences. Mr. Moulton has shown how great was my desire, during the earlier sessions of the committee to shield my wife; in other words, how little I demanded from the committee in my own behalf and how much in hers. My proposed form for their report (as quoted by Mr. Moulton) concluded as follows:

> The committee cannot forbear to state that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton and Mrs. Tilton (and in an especial manner the latter) merit and should receive the sympathy and respect of Plymouth Church and congregation.

It was on the very next morning after I wrote the above proposed kindly and charitable report for the committee to adopt, and showed it to my wife, who not only approved it, but expressed with tears her marvel that I should have demanded more for her good name than I had done for mine; it was, I say, on the very next morning after my writing the above report that Mrs. Tilton, in obedience to Mr. Beecher's advisers, deserted the home to which she has never since returned.

I repeat, therefore, that the exposure which I made to the committee and to the public was no suggestion of mine, but was brought about by Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, who united in demanding it at my hands, and who, by this demand, left me no alternative but to comply or to refuse; my compliance being ruin to them; my refusal, ruin to myself. Forced to make choice between these two alternatives—both almost equally horrible to my feelings—I at last determined not to be thus browbeaten by two persons who, having received my past pardon and my continuous forbearance, seemed at last attacking my very life."

THE CONCLUSION.

Mr. Tilton concludes his statement as follows:

"I ask the public, therefore, to weigh the one fact which I have thus set forth, namely, that the responsibility for the revelations which I have made rests, not on me, but on Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. I wash my hands of it.

This rehearsal of events will now enable me to answer two points which have been made against me. One is this—I am asked frequently: 'Mr. Tilton, how could you, after condoning your wife's fault four years ago, proclaim it at so late a day?' My answer has been just foreshadowed, and it is this: I made this exposure, not of my free will, but from compulsion; I made it because Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton compelled me to make it. I did not volunteer it. I would gladly have continued to shield both parties for the sake of one. But when Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton made a public league against me, and in the face of the whole community defied me to tell the facts, I was either forced to accept their joint challenge, or, by declining it, to deserve the contempt of mankind. That is my answer, and candid men and women will acknowledge it to be just.

Next, I have an equally plain answer to those critics who condemn me for having committed, as they say, a blunder in condoning my wife's fault at first. And my answer is: I am perfectly willing to accept this condemnation from all who choose to offer it, whether from foes or friends. Before God I hold that I did right, and not wrong, in forgiving an erring woman who went astray through a powerful temptation. No regret beclouds my mind for this forgiveness of my wife, which, I am sure, I shall look back to from my dying bed with pleasure, not with pain. I forgave this gentle woman because I loved her; I forgave her for her children's sake; I forgave her because I despise the public sentiment which condones such faults in men, and then compels men to punish them in women. I forgave her because, even after her grievous error, she still remained a woman loving right rather than wrong, and seeking good rather than evil; I forgave her because I tenderly remembered that Christ himself forgave a similar fault in a more wicked woman—and who was I to scorn the law of His great example? No criticism of my forgiveness of Mrs. Tilton can prick me with any pang. If all the acts of my life had been as righteous as this good deed of charity—albeit toward a woman who has since but poorly requited me for it—I would now be a better man than I am.

I have only to add that I know no words of measured moderation in which to characterize fitly Mr. Beecher's recent treatment of this broken-hearted lady whom he has flung against the wall of Plymouth Church and dashed to pieces. First, he instituted a public committee to inquire into her adultery with him, whereas he ought to have protected her against this exposure; then he beckoned her away from her husband's house, making her very flight bear witness to her guilt; then he suborned her to give false testimony against her husband, with a view to destroy him before the world; then, with unparalleled baseness, he turned upon the companion of his crime and accused her of having been the tempter rather than the tempted—declaring that she had 'thrust her affections upon him unsought;' then he variously indicted her for what he called 'her needless treachery to her friend and pastor,' expressing his doubts whether to call her (as he says) 'a saint or the chief of sinners,' arguing, (as he says again) that she must be either 'corrupted to deceit or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible,' debating with himself (as he says still further) whether he should not 'pour out his indignation upon her and hold her up to contempt;' and then, after making all these contemptuous references to her in his published statement, he prompted his committee to render a verdict against her in which they declare her conduct toward Mr. Beecher, even on their own theory of her innocence, to be 'utterly indefensible;' and, last of all, he permitted his own journal, the *Christian Union*, to stigmatize her as a 'poor, weak woman,' whose testimony was of no value either for or against the man who had tempted her to utter her falsehoods in his own behalf!

All this base and brutal conduct by Mr. Beecher toward Mrs. Tilton prompts me to speak of him in fierce and burning words. But I forbear. 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord.' I have become so used to sorrows in my own life that I cannot wish for their infliction upon another man, not even on my worst enemy. I will not ask the public to visit upon Mr. Beecher any greater condemnation for the desolation which he has brought upon those who loved, trusted, and served him, than I have in past time seen him suffer from his own self-inflicted tortures in contemplation of the very crime for which he has now been exposed to the scorn and pity of the world. I know well enough how his own thoughts have bowed him in agony to the dust; and this is enough. Wherefore, in contemplating my empty house, my scattered children, and my broken home, I thank Heaven that my heart is spared the pang of this man's remorse for having wrought a ruin which not even Almighty God can repair."

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORRESTERS.

A regular meeting of Court Maid Marian, No. 5,927, was held at their rooms, Fraternity Hall, No. 537 Third avenue, on Monday evening last. The usual order of business being almost concluded, Bro. Jas. Pettil, of Court Faith, Hope, and Charity, and honorary member of Court Maid Marian, announced in waiting the Live Oak District Officers of Newark, N. J.—Chief Ranger and brethren of Court Little John, of Newark, N. J., and Chief Ranger and brethren of Court Little John, of Jersey City. After a lapse of a few minutes, Chief Ranger and brethren of Court Faith, Hope, and Charity were announced in waiting, all of whom received a hearty welcome, in a few eloquent remarks from Worthy Chief G. W. Pearse, responded to by the officers of the Live Oak District and Chief Rangers of the respective courts. Among other notables present was D. C. R. Lambert, D. S. C. Dwyer, Chief Ranger Roffe, of Court Ernst, Deputy Assistant Secretary A. H. Cantor, and many others. Before dispersing, the court was surprised by a body of ladies comprising the wives of the members, all of whom were invited to join in a collation, after which they were entertained by singing, recitations, &c., by the officers and members of the several courts, the exercises lasting until a late hour.

HELD IN $500 BAIL.

John F. Loughran, who stabbed James Murphy under the right eye, on Wednesday night, in an oyster saloon on Sixth avenue, the particulars of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, was yesterday held in $500 bail by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

THE MORALITY OF PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAWS.

PAPER READ BY WM. B. WEEDEN, AT THE UNITARIAN CONVENTION, AT SARATOGA, ON THURSDAY.

The movement for temperance reform has divided the American people into three classes: those who refuse, those who use, and those who abuse liquors; or abstinents, temperates, and intemperates. Stiff reformers would hardly admit that people who use liquors can be temperate, but their own invention of the term total abstinence is sufficient proof that they are not satisfied with the term temperance as applied to themselves, or their own party. The first movement, some forty-five years ago, was for temperance—it proved unsatisfactory in its results, and about thirty to thirty-five years since the total abstinence reform was instituted. This movement took strong hold of the moral sense and of the imagination of the public. In New-England, especially, whole communities were changed, and their social life renewed by this influence. Public sentiment was so strong that abstinence became common and temperance almost universal in the villages. In cities the current was in the same direction, though less decided, and the party of intemperates seemed to be shrinking to a minimum. The hopes among reformers at that time was, that a new generation, educated under the abstinence principle, would further strengthen public sentiment; that the use of liquors would gradually lessen among decent people, and that the whole moral force of the better-disposed element of society would restrain the few who could not control their passions, or the intemperates, as we have called them.

What might have been we cannot say, but the fact was that the more ardent of the abstinents determined to turn the force already acquired into a new channel, and to bring the whole power of society, through law and through government, to bear on the use of liquors. This system culminated in the Maine law, so called, which in its various forms of prohibition and State constabularies has dragged its way through Legislatures and courts for more than twenty years. The course which society has taken through these attempted reforms is one of the most curious studies of modern times.

Here were two small minorities at either end, a large majority in the middle, and through this majority of temperates, the abstinents attempted to control the action of the whole. They would so hamper the sale of liquors that their use should be greatly hindered and their abuse prohibited. The theory of the law must be to regulate, the actual intention was to prohibit, the sale. The result would seem almost certain at first glance. As we said, the whole moral force of the public was in favor of temperance. A large immigration of rude and passionate people was pouring in. To restrain them from abusing their new riches in debauchery seemed a thing greatly to be desired. If any use of liquor was harmful as we had been taught—if the abuse was a deadly evil—to check the one and prohibit the other seemed easy. And this notwithstanding some virtues the old social system might possess. All moral reforms, if well grounded, have finally prevailed. Slavery had some good features in rude societies; yet when once fairly attacked, it has gone down under the weight of its evils. The action of the great middling majority, as I shall try to show, was peculiar and strongly inconsistent. The abstinents knew what they wanted; in the old Mosaic spirit they said nobly, "thou shalt not touch the accursed thing!" The intemperates knew their wants—"accursed or not," they said, "We will have it." What did the temperates do? They did everything by turns and nothing long.

After the excitement of the Washingtonian reform had passed, the moderate men would not admit, in fact, that the use of liquors is always bad. They would not even submit to a strict medical rule. In conduct each man should be his own physician, and prescribe when the little for the stomach's sake was necessary. This was a freeman's privilege, and he would keep it. We are not speaking of social drinkers, nor tippling convalescents, but of the great body of sober, discreet citizens, who were neither abstinents nor intemperates. They make the larger half of the New-England people; it is there the legislative reforms have been born; and it is their votes which have decided all the prohibitory issues. If any one doubts the relative power of this element, let him study the details of the liquor traffic. Over and above the drunkard's demand, which is steady, comes a great consuming demand from those who use liquors moderately, and this demand increases with the increasing prosperity of the country. This great body of votes does not appear directly; through its latent strength in the political parties, the abstinents have carried their measures. If we could comprehend the strange inconsistency which lies in these temperates—which moves in ourselves whenever we discuss this question—we should begin to solve the fearful problem.

It is a well-known principle of law that every right carries with it a corresponding duty. I speak of right legally. When you enact that one class of persons shall carry out a certain law, you thereby enlarge the right of these, and you obligate another class by a duty. The law officers must execute—all others comprehended must obey. Now, it seems to me that the strange mist in our minds has befogged the notions of temperates in this regard. A moral right is essential and sacred, born of the divine within; a legal right (higher law) is a constructive and technical thing, by which society administers order and justice. While it lasts, it is strong as gravitation itself in an Anglo-Saxon community. The slave Burns was driven back into slavery under the power of the State of Massachusetts, though three-quarters of her freemen would have killed every man who laid a hand on him, if simple murder had been the only crime involved.

The use of liquor runs so easily into passionate abuse that every man touches it nervously. Above all, sensitive persons dread the influence of their acts upon others. All this we formulate at the polls into a legal right to restrain the sale of the dreaded stuff; the legal duty which should follow we do not propose to ourselves, but lay it upon others. Every temperate man voting prohibition all these years has not prohibited himself thereby—he has meant to prohibit somebody else. The sale and the use of liquors prove this. The temperate see a drunkard in the gutter, an orphan in the asylum, a whisky-dealer wallowing in his gains; they transmute this moral sensibility into a legal right of prohibition. This legal right thus becomes a tyranny, for there is no corresponding change in the habits of the majority or of the whole public. As said above, the legal right is imposed by the majority, who must always include the temperates; the legal duty, the function of obedience, is laid on a minority. The consequence is the same which has proceeded from all tyrannies—lying, fraud, plunder, and suborning of testimony. These things have been done by good men with good intentions, but a moral purpose cannot sustain a legal right or power unless that right symbolizes the actual conduct of the people and not their maudlin sensibilities. The effort is just as if we should try to stop a rain by holding a dish under the nimbus cloud. While the cloud is mist, put wind enough under it, we might force it into higher air and finer fog, but no rain turns back into fog after it starts; it becomes then a force greater than either the air or mist out of which it was born.

I did not put these thoughts together to introduce my individual opinion of temperance or intemperance. Nothing said by any person here will much affect the opinion of any other person on this vital topic. The members of this body have settled this question each for himself. But I find the discussion raised here in one meeting after another, and I believe that we should act upon it resolutely, each in his own conviction and according to his own conduct and not in accord with some fancied moral standard which no society has yet worked out. It is as a member of this Unitarian community, and not like a French exhorter that I would address my fellows, seeking altogether some practical action on a matter of every day life. Probably no association of like average intelligence in any country would contain fewer drunkards or fewer abstinents than this body before me. How many of you abstain from the use of liquors, except when prescribed by a physician? Do not qualify, but say outright, whether or no you treat these stimulants like deadly poisons, and use them only in the extremes of life and death. Where are we as individuals on this mastering question? Are we not two generations, educated in the full light of this agitation? Are we not decent people bred out of good Puritan stock; have we not given thought, conscience, and will to this with other moral questions? You see the results in our own conduct—we have claimed to establish that persons may hold religious convictions independent of dictation; do you mean to say that you will collectively force a moral conviction on individuals; nay more that you will force a conviction on others which you do not absolutely embody in your own conduct?

Where is the basis of Unitarian ethics, if not in the individual man? Other systems treat each individual as a shattered hulk, stranded by influences from outside, to be raised again by influences from without. We claim that every man is created anew in the image of his Maker, with an antidote to every poison, if he but use it—an antidote which shall always prevail. We cannot blink vice nor passion, nor rule them out of the world for the benefit of any fraction of the world; we must master them and each in himself.

Not for you and me; for the public good these laws are made, some will say. The public weal requires, above all, that each law-maker shall live his own law; that he make no law which he cannot live. I expect to join a hue and cry after a thief or ravisher whenever I am needed; to watch in the night, if necessary, to seize or convict him. How many of you would join in a liquor prosecution, and wade through all the moral obliquity these laws have always occasioned. When you and those like you lose the firm grit which will protect your property and your daughters, your laws will do you little good. This principle is the foundation of a free government. We Americans have widened the epigram of the Grand Monarch. Each citizen says, with truth, "I am the State." On this ground we have carried the Government through its life struggles. The citizens made the laws; they enforced them. These reformers propose laws, which must be passed by our votes, sustained by our action; yet they are laws which we cannot apply to our daily conduct, and do not mean to apply to it when we vote them.

Do not imagine that we are reinforcing the argument of the abstinents. They have tried it for fifty years. If it is sound it will prevail morally, and not through prostitution of the principles of law.

As statesmen we are considering this question. In view of the facts, in view of our own convictions, what is best to be done? Looking from the facts, and not from our sympathies, what can be done?

Do not think that these laws have worked out temperance because they have stopped a few Irishmen from drams, or sent them to spree in the cities where their neighbors cannot see them; nor that the laws succeed because boys are driven into deeper dens of shame than they were when there was no prohibition. In damming a stream you do not stop it; the current ceases to the eye, but while the sources remain the stream gathers new force and cuts new channels even more dangerous than those you dam.

Any law, to be sustained, must look straight to its object, with no shadow of turning; the object must be a profound conviction of the people. To make a law which, under the forms which regulate ordinary traffic, has for its actual object stopping the sale of a poison, which poison the majority of law-makers do not believe to be a poison, or act as if they did not believe it such—this law, I say, is a fraud and a tyranny. We do it ignorantly, but we do it none the less. We attempt to pass the great limits of government which civilization has fixed.

As an able writer says in another connection, we try "to deluge law with morals." The evil done does not end in the failure of the particular measure of law thus ill-directed. Human law is a mighty force; it faintly reflects the power and order of Omnipotence itself. Little as it may be on the infinite side, on the finite side, in our actual life, it is the grandest reality we know, or in that respect are capable of knowing.

When you put this majestic force into the hands of well-intentioned but mistaken people, you do not help morals; you hurt law. You hurt it in ways you know not of, in far-reaching circles beyond your control. The whisky-dealer and whisky-drinker laugh at your laws.

To them they are mere contrivances, like the last patent fly-catcher, soon set aside. We do not yet know the whole harm we have done the cause of government by thus educating two generations of immigrants in defiance of law. As they see it, if they are strong enough or cunning enough, they can break or evade, not a mere statute, but law, finite order itself. The passionate instincts of humanity are fearful enough; let us not breed crimes out of the law which nature never made. Artificial crimes are so much worse in that there is no natural antidote to them. If we mean to drink, let us drink! If we mean to abstain, let us abstain! To do either manfully is better than to formulate the sentimental consciousness of the majority into a statute which shall attempt to make morals for the minority.

This is worse than Cæsarism.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN PATERSON, N. J.

A DRUNKEN MAN ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HIS WIFE AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

The residents of Paterson, N. J., were intensely excited yesterday in consequence of a double tragedy which was enacted there, and which rivals, in cold-blooded premeditation anything that has ever occurred in that city. The chief actors in the tragedy were John Crown and his wife, who, up to within the last two weeks lived at No. 89 Jasper street, Totowa. Crown is a one-armed man, and formerly held the position of janitor of the City Hall. They have been married some ten or twelve years, but have never lived happily together, principally because the woman did not have a very good reputation before she was married. Her name, previous to her marriage was connected with that of a prominent politician in a case of scandal. Another cause of their unhappy existence and one of the chief causes was Crown's worthless character and dissipated habits. He possessed some little education, and at one time taught a country school. He never remained in any situation, however, for any length of time in consequence of his fondness for liquor, and the burden of maintaining the family, therefore, fell upon Mrs. Crown. All the neighbors unite in stating that, since her marriage, she has been a hard-working, industrious woman. For some time past her husband has treated her with more brutality than usual, so much so that she determined to leave him, and about two weeks ago she went to live with her mother, a Mrs. Post, who occupies apartments in the upper part of Congress Hall, corner of Main and Congress streets. She took four of her children with her, and was working industriously to furnish a living for them and herself. Her husband took apartments over John R. Smith's liquor store at the corner of Main and Fair streets. Yesterday morning Crown became engaged in conversation with Smith, during which he introduced the name of his wife, and expressed his suspicions of her fidelity. Mr. Smith advised him if he had any doubts of her virtue to leave her, and not give himself any trouble. Crown had been drinking for several days, but did not appear to be very much intoxicated. He then went up stairs to see Mrs. Smith, accompanied by his son, aged ten years, and talked with her for a while, but she has no recollection of what he said. Suddenly he turned to his son and told him to go and tell his mother to come and see him at Mrs. Smith's; that he wanted to talk with her about sending the boy to the country. The little fellow started off, and in a short time returned, accompanied by his mother. As she came into the kitchen Mrs. Smith spoke to her, and invited her to take a seat. Mrs. Crown seated herself on a chair, and had scarcely done so when Crown pulled a razor out of his pocket, and rushing at her, without saying a word, made a cut at her neck. She threw up one hand to ward off the blow, and in doing so received a terrible gash in the arm, the blade of the weapon almost penetrating to the bone. He then made another swinging cut at her throat in the opposite direction, when she threw up the other hand, receiving another terrible gash in the arm. The woman in the meantime had risen to her feet, and exclaiming, "My God, I'm killed," ran toward the door. Her husband followed, and plunged the razor into her shoulder, cutting a deep gash several inches in length. The two women and the little boy screamed so violently that he seemed to get frightened, and made no further attack upon his wife. At this time Mr. Smith was heard coming up the stairs, and Crown immediately drew the razor across his own throat with so much force that he almost severed his head from the body. He then staggered into an adjoining room, and falling on a bed, died in a few minutes.

After making her escape Mrs. Crown ran up Main street, the blood streaming from her wounds as she went along. She was stopped by some gentlemen, who conducted her to Dr. Moss' drug store, where her wounds were dressed by Dr. Terrill. She is now very weak from loss of blood, but the physician is of the opinion that none of her wounds will prove fatal. Her little son followed her to the drug store and stood weeping bitterly while her wounds were being dressed. The tragedy is the subject of conversation all over the city. It is said that Crown had an attack of insanity when about seventeen years old, in consequent of disappointment in love, but he has never had a recurrence of the attack since that time, except that he has almost been in delirium tremens several times from the excessive use of liquor. He served with honor during the rebellion, losing an arm at the second battle of Bull Run, for which he received a pension. He attained the rank of Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, and was noted for his bravery. Coroner Amiraux took charge of the remains, and will probably hold an inquest. Crown was about forty-five years old.

NEGROES DRAWING RATIONS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 18.—This town has been crowded with negroes to-day drawing rations, in accordance with the act of Congress appropriating $100,000 for the relief of those made destitute by the overflow of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers last March and April. The crops here are finer than for several years past, and the whites who suffered by the overflow are not drawing any rations, leaving all to the negroes, many of whom are drawing who do not live within fifty miles of the rivers.

STRIKE OF ILLINOIS MINERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—About 2,500 coal miners of the St. Clair County, Ill., mines, opposite this city, are on a strike, and it is expected that all the operatives in the county will join the movement. They demand four cents per bushel for digging, instead of three cents, as heretofore paid them.

MR. TILDEN AND WILLIAM M. TWEED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Syracuse *Courier* will to-morrow morning publish a letter from Alfred Wilkinson, denying that there is any truth in the report recently published in the Brooklyn *Argus*, wherein he is represented as having said to a reporter, in Mr. Tilden's presence, or by his authority, that Mr. Tilden, as Governor, could, would, or should pardon Wm. M. Tweed.

FATAL BAR-ROOM FRACAS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—In a fracas in a bar-room at Graniteville, S. C., last night, Elijah Watson shot and killed Lawrence Wise. Both were white men. They were intoxicated at the time. This is the second man Watson has killed.

VETO BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following is the Governor's veto of Senate Bill No. 33, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of poisons, and to repeal chapter 442 of laws of 1862":

Not approved. This bill is intended to regulate the sale of poisons, and while it repeals by the sixth section two existing laws, it excludes the City of New-York from its operation by the fifth section. If the fifth and sixth sections had been reversed, it might leave a different construction, but as the bill is framed it seems to leave the City of New-York unprotected. The Board of Health of the City concurs in this interpretation of the provisions of the bill. Even if there is ground for a difference of opinion, with this doubt the bill ought not to become a law.
J. A. D.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION

A REVIEW OF THE DEMOCRATIC GATHERING.

TILDEN'S FAILURE TO EXCITE ENTHUSIASM—THE NOMINATION FORCED—WARREN'S INTRIGUES—DEMOCRATS ADMITTING THE WEAKNESS OF THEIR TICKET—THE FIGHT OF THE RINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

While it must be admitted that the Democratic Convention, which concluded its labors yesterday, was eminently respectable in appearance, it is equally true that it was wholly without heart in its work. So utterly devoid was it of life that the position of Chairman was a sinecure, and it was, at the same time, the most orderly and quiet of all possible conventions. There were many reasons for this singularity in a Democratic Convention. One was that the Democrats had for once endeavored throughout the State to be represented by gentlemen, and had very nearly succeeded. But even gentlemen sometimes become hilarious at conventions if surrounding circumstances are favorable, so that the staidness of the convention cannot be rightfully ascribed to the personal character of its members. The anomalous aspect which the body presented from the beginning to the close of its session was in fact due to the nature of the work it was called upon to do. It was from the first a foregone conclusion that Mr. Tilden was to be nominated for Governor, and it was impossible to become either enthusiastic or jubilant. While his ability and integrity are unquestioned there is probably no man in the State so thoroughly removed from the sympathy of the masses as Samuel J. Tilden. I have been present on several occasions when he called Democratic conventions to order, and I never saw him greeted with hearty and spontaneous enthusiasm. At the same time he is not personally disliked, and his services to the party are freely acknowledged. But he has for some reason never succeeded in touching the heart of his party as Seymour has done. The contrast between the reception accorded the two men was apparent to every one, and from the Tilden standpoint must have been painful. The mere name of Seymour was sufficient to cause the convention to break out into a general roar of applause, and that gentleman could not open his mouth to make the most ordinary motion without being interrupted by the plaudits of his friends. But when Tilden, after his nomination, made his first and only appearance before the convention, there was little applause, and what there was plainly was forced. His speech, which so astonished and delighted the convention by reason of its brevity, having been concluded, there was an attempt, as I have already said, to manifest some enthusiasm in behalf of the Democratic standard-bearer. The result was that only the New-York delegates and a portion of those from Brooklyn rose to their feet and cheered. Even they did it in a feeble and perfunctory manner, but the great body of the convention sat grim and silent.

The truth was that outside of the City very few of the delegates really wanted Mr. Tilden, and even there they only desired him to please Mr. John Kelly. If ever a nomination was forced by circumstances upon a party this was. That the opposition to Mr. Tilden was intense and strong, was plainly shown by the large vote which was cast for Amasa J. Parker. That gentleman was not selected as a rallying point for the opposition until late last evening, and yet he secured one-third of the votes cast. Many delegates did not know he was to be a candidate until his name was announced on the floor of the convention, and it was generally remarked as the balloting was in progress, that if he had been placed in the field a day earlier he would have had a good chance of securing the prize. The opposition to Tilden was in fact paralyzed by the intrigues of Joe Warren in favor of Church. And, by the way, some new facts in connection with these intrigues are just now coming to light which do not make Warren's part in the matter appear creditable. It is declared on unquestionable authority that on the 8th inst. Judge Church wrote a letter positively declining to be a candidate, which fact was perfectly well known to Warren, but by him, or at his instigation, the letter was suppressed, while he made use of the "memoranda" at Albany to attempt to force Tilden off the track. At no time has Judge Church desired the nomination, and under no circumstances would he have accepted it unless it had been forced upon him, not only by the convention, but also by the other gentlemen who had been named for the place. This, at least, is what his most intimate personal friends declare, and they bitterly denounce the proceedings of the Buffalo marplot, which, they say, have placed Judge Church in a false and humiliating position. They are particularly severe upon Warren because of the motives which, they say, actuated him. According to these statements Warren was not moved by any love for Judge Church. On the contrary he dislikes that jurist, but he hates Tilden, and he used the name of Church only because he was convinced that it was the only one with which Tilden could be beaten.

This is the version of the affair given by the immediate friends of Judge Church, but the presence of such men as Jarvis Lord and William Johnson at Albany with Warren make it evident that there was something more than this in the contest, and that it was really a fight between the Tammany and Canal Rings for the possession of the State Government. Tammany won, as it usually does in these affairs; but there has been a vast deal of bad blood stirred up by the squabble. Doubtless the Canal men will vote for Tilden, but they will not work for him with any great vigor. While it may be true that Tilden is as strong as any one who could have been chosen, the circumstances were such that the convention could not have nominated any very strong candidate. Such at least I find to be the general feeling among the delegates since the adjournment, and the same feeling was quite perceptible before the nomination. One of the most bitter opponents of Tilden, who was also one of the most prominent delegates, said that his only objection to Kelly's choice was that he did not know any one who would vote for him. Many others said the same thing in effect, and it was noticeable that they did not change their minds after the convention had concluded its labors.

Nor have Mr. Tilden's chances been improved by the persons who have been placed on the ticket with him. Mr. Dorsheimer was nominated because of his locality, his German-sounding name, and the fact that he is a Liberal, but I have not heard any one pretend that he is a strong man before the people. He was a red-hot Republican so long as the party would give him office, but when he failed to get the foreign mission he wanted, he suddenly became dissatisfied with Grant's Administration and went over to Greeley in 1872. Since that time he has practically remained aloof from all political parties, and has not the warm regard of either. He has done little or nothing to help the Liberals, and they will not be likely to put themselves to much trouble to elevate him to a high position. Relatively, Dorsheimer is a much weaker candidate than Tilden, and in regard to the candidates for Canal Commissioner and Prison Inspector nothing can be said for or against them, for they are unknown. It is certain, however, for this very reason, that they do not give any positive strength to the ticket. Concerning Judge Miller more may be said at a future time. His ability as a lawyer and Judge is not disputed, but there are rumors concerning his action in certain canal suits which are now under investigation. If these prove to be true the public judgment will be that he is totally unfit for any judicial position. The delegates themselves are convinced that their ticket is a weak one, and they have dispersed to their homes feeling that it has no chance of an election. Something of this feeling cropped out even in the convention itself, and it has been unmistakable in the talk of the delegates since the adjournment.

THE GREENPOINT ABDUCTION AND MURDER.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF THE CHILD JACOB HAGAR—VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONER—SHE IS COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

The inquest in the case of the child Jacob Hagar, who was stolen from No. 124 Franklin street, Greenpoint, by his nurse, Lizzie Munker, on the 8th inst., and who subsequently died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received at her hands, was concluded yesterday by Coroner Croker. The testimony taken on Thursday was merely a detailed statement of the facts previously published, and did not throw much light on the manner in which the child received the fatal injuries. Capt. Rhodes, of the Seventh Precinct, Brooklyn, on Thursday last said that he was in receipt of further evidence in the case, but did not feel at liberty to make any disclosures, as it was given to him in confidence. He was not forced to tell the story at that time, but yesterday the Coroner, to whom the Captain had communicated what he knew relative to the case insisted on his going upon the stand and relating to the jury the facts as they had been given to him. The testimony taken yesterday showed that on the morning of the 10th inst. some of the workmen in the employ of D. C. Newell & Son, lumber dealers on Nineteenth street, near the North River, heard the cry of a child, and after looking about for a short time saw an infant under a pile of lumber, about four feet from the outer edge. One of the men crawled in, and drawing out the child discovered several bruises on its head, while its face was covered with blood. One of the men got some water, and washed the blood from the face and head, when the child opened its eyes, and began to cry. One of the witnesses testified that he heard a child cry the day previous, and, with a fellow-workman, tried to find where the cry came from, but without success. They finally concluded that it must have been a child crying on board of one of the barges lying near the place. Several men who were in the neighborhood of the lumber-yard on the evening of the 8th and the morning of the 9th inst. saw a woman wandering about there, and acting in a suspicious manner. At one time she was seen carrying something that might have been either a bundle or a child. The witnesses thought that Lizzie Munker, the prisoner, was the woman they saw, although at the time she appeared to wish to keep her face concealed. The lumber-yard men say that the child could not possibly have received the bruises after being placed under the lumber pile, as the latter was piled up in such a manner as to render it impossible for any of the boards to fall.

One of the witnesses saw a woman at 4:30 P. M. on the evening of the 8th inst., standing on the southwest corner of Eleventh avenue and Twentieth street. She was dressed in a dark calico dress, without a shawl. The woman was still there at 6:20 P. M., and her movements appeared very suspicious, as if she wanted to avoid passers-by.

When Capt. Rhodes was again called to the stand he told the jury that the statement he spoke of the day previous was a confession of the prisoner, and that he then promised her not to reveal anything she might tell him in confidence. The Captain refused to make the statement unless compelled to do so by the Court. Coroner Croker said in answer that from what the Captain had told him it was his belief that the prisoner killed the child, and he wished the jury to hear the story. Counsel for prisoner objected to this, but his objection was overruled by the Coroner. The Captain then stated that Lizzie Munker, while under arrest at his Station-house, informed him that she struck the child in the head with a stone, and thinking it dead, put the body under the lumber-pile, and carried away the stone in a handkerceief. She said that she did it out of revenge toward Mr. Hagar for discharging her after holding very intimate relations with her. Her counsel will put in a plea of insanity.

Coroner Croker wished to put the prisoner on the stand, but her counsel objected. The jury then retired and after a short deliberation brought in a verdict to the effect "That Jacob Hagar came to his death by a wound on the head made with some instrument unknown to the jury, in the hands of Lizzie Munker." The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LADS ASTRAY.

A BOY THAT WANTED TO PICK APPLES—STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PENNSYLVANIA PILGRIM.

On Thursday evening Patrolman Currie, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, found Andrew Jackson Kichline, aged eleven years, wandering about the Grand Central Depot evidently waiting for some person. The officer took him to the station-house in the depot, where the lad stated that his mother was Mrs. Jane Kichline, who lives at No. 2,005 Burke street, Philadelphia. Several days ago a Mr. Darling, a bricklayer, residing in Philadelphia, told his mother that he could secure employment for the lad at picking apples for his (Darling's) father-in-law, who lives at Gardner, Mass. Mrs. Kichline consented to let the boy go to Gardner, and Darling thereupon gave the youth railroad tickets to Fitchburg, Mass., accompanied by a note requesting the railroad conductors with whom he would come in contact to see that the lad took the right trains. While en route young Kichline met two men, one of whom induced the lad to accompany him to this City. On arriving here on Thursday the man took the boy to the Grand Central Depot, and there left him with the assurance that he (the stranger) would return at 8 o'clock in the evening in time for both to take the train for Boston. The man failed to keep his promise, and the lad was awaiting his appearance when noticed by the officer, who took him in charge. The boy was yesterday brought to the Central Office, when Inspector Dilks placed him in charge of Matron Webb until his mother can be heard from.

At noon, yesterday, a boy barefooted and dressed in a suit of ragged clothes, completely saturated with the rain which was then falling heavily, entered the office of Inspector Dilks at Police Headquarters, and told a piteous tale of his wanderings in search of his father. He told the Inspector that his name was Joseph Morris Fuller, that he was twelve years of age, and resided with his mother at South Canaan, Penn. His father, Morris Pierson Fuller, was a lumberman, and worked at Susquehanna, Penn. His mother was sick, and in almost destitute condition, and being unable to take care of the lad, had sent him out in search of his father. Four days ago without a cent of money in his pocket, he started from his mother's residence for this City. He walked the whole distance, following the railroad track nearly all the way, except where it was necessary to cross streams, which he did through the kindness of the ferrymen. His meals he begged at farm-houses along the way, not meeting with a refusal during his journey. At night he either slept by the roadside or in some deserted shanty. Early yesterday morning he reached this City, weary, hungry, and foot-sore, but in good spirits. On his arrival he was directed to Police Head-quarters, where he begged the Inspector to obtain a pass for him on the Erie Railway to Susquehanna, at which point he expects to find his father. He told his story in such a simple, straightforward manner that Inspector Dilks was convinced the boy was telling the truth. Learning that the boy had not eaten anything since Thursday noon, the Inspector sent him to Mrs. Webb, the Matron, where he was kindly cared for. The Inspector will endeavor to have the boy sent to his father.

COLLISION OF STATEN ISLAND FERRY-BOATS.

Early yesterday morning on their first trips up, there was a collision between the Opposition North Shore Line steamer Thomas Collyer, and the Castleton, of the old line. Shortly after the Collyer left her dock at Elm Park, and while making her dock at Port Richmond, which adjoins that of the old company, through some mismanagement—the wind and tide both being strong—she came in collision with the Castleton, which was still lying at her dock, tearing away the starboard side of the Collyer, breaking stanchions, carrying away a part of the wheelhouse and frames, and damaging the port side of the Castleton so much that it became necessary after making the first trip to lay her up for repairs. The Collyer, which sustained the most damage, was also towed up to the City for repairs, which on both boats, will amount to about $1,500.

PRESENTATION TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE VILLE DE PARIS.

A committee of the passengers of the Ville de Paris on her recent voyage to this port, consisting of Messrs. A. Flaurand, T. W. Lancnette, and P. Julien, visited Capt. C. Danré yesterday on board his vessel and presented him with a superb chronometer as a token of the esteem of the passengers for his behavior during the cyclone of Sept. 7. Although badly injured Capt. Danré never left the deck, and had to be carried below when the storm abated. Mr. Flaurand made the presentation speech, which was appropriately responded to by Capt. Danré, who is just recovering from his severe injuries, received during the storm. After the presentation ceremonies a magnificent banquet was served.

THE TROUBLED DEMOCRACY

MR. WATERBURY'S REPLY TO JOHN KELLY.

AN EXPLICIT AND EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE LATTER'S CHARGES—WATERBURY'S CONNECTION WITH THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

A statement in your paper to-day signed John Kelly seems to require this reply: My part in the preparation of the Mayor's exposure of his frauds was not volunteered. Although I was an active supporter of Judge Lawrence at the last election for Mayor, and have been neither a solicitor of patronage from the Mayor, nor among the advisers of his official acts, yet in the past year he has extended to me many kindnesses, and I trust neither he nor any other person will ever find me ungrateful. Therefore, when three or four weeks since I received a note from him requesting me at my leisure to call at his office, I obeyed his summons, as I had done on one or two previous occasions.

The Mayor informed me that when the Governor should dispose of the charges against him, he proposed to answer a letter from Kelly, which he had published in the newspapers, and requested any assistance that I could give to him. I answered: "If you do, you had better send over to the Controller's office and get the bills paid to Kelly while Sheriff." I knew nothing about Kelly's bills, but I knew the man.

When the Mayor obtained the bills, I saw, upon looking them over, that the amounts were very large. I therefore prepared requests for him to send to various offices and institutions for returns that would elicit the correct figures. Such returns were made. As the searches in two offices (Secretary of State and Commissioner of Jurors) would involve considerable labor, which the officers would not be expected to take, I suggested to the Mayor to send some one from his office to make the examination and I would supervise it. This was done. I know that every statement contained in the Mayor's letter is true, and that Kelly is the public robber that the Mayor has depicted him to be.

The friends of Kelly are seeking to aid him by rallying to his support the enemies of Controller Green. The latter had not only no part in the Mayor's exposé, but did not know of it until just as it was about being made.

Kelly has attempted in advance to break the force of the Mayor's exposure in order to divert the public mind from his own misconduct. He suggests that the Mayor should ascertain certain things in regard to me, and promises to give his own attention to the same matters at the "earliest practicable moment." As he cannot possibly break the force of the proofs against himself, there is no reason why he should delay his assault upon me.

He or any other person that will take the trouble is welcome to make any examination or statement in respect to myself he may desire. My only regret would arise from the fact that I am of no importance to the general public. Consequently sufficient attention would not be given to the matter for the public to realize how well my course would stand any such investigation. Kelly, however, by his own audacity and the timidity of others, has been possessed of a power that has enabled him to put men into Judgeships and other important offices merely of his own will. He seeks a continuance of that power, and therefore his conduct is of importance to the community. In the belief that while he is on trial attention may be given to his charges against me, that might afterward be withheld, I beg leave to trouble you with an answer to all his implications against me.

1. Neither the Mayor, nor Kelly, will find that any money was paid to me from the public Treasury, for or on account of the Broadway opening, for any purpose whatever. My only connection with the public Treasury in reference to that improvement was the payment of the assessment upon my own house.

2. I was never paid a dollar by the old Ring, nor while they were in power, for "lobbying" at Albany, or for any other service in their behalf, there or elsewhere. The idea that with the power they had at Albany they would employ me to "lobby" for them is simply absurd.

3. I was never connected with a "job" of any kind in my life, and have never aided in nor procured any "unprofitable legislation for the City." Every law proposed or passed, that I have ever drawn or aided, will bear the severest scrutiny.

4. No money was paid to me by Controller Connolly that was not fully earned; and in many cases the payment was for litigation adverse to the Ring. I invite the most rigid consideration of every payment to me. His predecessor paid me nothing. These two terms comprise the whole period of the "Ring" rule.

3. I did not return any money to the Finance Department, in prosecutions or actions of any kind against liquor-dealers, for the reason that I never received, as District Attorney or otherwise, a dollar in or on account of any such prosecutions or actions, from any person or for any purpose.

When I was District Attorney there was a law in force by which I received every week from the Police Department a large number of complaints against liquor-dealers. They accumulated in enormous quantities, and rendered my position very embarrassing. On the one hand, if I prosecuted the complaints, unless the number of my assistants had been increased largely, and the time of all the civil courts in the City had been given to the cases, the prosecution would have been of no public benefit. An occasional success, even if the penalty had been imposed, would have had no effect upon the traffic.

But the prosecutions were certain to involve large public expense.

On the other hand, I was liable to assault for omitting to carry out the law if I did not prosecute.

I therefore commenced prosecutions upon the complaints of a single week.

For those prosecutions Kelly obtained by "ways that were dark," though not by "tricks that were vain," over $30,000 from the public Treasury. If I had commenced suits on complaints for 156 weeks, his harvest at the rate he was paid for one week would have been rich indeed. Although the prosecutions were during my term of office, and my relations with Kelly were apparently friendly, and were really so on my part, he never sought my aid to obtain the money that he received.

Could he have paid a higher compliment to my integrity?

Although Kelly obtained over $30,000 on account of the prosecutions, all the labor was in my office. I never asked, expected, nor received any compensation whatever on account of them. All my services was rendered as a part of my official duty.

6. I did not pay in any money on account of forfeited recognizances. Not only is no money due on that account, but there is a balance due to me.

Besides, as my successor had been counsel against the people, I was appointed, after my term had expired, special District Attorney in two cases in which the prisoners had been convicted of murder in the first degree. I therefore continued to have entire management of these two cases on the part of the people, and argued each in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Appeals, and one of them I argued twice in the latter court. For this service I have never been paid a dollar. Before it was finished the hostility of the Ring to me became so exceedingly bitter that it would have been folly for me to have submitted my accounts to its action. Subsequently the Legislature authorized Charles O'Conor, Henry E. Davies, and Samuel J. Tilden to adjust my accounts, and those gentlemen consented to serve. I sent a written request to the Board of Supervisors to take action accordingly, but the Ring would not permit such action to be taken. I hope to find some way of obtaining payment of the moneys due to me.

My only anxiety in regard to Kelly's exposure, in view of the position of leadership into which he has forced himself, has been to save the Democratic Party from injury.

I therefore wrote last Saturday to the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee (the Chairman being a candidate) that such an exposure would be made. As the exposure was not made as early as was originally intended, I telegraphed to him on Wednesday more explicitly. I hoped that Kelly would have been wise enough to retire until the public had passed upon the accusations against him. He insists, however, that the party shall carry him, with all his frauds upon his head. If it attempts to do so it can neither expect nor deserve success.

I see it stated in dispatches from Syracuse that Kelly threatens to arrest me. I leave the City to-morrow morning to bring my family from the country, but I shall be here next Tuesday prepared to respond to any action Kelly may desire to take.

NELSON J. WATERBURY.

THE TURF.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18.—The races at Narragansett Park have been postponed until to-morrow in consequence of the rain-storm.

LEXINGTON RACES—BIG FELLOW AND KATIE PEARCE THE WINNERS.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 18.—The fine weather and the prospect of good sport attracted a large attendance at the Kentucky Association races to-day. The second race, in which eleven horses started, created great interest and excitement, the favorite, Katie Pearce, winning by a length. The following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE—The Produce Stakes for three-year-olds, $50 each, play or pay; $300 added; second horse to save his stake. Two mile heats.

J. F. McCallie's ch. c. Big Fellow, by War Dance; dam Fly, by Mahomet.....1 1
A. A. Dun's ch. c. Dudley, by Planet; dam Regan, by Lexington.....2 2
A. Buford's ch. c. Kilburn, by Ringmaster; dam Ontario, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.....3 dis
Time—3:48¼, 3:48¾.

SECOND RACE—The Colt and Filly Stakes for two-year-olds; $50 each, play or pay; $250 added; second horse to save his stake. One mile. Twenty-one entries, of which eleven started.

McIntyre and Swiney's b. f. Katie Pearce, by imp. Leamington; dam Stamps, by Lexington.....1
J. A. Grinstead's b. c. Arminis, by imp. Phaeton; dam Nellie Gray, by Lexington.....2
S. V. Keene's ch. f. Leona, by War Dance; dam Alumina, by imp. Eclipse.....3
The other horses were not placed.
Time—1:46¼.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DEARER THAN LIFE—Principal character by Mr. Toole. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KING RICHARD—Mr. McCullough, Mr. Waldron, and Miss Brough. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Harkins, Mr. James, Miss Dyas, and Miss Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &C.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MAZEPPA—PASSION'S PERILS—Mlle. Sanyeah and others.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others. Matinée at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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New-York City.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

To-morrow, Sept. 20, we shall publish a new and original story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by Mr.* BRET HARTE, *and entitled "The Fool of Five Forks." As the demand for the paper will undoubtedly be very large, newsdealers should send in their orders as soon as possible.*

It is many years since such a long storm as the present one has prevailed in this region. The rain began to fall at midnight, Tuesday; it has continued almost without cessation up to the present writing, and is now wearing on toward the fourth day. The fall of water has been very great. But the previous weeks have been unusually dry. The floods from the clouds have cleaned the streets, flushed the sewers, revived the City parks, filled mill-streams, and given the farmers ample prospect for "Fall feed" and other things. These benefits, (the order of which may be rearranged to suit the views of the reader,) have not been accompanied by any serious disasters, so far as we have tidings. This is the equinoctial storm, when ordinary signs fail, apparently; for on no other hypothesis can we account for the fact that the Signal Bureau has been "all abroad" in its prognostications during the week.

Congressman ELLIOTT, of South Carolina, the President of the Republican State Executive Committee, has issued a card indorsing the nomination of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN for Governor, and asserting that the disaffection among the Republican voters is insignificant. The independent wing of the party, headed by Congressman RANSIER, has, however, held a mass-meeting in Charleston and called a convention to meet in that city, Oct. 2. It is announced as probable that Judge JOHN P. GREEN, of Sumter, who is described as an honest native Republican, whose election would satisfy the Conservatives, will be the independent nominee.

The Massachusetts Democracy seems to have but little hope of obtaining that organization which is the basis of victory, and for which the party organs in the State continue to cry. The Irish voters are seriously discontented because not a single Irishman's name appears on the Democratic State ticket recently adopted at Worcester. The Boston *Pilot*, in commenting upon the partiality displayed, remarks: "Take away the Irish voters from Massachusetts Democracy, and there isn't even a skeleton left!" The Irish-Americans certainly do constitute the great mass of Democrats in the State, and they begin to see that they are made to do all the work, while others get the nominations. They now threaten a veritable rebellion, which will help the party to the defeat which awaits it, and will be a fit reward of the treachery displayed in the convention.

Maine is gradually awakening to the fact that it has no Liquor law. This is a decidedly abnormal condition for the virtuous "Pine Tree State," where there are no open bars, and where drunken men are never seen on the streets, and the Attorney General was doubtless very much puzzled to discover how it happened. It seems that the astute legislators who undertook to improve the statutes of the Commonwealth unwittingly legislated the section which forbids the sale of liquors out of existence. This occurred several months ago, and the State is likely to incur prosecution at the instance of persons who have been arrested for selling liquor since the blunder of the legislators. Of course, all who are now in jail for transgressing the Liquor law must be freed; and the whisky drinkers, as well as sellers, will doubtless hold high wassail until the law-makers recover their senses and the error can be rectified.

We publish to-day an important article descriptive of scientific progress in various directions, for which we are indebted to Prof. BARNARD, of Columbia College. The interest which is now popularly taken in scientific discussions and discoveries render it necessary for newspapers to bestow proper attention upon these subjects, and as the hurried compilations of uninformed writers are worse than useless, we sought for the assistance of a gentleman whose knowledge and experience would impart to his contributions a special interest and value. We may venture to congratulate our readers upon our success in gaining this help, and in the new feature of the paper which they will find in our columns to-day.

THE RESTORATION OF KELLOGG.

It was definitely decided at a Cabinet meeting yesterday that KELLOGG is to be sustained as Governor of Louisiana. The tone of the Administration is imperative with regard to this, and the latest instructions to Gen. EMORY are given in a decisive manner, and followed up by an admonition that it is not the province of the United States to make terms with insurrectionists. There is no longer a probability of armed resistance to the general or State Governments, if we may credit the dispatches received. MCENERY and PENN, and all the citizens who were engaged in the insurrectionary movements, recognize the necessity of doffing their war-paint before next Monday, and have advised the inhabitants to give cheerful obedience to the constituted authorities. This the people will probably try to do, because they know that any other procedure would be criminally reckless, and would still further embarrass the State. Now that the frenzy which possessed the White League in New-Orleans is over, its members seem inclined to listen to those moderate Conservatives who believe that reform can be attained only by relinquishing the mad "race issue," and uniting honest voters of both races. It is not probable, however, that they are prepared to really accept such views. In presence of the substantial check which they have received, they are a little more tolerant than usual of pacificatory programmes. But as soon as KELLOGG resumes his seat in the State-house, and United States troops are not on a war footing in their midst, they will begin vaporing again.

Our special dispatches this morning give a glimpse into the New-Orleans Custom-house, where KELLOGG bides his time, and PACKARD awaits instructions to begin anew his difficult task of maintaining order. The Governor seems no longer in danger of assassination, as deputations of the late insurgents come and go from his room, and discuss the situation freely and fully with him. He announces his willingness to coöperate in reform, asserts that he has already done much to reduce taxation, and scouts the idea that the Leaguers have any definite reformatory notions. He professes his readiness to resign, but does not think it would be fair to the party. If the counsels of the more sensible of the Conservatives are of any avail, we may look for some good to come out of the events of the past week. They have certainly brought to speaking terms a good many people who have heretofore been widely separated, and if the Leaguers can be induced to listen to reason, and not precipitate any more conflicts, some basis of agreement, something to relieve the intense antagonism which now prevails, may be resolved upon. As only two of the four years of KELLOGG'S term of office have expired, the need of some understanding by which to avoid future riots and conspiracies is very evident. Unless the impromptu conferences at the Custom-house result in a much more complete understanding than seems possible between the opposing parties, the troubles which are gradually ruining the State will continue to afflict her.

The bellicose PENN has changed rather too suddenly into a peaceful statesman not to challenge some questions as to the sincerity of his metamorphosis; and there is a little hint of his old martial ardor in his latest document on the situation. He now claims that the troops engaged in the fight of Monday against the Kellogg forces were not insurgents, but were the regular militia of the *de jure* Government of the State; that inasmuch as they drove KELLOGG into the United States Custom-house, they expelled him from the soil of Louisiana; and that they then established a *de facto*, as well as the *de jure*, Government, which the President can recognize with quite as much propriety as he can that of KELLOGG; all of which goes to show that Mr. PENN is not likely to give much of his influence to coöperation with KELLOGG for reform or anything else.

Gov. KELLOGG last night issued an order commanding all the State officers who were ousted in the late riots to resume their offices to-day. The Metropolitan Police will be reorganized, and the United States troops will remain in the city to give all necessary support to KELLOGG, who will doubtless soon leave his refuge in the Custom-house.

THE LAST OF THE STATEMENTS.

The time was when men could compose statements, either for defense or accusation, within such limits as ordinary people could find leisure to read them. An ancient Roman could pen an indictment with a fact in every line, and moderns with no special pretensions to the power of intense literary concentration could at least get a fact into every paragraph. But in this age of gush and rhapsody we have changed all that. A fact for every ten thousand words or so is a very liberal allowance for such writers as the Beecher controversy has afflicted the public and the newspapers withal. The man who writes a letter less than ten columns long is unworthy to rank among that glorious and verbose band. The accuser who can make certain plain charges under less than twenty different heads, or the accused who can reply to them without going into forty different specifications, has clearly never dwelt within the charmed circle that formed a kind of intellectual suburb to Plymouth Church. Unfortunately, this dreary influence of wordiness is catching. It has infected even that antiquated personage, Mayor HAVEMEYER, who, in other days, had some claims to the ability of writing terse and vigorous English, but who now has adopted the ten-column rule of epistolary communication, and who talks about his years sloping to the west, instead of saying plainly that he is getting old as glibly, as if he were a gusher "to the manner born."

The same authority that characterizes the literary presentation of the Beecher case as "superb," makes the comforting assurance that TILTON'S last statement "concludes the literature of the subject." For that, at least, "the Supreme Court of the people" will be devoutly thankful. For surely never was a set of judges more thoroughly jaded, sick and weary of any controversy than these same much-enduring people are of this one. It has lost its power to interest, lost even its power to excite disgust, and to the great popular jury, which is figuratively supposed to have heard the case out, all recent pleading and recrimination have sounded like a dull and confused jumble of sound over a controversy that one hardly hopes to live long enough to see finally buried. For TILTON'S last statement we could hardly command an attentive reading, even if it deserved it, and we are wholly unable to say that it deserves it. The vile mixture of spite, insinuation, and nastiness which formed the main portion of MOULTON'S statement is considerably diluted here, but the statement rests under the same disadvantages as that of the "mutual friend," in presenting no new evidence which can be received on the unsupported testimony of the witness offering it. TILTON can claim the benefit of a natural feeling of compassion in which MOULTON has no share. For, after all, apart from the question of who was to blame, "'twas a sad moment that which found him, when all his household gods lay scattered round him." He had, moreover, a mother-in-law with an extraordinary talent for invective, and an adopted daughter who listened at keyholes, and lay awake o' nights to concoct scandalous stories about him. The presence of a middle-aged and discreet housekeeper could not screen the unfortunate man from vile accusation, and even an intellectual *tête à tête* with SUSAN B. ANTHONY assumed improper aspects to his censorious critics.

Yet though it is possible to pity TILTON, who can accept his course as the honest, manly, and generous one that he wishes to paint it? He talks about a desire to "shield" his wife down to the date of the Investigating Committee, and yet he parades an affidavit showing that he babbled in public places about his wife's confession of criminal intimacy with Mr. BEECHER just thirty days after the confession was made. He addressed Mr. BEECHER in terms of respect and endearment while he was spreading the foulest charges against him among his congregation and friends; he pretends to have been anxious to bury the whole scandal out of sight, and yet it was his own persistent series of hints, insinuations, and statements that chiefly kept it alive. In "condoning" his wife's criminal intimacy with her pastor, he professes to have acted on a theory of marital duty too elevated for the appreciation of most men, and yet he seems rather to have enjoyed the torture which his eternal harping on this string of domestic discord caused Mrs. TILTON. He assails the course of the committee in throwing out one part of his wife's evidence and retaining the rest, and yet he asks the public to go through a precisely similar process on his behalf. Altogether, Mr. TILTON'S course of action has been like his "glowing rhetoric," equally incapable of appealing either to the understanding or the sympathies of ordinary men.

Now that all the actors in this extraordinary business have gone through the process of being tried and of trying each other; now that we know exactly what TILTON and MOULTON think of the Investigating Committee, what the Investigating Committee think of them, and what all three think of Mr. BEECHER, we can imagine no possible excuse for any other body rushing into print on this subject. Some important witnesses are, indeed, still to be heard from, but we would rather that these should be heard through the courts, where some check can be placed upon their natural desire to imitate the verbosity of those who have already spoken. The "Supreme Court of the people" has a good many other more pressing subjects on hand at present, and, with a sigh of inexpressible relief, it will hand over to the legal tribunals persons, papers, counsel, and whatever else appertains to this interminable and demoralizing dispute.

SALARY BROKERAGE.

In the course of the trial of E. K. WINSHIP, a salary broker of this City, some instructive facts came out in regard to his miserable business. It is very well known that among the parasites that hung about the army during the late civil war, the salary broker, or "shaver," was the most pertinacious and greedy. Paymasters were often behindhand with their cash, interruptions of various kinds detained them from their duty. The broker "shaved" the pay-rolls at rates as exorbitant as could be borne by his pinched victims. The war over, the salary brokers found their business still alive about Government offices in Washington, New-York, and other large cities. In this City, for example, there are about 3,000 persons employed by the Government, of whom about 1,200 are in the Post Office and its subdivisions. Many of these men receive small salaries; those in the postal service, it is estimated, get a compensation that only averages $80 per month each. Unlike most employers, the Government, as a rule, pays off its employes only once a month. Many of these people are seriously embarrassed before pay-day comes round. Some of them are doubtless improvident, but many, also, have families. If they can get credit with the butcher and baker, they pay dearly for it. If they cannot buy with promises to pay they are distressed, though money is actually due them.

Right here the salary broker finds his golden opportunity. The hard-up clerk or carrier assigns to this cormorant his monthly salary, receiving the cash down, less a goodly sum for interest. How much this "shave" amounts to may be guessed when we see that the concern managed by WINSHIP guaranteed to pay three and a half per cent. profit per month on the investments of his subscribers. According to WINSHIP'S own statement, he received from various sources nearly a million and a half of dollars for the prosecution of this business, which is represented to be "investments in Custom-house, Post Office, and other United States Government pay accounts." The same statement shows deposits varying in amount from $500 to $40,000, of which the largest sums were from gentlemen living outside of this City. This is only one concern; there are many others, and as soon as this one came to grief through the alleged mismanagement of WINSHIP, another was in the field eager to clutch his victims. Employes paid the Winship concern a premium amounting to about one-tenth of their compensation. The man who follows him in the business offers to cash salary checks for seven per cent. per annum, with an additional ten per cent. "commission." This is "Moses" come again. No wonder he thinks he can pay dividends of alluring dimensions.

Merely forbidding employes of the Government to hypothecate their salaries does not avoid the trouble. Some of them are so deeply in debt that they are tied hand and foot by the brokers. They live on future earnings; they never touch their own salaries from year's end to year's end. It is useless to lecture them on improvidence when they require every cent of their lawful income to meet daily expenses, and have already taken on their shoulders that monstrous incubus—Debt. The salary-shavers combine for self-protection, and any blow leveled at one is resisted by all. Judge DONOHUE lately decided "that the business of shaving the pay accounts of Government employes was prejudicial to public policy." The combination stood by their associate and employed counsel to carry up the case to a higher court. The root of the difficulty has been in the custom of the Government to make only monthly payments. The theory of Governments is that if men do not like their way of doing things they can leave the service. A Government has no "bowels of compassion," no humane consideration. But Postmaster JAMES and Collector ARTHUR seem to have entered on this crusade against the salary shavers with a determination to break up their business, as well as with a clear understanding of that business. Mr. JAMES has used all the license allowed him by his department to anticipate the regular pay day of his office. Under certain easy conditions, employes who need their money before the end of the month comes round are allowed to draw against the amount due. Help has been extended to some who were in arrears of debt, and a kindly effort made to relieve them of their harassing burdens. Once clear, they should be able to see plain sailing before them.

Men with a fixed salary, and without possible income from other sources, have no right to be in debt, taking ordinary circumstances into account. A Government employe living at the rate of $100 per month and receiving $80 is on the road to ruin; he takes an express train when he hypothecates his monthly salary to a Shylock at usurious rates. If a little more conscience and humanity could be put into Government dealings with employes, as has been done in our own Post Office, much destitution, want, and anxiety would be prevented.

SOME LESSONS FROM VERMONT.

The failure to renominate Mr. WILLARD in the First Vermont District, and Judge POLAND'S defeat at the polls in the Second, were events which had their origin in very different causes. Together they furnish an interesting example of the working of merely party machinery—its power and its weakness. Mr. WILLARD stood so high in the estimation of a majority of his constituents, and was generally understood to occupy so strong a position, that no special attention was paid to the busy efforts of his opponent to secure the nomination over him. In Mr. WILLARD'S district Congressional candidates are numerous; and there were at least three who, if they had thought there was any chance of defeating him, would have gone into the contest with much better chances of success than Mr. JOYCE ever had. But these gentlemen, and those who thought with them, considered they were playing rather a shrewd game in allowing him to exhaust his energies in an effort to secure the nomination, intending, at the eleventh hour, to step in and kill him off for all time. Mr. WILLARD himself made no canvass whatever; and it was seen too late that a gross mistake had been made in permitting all the activity and industry of the contest to be exercised on one side. When the convention met—indeed, before that—it was found that Mr. JOYCE had enough of the delegates committed to his support to secure him the nomination. Mr. WILLARD withdrew his name, and this left the field entirely clear to his opponent, who was nominated without any opposition to speak of. The result was a general surprise to the State, and was everywhere received with an expression of sincere regret; but as Mr. JOYCE had been fairly nominated, and there was nothing against him further than the very common opinion that he was not Mr. WILLARD'S equal in ability, the electors of the district were good-humoredly disposed to give him the election as the reward of his shrewd industry.

Mr. JOYCE is a young man, and his career as a legislator lies before him. The people of his State will not expect that he should at once assume the eminent position in the national councils enjoyed by his predecessor; nor will they, because of that, be disposed to refuse him the benefit of the usual rule to give a Representative at least one re-election. As to Mr. WILLARD, he has lost nothing but a laborious position by the action of the nominating convention. Respected by all who know him, personally or by reputation, he stands now so high in popular estimation that the mere suggestion of his name as a successor to Mr. EDMUNDS has been sufficient to seriously disturb the friends of that gentleman.

Judge POLAND'S case is very different For him and by him the party machinery was actively worked, the convention came together in the regular way, the nomination was made in the orthodox manner, and the election ought to have followed as a matter of course, and as the Judge has himself said he expected it to do. But unluckily for him there was a bolt; another gentleman was put in nomination, and when the election did come the Judge found himself in a minority. He was indignant, but that was expected. His indignation sprang from one of the causes of his defeat. Whether justly or unjustly, it was generally understood that Mr. POLAND was one of three or four gentlemen who have for some time entertained the conviction that they hold the State of Vermont at their sovereign will and pleasure. The Judge was popularly supposed to consider the Second Congressional District as part of his personal property, which he carried in his coat pocket. Personal independence is a strong characteristic of the average Vermont elector; he likes to think for himself and to act on his convictions. He especially objects to having any one consider he owns him; and it was largely owing to a determination to show Judge POLAND that he did not own the Second District which caused his defeat at the polls. Nor was his record on the Credit Mobilier business any more satisfactory to his constituents, who, though Republicans, were not inclined to cover up the misdoings of officials simply because they too called themselves Republicans. The opinions of the Judge's constituents on that business were strong, and they regarded his course on it as weak, and stigmatized him as a "whitewasher." It was not what they expected or desired, and the back salary affair was not less unsatisfactory.

It is true that Judge POLAND, as he has said in his letter, has never made a cent during his legislative career outside of his salary; but this was only what was expected of him, and less than which would not have been tolerated. It would have been more satisfactory to his constituents and the State if, in addition to his acknowledged able and faithful labors in the department of technical legislation, he had taken a firm stand against the several doubtful measures which Congress adopted and the country reprobated. It was not held as a sufficient apology for defending or condoning them that they were the work of men of the same political party as that to which he and his constituents belonged. Senator MORRILL'S strong hold on the State is mainly due to his manly courage in always voting according to his convictions, whatever side they carry him to. In the defeat of Judge POLAND Vermont loses an able Representative; but the motives of the electors who refused him their suffrages are such as tend to discourage mere thick and thin partisanship in legislators, and as such they are to be commended.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Women have made for themselves a wider field for occupation than is generally imagined. It ranges from the advocacy of their neglected rights, to the business of boiler-makers and hostlers. Within these wide limits many other strange trades are included, such as charcoal and lime burning, hunting and trapping, ship-rigging, &c. Notes gleaned from the last census tell us that one member of the sex is a pilot, more than eleven hundred are working as barbers, three are builders and contractors, one is an oil-well operator, and no fewer than 373,330 are farm laborers. But the list extends through nearly a hundred different occupations, not omitting the lady lobbyists in Washington and elsewhere, and we have no intention of wading through it.

It is impossible, however, to contemplate the various modes in which women employ themselves without expressing a doubt whether wisdom has always guided them in making the selection. There can be no question that the tendencies of what is called the woman's rights advocacy, has been very largely to unwomanize the sex. Certain agitators on this subject have striven not only to degrade the functions of maternity, and those household duties which are the essential elements of domestic happiness, and without which home in its full enjoyment is impossible; but they have instilled into the minds of young women especially a dislike for the occupations which are most suited to them, on the ground that they are humiliating, or degrading. Domestic service has suffered in this way, and one of the greatest ills of society has thereby been increased. A very large proportion of the women engaged as household servants are foreigners, American girls preferring to work in factories, or in the employment of dress-makers, seamstresses, and such like. We find that more than three hundred and twenty thousand are thus engaged, almost all of whom are very likely in the belief that they are following a much more dignified and creditable pursuit than if they were engaged to assist in the work of some respectable household.

The respective worthiness of the two callings we need not dwell upon. Labor that is honest is honorable, be it what it may. It is obvious, moreover, that both socially and morally a house servant has immense advantages over her sister the factory girl, while she enjoys comforts which to the latter are unknown. There are temptations in the factory which there are not in the private household. In point of healthfulness the two occupations will not compare, for they mark as nearly as possible the two extremes. And as all young women very naturally look forward to being married, and to possessing a home of their own, the preparation for that future and all that it implies is assuredly better made amid the comforts and training of household work than in the drudgery and unwholesome atmosphere of the factory.

There must be a very large number of young girls in this country, either idling their time in small stores or perhaps on little farms, or laboring from morning till night in the mill or the sewing-room, who would be far happier, and, as we think, better employed in the household. This would give them respectable employment, and train them for the time when they may become wives, while dangerous associations would at least be kept as far away as possible. In a very short time respectable American girls would find themselves taking precedence of the foreign element, and housekeepers would be but too glad to make their homes acceptable to them. Good servants rarely leave Europe; if they do it is under special circumstances. The majority of those who come to us as servants have seldom had much experience, and more often none at all, in their calling. There is, then, ample room in the field for American girls, and if they would only fill it they would benefit themselves and confer a blessing upon society.

The objections that have been raised against domestic service are simply absurd. It is quite as honorable, and, as we have shown, it may be much more desirable in every way than many other occupations for women. There is no position which a girl can occupy, and where she can enjoy so strongly and uninterruptedly the fullest sense of self-respect. From her point of view, we are quite ready to admit that mistresses are not all good. But this is certain, that a bad mistress and a good servant will never remain long together. The latter will soon find that she is quite at liberty to change her home, and the former will also very speedily discover that she must be content with any help she can get, or perhaps with none at all.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole will appear at the matinée, to-day, in "Dearer than Life." Having the double merit of presenting the pathetic as well as the comic side of the artist's talent; endowed with an extremely interesting plot, and constructed with consummate art, this play is one in which Mr. Toole can be seen to particular advantage, especially when it is remembered that the actor's serious "business" is as good as his farce. This afternoon's performance will probably be the only matinée recital of "Dearer than Life."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The new version of "The School for Scandal," as represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has made a great impression, and the performance now draws the largest audiences gathered this season. Acted by a strong company and set with a splendor which managers, ten years ago, never dreamed of, it would be surprising if the most modern of old comedies proved less attractive. The matinée representation of "The School for Scandal," this afternoon, is its first recital by day.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Princesse de Trébizonde" pursues its prosperous career at the Lyceum Theatre. Almost all the songs in the melodious score have to be repeated nightly, and the fun to which the incidents of the droll story give rise is fast and furious. A merrier play, a more tuneful opera, and a more inoffensive entertainment have never been placed on the stage. A matinée performance of "La Princesse" may be attended to-day.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The last matinée performance of "Jane Eyre," and its final representation but one, occurs at the Union Square Theatre to-day. This deeply interesting drama is acted with great impressiveness. Those of our readers who have not yet enjoyed its recital and who may miss the representations of this afternoon and this evening, will have overlooked an entertainment well worth attending.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Venice Preserved" will be given at the matinée performance at Booth's Theatre to-day. Although the revival has not been a very successful one, the effort on the part of the management is deserving of credit, and many playgoers will, doubtless, be grateful for the opportunity they have had of witnessing Ordway's play on the modern stage. Mr. McCullough's engagement terminates to-night, when "Richard III" will be acted for his benefit, Mr. McCullough acting *Richard*, while Mr. Waldron, a new comer, will personate *Richmond*.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

This evening's programme at the Central Park Garden is to consist wholly of music by Gounod & Strauss, the second symphony—in E flat—of the composer of "Faust" being the *pièce de resistance* Monday, a "Scandinavian night" is promised, and Tuesday the season will terminate with a "Wagner night." The usual Sunday concert occurs to-morrow.

GENERAL MENTION.

The first matinée performance of "The Gilded Age" takes place at the Park Theatre today. At Niblo's "The Deluge" will be represented this afternoon. There will also be matinées at Wood's Museum, where a performance called "Living Statues" is part of the programme; at the Colosseum; at Barnum's Hippodrome, where Weston keeps on his walk; at Bryant's Opera House; at the San Francisco Minstrels, and at the Metropolitan Theatre.

THE TENNESSEE OUTRAGES.

LETTER OF GOV. BROWN TO THE PRESIDENT—PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, THE STATE BEING VIGOROUSLY ENGAGED IN PROSECUTING THE OFFENDERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, sent the following message this afternoon to President Grant:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1874.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington City, D. C.:

There were sixteen negroes committed to the Jail of Gibson County, in this State, charged with a conspiracy to take the lives of the white citizens in their neighborhood. On the night of the 25th of August, 1874, a party of disguised men violated the jail and took these prisoners forcibly from the jailer, and killed four and wounded two, the remainder escaping and being now at large. The next day I offered a reward of $500 for each of these unknown offenders. The State Court, being then in session, took immediate cognizance of the outrage, and the labors of the regular and special term have resulted in the detection and indictment of forty-one of the guilty parties, the majority of whom have been arrested, and the remainder will be if they have not fled the country. They are indicted under the second and third sections of the act of the General Assembly of Tennessee of 1869 and 1870, passed on the 30th day of January, 1870, entitled "An act to preserve the public peace," and which is in full force. The sections are as follows:

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons disguised or in mask, by day or by night, shall enter upon the premises of another, or demand entrance or admission into the house or inclosure of any citizen of this State, it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that his or their intention is to commit a felony, and such demand shall be deemed an assault with an intent to commit a felony, and the person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons so prowling, traveling, riding, or walking through the towns or country of this State, masked in disguise, should or may assault another with a deadly weapon, he or they shall be deemed guilty of an assault with an intent to commit murder in the first degree, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death by hanging, provided the jury trying the case may not substitute imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not less than ten years nor more than twenty years.

The State authorities have manifested the most earnest desire to enforce the law against the guilty parties, and have demonstrated by these indictments and arrests, not only their disposition but ability to enforce the law and protect all citizens without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. These efforts, I can assure you, will in no sense be relaxed until the majesty of the law is fully vindicated. Notwithstanding these efforts, with the result stated, the United States Marshal and Commissioner for the Western Division of Tennessee, with the aid of detachments from the Government garrison at Humboldt have arrested, and are continuing to arrest, citizens, and conveying them under guard to Memphis, nearly 100 miles distant, to answer for the same offense charged against them by the State courts. As Governor of Tennessee I do most respectfully, but earnestly, protest against this exercise of jurisdiction by the United States Commissioner and Marshal, without reference to the question whether the offenses are the proper subject of cognizance by the United States courts, but alone upon the ground that the peace of society will be more certainly preserved and the rights of citizens as well protected by conceding jurisdiction to the State courts, and I therefore respectfully ask your Excellency to order that no further arrests be made by the Marshal, and the parties already in his custody be turned over to the proper local tribunals for trial and punishment. I undertake to assure your Excellency that no effort will be spared to enforce the laws and protect the citizens by the officers of the State Government throughout the borders of this State, and believe the local authority is ample to protect the people of every race and condition in life. An early reply is respectfully solicited. (Signed,) JOHN C. BROWN,
Governor of Tennessee.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ON THE OUTRAGES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—A special dispatch from Nashville to the *Appeal* says the morning papers of that city will contain an address of the Democratic State Committee on the Civil Rights bill and lawlessness in Tennessee, fixing the responsibility for lawless acts on the authors and supporters of that bill, making an appeal to the Northern people, denouncing in strong terms the slanders upon Tennessee, and advising obedience to the law under all circumstances.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We have received the following dispatch from Mr. Robert B. Elliott, the President of the Republican State Executive Committee of South Carolina:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 18.—We assure Republicans and friends of good government everywhere that the nomination of Hon. D. H. Chamberlain for Governor means earnest and thorough reform in the Government of South Carolina, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. His high character, integrity, and capacity to serve the State secured his nomination without compromise or corruption, and against the most desperate combinations. The reported disaffection among Republicans is insignificant, and not occasioned by doubts of the sincerity of Mr. Chamberlain or his supporters in their efforts for reform. The Orr-Tomlinson bolters of 1872 are warm supporters of Mr. Chamberlain. The friends of honest government should extend us their confidence and support in this great struggle.

ROBT. B. ELLIOTT,
President Republican State Executive Committee, for Committee.

MEETING OF THE BOLTERS IN CHARLESTON—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following dispatch is from the General Press Agent in Charleston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Independent Republicans who bolted the nomination of Chamberlain, on the ground of his participation in the frauds and misgovernment during the Scott and Moses administrations, has issued a call for the Independent Republican Convention to meet in Charleston Oct. 2 to nominate the State ticket.

One of the largest mass-meetings of colored Republicans ever held in Charleston took place at the City Hall last night, and was addressed by Congressman Ransier and others. The following was adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved, That the nomination of D. H. Chamberlain for Governor means a continuance of the misrule which the last three administrations—of which D. H. Chamberlain was Attorney General—have ruined our people and disgraced our State.

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves to the support of any honest Republican, unconnected with the past corrupt administrations, who may be set in nomination by the Republican Party.

The bolters will probably nominate Judge John P. Green against Chamberlain. The mention of Green's name during the proceedings was greeted with vigorous cheers. He is a native Republican, against whom no charge of dishonesty is made, and his election would be satisfactory to the tax-payers.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is nominated for the Presidency by the Brainerd (Minn.) *Tribune*. It styles him one of the brightest of the few remaining lights of purity and patriotism that we still have in the country.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, denies that he has tendered the aid of the military force of his State to the President, but says Pennsylvania would, of course, respond promptly the moment a call for troops was made.

Hon. Waitman T. Willey declines to be a candidate for Congress in the Second District of West Virginia, although the Convention of that district which declined to make a party nomination, recommended his name to the voters of the district.

Hon. John P. Badger has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Franklin County. The other nominations in that county are: For District Attorney, S. A. Beman; Justice of Sessions, Herrick E. Warren; Coroners, J. H. Moxley, H. S. Farnsworth.

A child, born recently in Chautauqua County, and still living, a local paper asserts has its heart located on the outside of the chest, and in plain view. The heart is protected by a thin membrane, and is as firm in texture as could be expected in so young a child. When the child cries the heart expands nearly twice its ordinary size.

All of the vast estate which Mr. James Lick has given for the public benefit in San Francisco will be offered for sale at auction on the 17th of November. Mr. Lick is hale and hearty yet, and may be present at the inauguration of the public enterprises which he has planned, and to which he has devoted his fortune.

Hon. William W. Thomas, Jr., of Portland, has been returned to the Lower House of the Maine Legislature, and will probably again be elected Speaker of that body. The Augusta *Journal* says that he made a most excellent presiding officer, and it predicts that he will receive the unanimous support of the Republican members for re-election.

The descendants of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony, who died in 1693, held their third annual reunion in Worcester on Wednesday. About 140 persons were present, including members of the family residing in this City. Interesting addresses were made and pleasant reminiscences related.

The Albany *Journal* of Wednesday evening quotes from a private letter just received from Gov. Dix, in which he says he is at his "shooting ground" "at sunrise to-morrow morning," and proceeds: "You may conclude with safety that I am not afflicted with paralysis, erysipelas, neuralgia, or any of the diseases with which the newspapers have favored me."

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—The Republicans of the Second Maryland District to-day nominated John T. Ensor for Congress on the first ballot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—The Democrats of the Sixth District yesterday nominated C. H. Morgan for Congress, and the Democrats of the Thirteenth District renominated Congressman A. H. Buckner.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District nominated James S. Suter for Congress to-day, and in the Fourth District, John R. Cox.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The fifteenth day of the Industrial Exposition closed to-night. The receipts for to-day exceed those of the same day of last year. Next Thursday there will be a display on the Ohio River, under the auspices of the Exposition Commission, in connection with the test of life-preservers. The Board of Park Commissioners will, through its committees, confer on Monday with the Exposition Commissioners with a view of securing a permanent Exposition building.

THE DOMINION RIFLE MATCHES.

OTTAWA, Canada, Sept. 18.—The Dominion rifle matches commenced to-day, notwithstanding the wet weather. The Provincial match, at 300, 500, and 600 yards, first prize, a cup valued at $150, was won by the Ontario team. The scores were as follows: Ontario, 310; Quebec, 287; New-Brunswick, 260; Nova Scotia, 185. The highest individual score, for the first prize of $75, was won by Assistant Surgeon Arnold, of the Thirty-seventh Battalion, who scored 78 points.

THE UNITARIANS.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS—THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL QUESTION—COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—The Conference, fortunate in almost every other respect, is most unfortunate in its weather. The rain, which began two days ago, has increased in violence, but this makes very little difference. People who have come hundreds of miles to attend these meetings are not to be hindered now by a little rain. Accordingly, there is no perceptible diminution in the attendance, even of the ladies. Viewed as a whole, it is noticeable that while the present conference is far the largest ever held by the Unitarians, there is not a large representation of either the extreme radical or the extreme conservative wing, but there is a very unusual representation of the laity and of the small country parishes. There is plainly evident, too, a disposition on the part of the conference to set aside all questions which look toward ecclesiasticism or speculation, but in that class of questions which relate to the action of Christians in the reforms of society its interest is great, and clearly manifested. It may also be added that the laymen show no disposition to follow the lead of the clergy, but act quite independently on every subject brought before them.

This morning's devotional exercises in the Town Hall were conducted by Rev. C. G. Ames, of Germantown. Addresses were made by Rev. S. P. Putnam, of Omaha; Rev. Rufus Ellis, of Boston; Rev. E. C. Towne, of North Easton; Rev. W. S. Heywood, of Hudson; Rev. J. L. Douthit, Shelbyville, Ill.; Rev. Mr. Ellis, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Baldwin, Esq., of Boston, and Rev. Prof. Folsom, of Concord.

In the absence of Hon. E. R. Hoar, Vice President, D. L. Shorey, of Chicago, presided at the morning session. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. A. B. Muzzey. A resolution to adjourn the conference finally at 2 o'clock was defeated in order to hold a special session this afternoon to be devoted to the Sunday-schools. Hon. Mr. Warren, on behalf of the Committee on Credentials, reported that there were present 546 delegates, from almost every State in the Union, and from Canada, England, and Hungary. They represent 208 societies. E. E. Hale, for the Committee on Nominations, reported the following list of officers: President, E. R. Hoar, of Concord. Vice Presidents, G. W. Curtis, of New-York; D. L. Shorey, of Chicago; George Partridge, of St. Louis; Joseph H. Choate, New-York; Seth Padelford, Providence; Onslow Stearns, New-Hampshire. General Secretary, Rev. George Batchelor, of Salem. Treasurer, Henry P. Kidder, of Boston. Council of Ten, Rev. John H. Heywood, Louisville; Dorman B. Eaton, New-York; Rev. R. R. Shippen, Boston; C. A. Stevens, of Ware; Rev. C. G. Ames, of Germantown; James L. Little, of Boston; Rev. C. Carrol Everett, of Cambridge; F. M. Sabine, Bangor; Rev. J. F. Moors, Greenfield; T. E. Williams, New-York.

Some time was then devoted to *viva voce* subscriptions for the expenses of the conference—which amounted to over $2,300. In accordance with the passage yesterday of the resolution sympathizing with the Congregational Council, soon to meet in New-Haven, the following delegates to that body were appointed: Rev. R. Ellis, of Boston; Edward Everett Hale, Boston; Dorman B. Eaton, New-York.

The first set paper of the morning was by Rev. Aug. Woodbury, of Providence, on the "Causes of Crime."

Following this essay was one upon the co-ordinate subject, "The Punishment of Criminals," prepared by Rev. J. F. Moors, of Greenfield:

ON THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS.

If we would diminish crime we must remove the causes of crime. The causes are in their nature removable. Ignorance can be lessened by improving the schools and compelling the attendance of pupils. Society cannot afford to allow the existing mass of ignorance to remain to foster crime in the community. Intemperance can be lessened. Let Christian people live up to the Christian standard in this respect, and bring the moral force of the country to bear upon the sin of drunkenness, and it can be lessened. Poverty can be diminished by the application of Christian principles to wages and capital. There are serious and difficult problems involved here which the Christian church must help the political economist to solve. The sanitary condition of the people can be improved. The poorer people can have better houses to live in that will not inevitably produce disease and crime. So far as to the prevention of crime is to the treatment of the criminal class, the general testimony is that our prison system secures the safe custody of criminals, but does little for their reformation. The great defect in our present system is a lack of proper classification of criminals in our prisons.

We have reformatory institutions for boys and girls. We need one for young men not yet hardened in vice. We need one for criminals, made so by intemperance, where they can be treated for their disease as well as punished for their crimes. We need a separate prison for women. Very little has been done for their reformation in our prisons. There has been a lack of faith that anything can be done for women that get into prison. Massachusetts is about to try the experiment of a reformatory prison for women. The money is appropriated, plans received for a prison for women exclusively, and it will be in operation in two or three years. The experience of the best authorities is that a large majority even of the worst criminals can be reclaimed and made useful citizens. The Irish system professes to do this. Why shall not we do as well in this country? We can learn much from their experience. We can hold out hope as a stimulus, as is done in the Irish prisons. We can bring moral and religious truths to bear when first we have secured a proper classification of prisoners.

Both the papers were exceedingly well received.

The general discussion of the subject was opened by Gen. Oliver, of Salem, who said he wished to speak more particularly upon the hint given by the two preceding speakers, that poverty was a cause of crime. He thought it was a principal cause, and that the present state of things would continue so long as twenty per cent. of the people hold eighty per cent. of the property. The male laborers of Massachusetts receive on the average $535 per year; the females $237, and the children $151; while the average cost of maintaining a family is $600. The average savings of laborers is only $55 per year, with the chances of life against him. Hence he is poor, and frequently a criminal. The remedy is education in manual trades, instead of a school or college training, which teaches the brain something, but the hand nothing. A further remedy was to be found in education which would result in intelligent co-operation.

Following him came Rev. J. L. M. Babcock and Shaw, who thought that the abuse of the pardoning power and the bailing system was largely productive of criminals. A vote was then taken, selecting Saratoga as the place of the meeting two years from this date, after which Rev. R. S. Calthrop, of Syracuse, N. Y., read a paper upon the relations between religion and modern scientific thought. Responsibility, he said, is the measure of authority. The Church is not responsible for the progress of science; therefore she has no authority over science. Theological *a priori* theories of the way the world was made are ruled out, and science is called upon for hers. Science has a real universe surrounding real organisms. Each great force impresses a picture of itself on organisms, hence the senses have been slowly evolved. Light creates eyes; air, ears, &c. Given a real force outside, a real faculty inside, and the force itself, without any external interference, is competent to produce its own likeness on organism. This is atheistic, if it is atheistic to believe that God ages ago said, "Let there be light," and light was; and so light has ever since gone on by itself. It is not atheistic if God is light, and if the present force of God in every wave of light makes eyes. In the end, this will bring us to the thought of God being all in all. Never divorce matter from God. Religion alone discovers religious truth. Science cannot tell us the things of the soul; science can give us her method. A real universe surrounding a man, and a real man surrounded, is a key to the physics, metaphysics, and religion of the future. Religion sees man has a conscience. Sense of justice inside a man points to a just universe outside. Sense of beauty inside to a beautiful universe outside. Sense of love inside to a loving universe outside. Then if you acknowledge infinite justice, truth, and love surrounding you, it matters little whether you call it universe or call it God, provided you kneel to it.

This paper was in its full text very eloquent. It was favorably received, and, together with Mr. Ames' paper, published in yesterday's TIMES, is thought to fairly represent the Unitarian opinion upon the subjects on which they respectively treat.

The afternoon was almost entirely occupied with a discussion of the Sunday-school question. Besides the general recognition of the very great importance of Sunday-schools, the principal points made were the need of better books and methods of teaching on the one hand, and on the other the comparative unimportance of methods if the teachers are what they should be. To make them so, a particular class of persons should be selected by the minister, and by him trained especially for Sunday-school work.

Among the speakers were Rev. Mr. Clute, Mrs. Coleman, and Rev. Messrs. Calthrop, Putnam, [illegible], Farley, Bellows, Kneeland, and [illegible]. The opinion of the conference upon the subject was formulated by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is important that the fundamental principles of Christianity contained in the New Testament, as generally interpreted by Unitarians, should be taught carefully and fully, with the Scriptural proofs of the same, in our Sunday-schools.

It was now nearly time for the final adjournment of the conference, and the Business Committee reported that several matters needed attention. Hence in quick succession were moved resolutions that societies should be formed to aid discharged convicts; that education was second in importance only to religion, of which it was the result, and that teachers' meetings were very important in Sunday-school work.

The President was authorized to appoint a Committee on Fellowship with Other Denominations, and it is understood that he will name the following persons: James Freeman Clarke, Robert Collyer, Samuel D. Steward, Henry W. Fellows, J. F. W. Ware, Edward E. Hale, Charles Wendte, Robert S. Morrison, John C. Learned.

Votes of thanks to the council, the Secretary, the President, the local papers, and NEW-YORK TIMES were then passed, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Bellows. The business meetings of the conference then ended. Those who do not leave Saratoga immediately will join a social gathering at the United States Hotel this evening.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON—THE PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SOUTH—THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18.—Senator Morton addressed an immense audience at Masonic Hall to-night upon the past and present condition of the South. He spoke earnestly and calmly, and his remarks were frequently applauded. He opened by contradicting the assertion that reconstruction was a failure, claiming that its apparent failure was due to the conduct of its enemies, and not because of intrinsic defects in the system. Resistance to reconstruction grows out of opposition to the abolition of slavery, and the elevation of the negroes to civil and political rights. He condemned the White Leagues, which, he said, had but a single principle—that white men should rule. In the majority of the Southern States there had been a high carnival of crime for the past two months, but a small portion of which was made known to the Northern public. The news agents in the South are, with few exceptions, Democrats and sympathizers with these crimes, sometimes participators. If they have news of even larger massacres, they accompany it with apologies and justifications. The telegraph is loaded with reports that the negroes are conspiring and the whites are on the defensive. But when the facts are known it turns out that only negroes and white Republicans are killed. All the negroes ask is to be let alone. They know they cannot cope with the whites in any struggle with arms. The calumnies are made pretexts for assassinations throughout the South. It is not a war of races, but a war against the Republicans of the South, whites and blacks. Not from any apprehension of social equality or fear of the Civil Rights bill, but to make this a white government, and reduce the negroes as nearly as possible to slaves. He reviewed the condition of Louisiana for the past eight years, during which time he said that State had been made a vast slaughter-house. The effort to defeat Kellogg in 1872 he characterized as a gigantic fraud. He referred to the Senate Louisiana Investigating Committee's report upon that matter as showing the frauds perpetrated by the McEnery party to secure his election. He said the Supreme Court had repeatedly decided that the Kellogg Government was the lawful Government. The President, in five different ways, had recognized it. The House of Representatives had recognized it by admitting a member on Kellogg's certificate. The Senate did so by refusing to pass the bill for a new election. He reviewed the Colfax massacre and the Coushatta murders, and said: "For all these inhuman crimes not a man has been punished. I am no advocate of Kellogg's, but it is only justice to say that he has not belonged to any of the plundering rings, and no robbery or stealing has been brought home to him. The Republicans of Louisiana are not free from fraud. I have no apology to make for them, but they are trivial when compared with the system of murder by which their ranks have been decimated and the whole State demoralized. He said, farther, that if the people of Louisiana would not have their State blighted, they must stop the murder business. They cannot expect an honest Government. The seizure of the State by the McEnery faction was in the nature of a Mexican pronunciamento. If it is tolerated in one State it will be adopted in another. There is but one salvation for the South—the recognition of equal civil and political rights of the colored people, the protection of life for all opinions and for all parties. Whatever may be said of the irregularities by which the Kellogg Government was established, it is undoubtedly true that it represented a majority of the people of the State; but if McEnery had been placed in office it would have been by a fraud unequaled in extent and wickedness. Two apologies are given for the murder of black and white Republicans throughout the South; first, that the whites are driven to it by the robberies of carpet-baggers. This he styled a self-evident, weak, and senseless falsehood, for murders and punishment have always fallen upon the innocent and poor. The thieves have always found Democratic partners. When discovered they are kicked out of the Republican Party. The case of Warmoth is a notable fact. The next excuse that negroes have conspired and armed themselves to exterminate the whites, and that these murders are committed by the whites in self-defense. These are stupid lies, manufactured by knaves, to be believed by idiots. The beginning of all improvement and restoration in the South must consist in the cessation of murder. While that prevails it is useless to hope for reform.

A STREET FIGHT THAT ENDED FATALLY.

Peter Noll, the victim of an assault on Sunday night, died at his home on Little street, Newark, N. J., at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The assault, in consequence of which he died, is alleged to have been committed on Sunday evening last by George Lippeit, Jacob Lindeman, and George Baer, all neighbors of Noll. As far as can be learned the disturbance was a common street row. Mrs. Noll heard the noise, and on going outside found her husband lying bleeding on the sidewalk. She took him into the house. The next day her husband being unable to go out of the house, she went before Justice Mills, and entered a complaint against his assailants. They were arrested, but since fatal results were not apprehended, the whole party was released on bail. On Wednesday the injured man became delirious and unconscious. Dr. Korneman, who attended him, fearing that death would ensue, informed County Physician Dodd, who ordered Coroner Munn to look after the case. The Coroner repaired immediately to the residence of the unfortunate man for the purpose of taking his ante-mortem statement, but arrived only to find the dying man unconscious. Noll lingered until yesterday afternoon, when he died. Coroner Munn will hold an inquest. Soon after the death of Noll it was reported that the rear part of the dwelling in which the remains were lying had fallen in. Fearing that the whole of the dwelling would go, the neighbors volunteered to remove the body to a safer place. Sergt. Young, of the Newark Police, secured the consent of Dr. Dodd to the transfer, which was soon afterward effected. The three men charged with the assault were rearrested on Wednesday evening, and are held to await the result of Coroner Munn's inquest.

THE RAIN-STORM.

The rainy weather of the past few days has inflicted a considerable amount of damage in the City and suburbs. Of the buildings in this City which experienced the violence of the weather, the armory of the Seventh Regiment in Tompkins square was the principal sufferer. The temporary roof which covered the drill-room commenced to leak on Wednesday, and by Thursday evening the floor below was flooded. The arms and accoutrements of the men were removed to another part of the building. On the East River fronts, as well as along West street, and other localities near the water, the effects of the storm were visible in flooded cellars, damaged awnings and streets, where the rain had effected more cleaning in a day than the Street-cleaning Bureau in a month.

In Brooklyn the combined wind and rain uprooted shade-trees, overflowed sewers, and demolished high board fences. On the rising ground near Prospect Park and Gowanus Heights the newly-made streets were in many places rendered almost impassable.

On the east shore of Staten Island, yesterday morning, a small yacht sloop, owned by William Brown, was sunk at the Stapleton dock, and will be a total loss. A schooner near by had her stern carried away and was otherwise damaged; and a fishing schooner smack was driven ashore at Conklyn's dock, but afterward pulled off, in a slightly damaged condition, by steam-tugs.

The Hoboken Meadows were flooded yesterday, and afforded excellent boating facilities. All the lots below grade in Jersey City are entirely flooded, and the denizens of many of the little shanties in the locality, cut off from land communication with the streets, went to and from their houses on rafts. All along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad the damage done by the storm has been considerable. At Rahway the river has overflowed, filling the cellars of houses along the river front, and making some of the streets impassable.

COMPANY C OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

The members and ex-members of Company C, of the Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Eckermann presiding, held a meeting in East Seventh street last night, when, by an amendment of the by-laws, provision was made to enroll again, as members of the company, a number of those formerly belonging to it. Some twenty-five former members, in consequence of this action, are expected to rejoin the organization. A committee was appointed to nominate candidates for commander of the company, in place of Capt. Nonnenbacher, lately deceased.

DELEGATES TO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following are the delegates to the Republican State Convention from this county: Hon. D. P. McQueen, Harmon Van Slyck and R. O'Connell.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW CABLE SUPPOSED TO BE BROKEN—NO TIDINGS OF THE FARADAY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Nothing has been heard from the steam-ship Faraday, laying the direct United States cable since the 9th inst., when she had paid out 574 miles, and was in water over two miles deep. It is supposed here that the cable broke in the gale of the 10th inst., and that the Faraday is trying to recover it.

DISASTER TO THE STEAM-SHIP TAGUS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The steam-ship Braunschweig, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, from Baltimore, reports that on the 9th inst. she spoke the steam-ship Tagus, from New-York, for Constantinople and Taganrog. The latter reported her cargo shifted, and boats, compasses, chart-house, bridge, and bulwarks washed away. The Braunschweig supplied her with a compass and life-boat.

SEIZURE OF RIFLES AND AMMUNITION FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The coast guards of South End, County of Essex, have seized a vessel which had on board 4,800 rifles and 500 cases of cartridges for the Carlists.

FRANCE.

RIGOROUS TREATMENT OF THE PRESS—THE GOVERNMENT INTERPELLATED.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly last evening, Mr. Tirard of the Left, interpellated the Government concerning the continuation of its rigorous treatment of the press. He declared the system intolerable and unequal in its application. Republican journals alone were suspended. He protested against a recent warning addressed to the *Journal des Debats*. M. Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government was determined to oppose the calumnies against the majority of the Assembly and the Government.

Viscount D'Aboville, of the Right, interposed a protest against the suspension of *L'Univers*, which act, he intimated, came from foreign dictation.

The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, pointed out that the Spanish Embassador was still unaccredited when the objectionable article against Serrano was published by *L'Univers*. He emphatically denied that there was dictation from any quarter.

In answer to another question from M. D'Aboville, the Duke stated that nothing had been done in regard to the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orenoque from Civita Vecchia. He objected strongly to the exposure of diplomatic business required by interpellations of this character.

OPPOSITION TO PRINCE NAPOLEON—A FUGITIVE CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—M. Peitre, formerly Secretary to the Empress Eugenie, has arrived at Ajaccio. It is his intention to offer himself as a candidate for the Council General, in opposition to Prince Napoleon.

President MacMahon has returned to the city.

M. Regnier, who was an important witness, but fled from Paris at the beginning of the Bazaine court-martial, has been condemned to death *in contumaciam*, for his traitorous conduct in the negotiations at Metz.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

CLOSE OF THE BONN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Old Catholic Conference, at Bonn, closed to-day.

SPAIN.

CARLIST OPERATIONS AT PAMPELUNA.

BAYONNE, Sept. 18.—The Carlists before Pampeluna have intercepted the water supply of the city and captured herds of cattle destined for the garrison.

PORTUGAL.

RUMORED ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW IBERIAN UNION

LISBON, Sept. 18.—Some excitement has been caused by rumors that a new scheme for an Iberian Union has been mooted, and that it has its origin in the brain of M. Bismarck. The press has taken alarm, and urges the Government to employ all precautions against foreign designs and influence.

TURKEY.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ENTIRELY DESTITUTE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Governor of Angora reports 24,000 people are utterly destitute, and will require maintenance throughout the winter.

THE FORMOSAN QUESTION.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF CHINA AND JAPAN STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The latest advices from China and Japan show that the Formosan difficulty has not yet been settled.

CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Captain General Concha has resolved to send the Third Guardia Civiles, at present doing police duty at Havana and Matanzas, into the Vuelta Abajo district for active service in the field and to replace them by mobilized volunteers.

The *Diario* says the balance of the volunteers will not be sent to the Eastern Department, but will only be required to do garrison duty in the Central Department, at Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, and the principal entrenched encampments.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF TITLES OF NOBILITY.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the decree re-establishing titles of nobility. The decree of 1873 suppressing the same is annulled, but no provision is made for the creation of new titles. The Government leaves this to the Cortes. Meantime possessors of old titles thus revived who reside in Cuba, and who fail to pay taxes on the same, according to the Royal Decree of 1846, will be compelled to pay the amount due, with thirty-three per cent. added, and in case of non-payment will forfeit the use of said titles.

WESTON'S WALK.

Edward Payson Weston began his second attempt to walk five hundred miles in six days, at five minutes, A. M., on Monday last. The walk was commenced under very unfavorable circumstances, for owing to an excess of nervous excitement the pedestrian was unable to obtain any sleep on the day preceding the start. He started, however, in good spirits, and by about a quarter past eleven o'clock on Monday night had accomplished sixty-five miles, averaging nearly five miles an hour for the time he had actually been walking. On Tuesday he made seventy-one miles, notwithstanding a large blister on his right foot, which at one time threatened to prove a serious annoyance. His physician, Dr. Taylor, immediately applied the proper remedies, however, which in a short time allayed the inflammation, and Weston was enabled to go on. Seventy miles were accomplished on Wednesday, and although it then became apparent that the feat he had undertaken could not be performed, on this occasion at least, it was hoped by his friends that he would at least do better in the end than he did at the Rink last Summer. These hopes failed on Thursday, for after completing his task on Wednesday night he was again unable to rest, being very nervous and excited, on carrying out the programme he had laid down for himself, but was completely prostrated at 4:30 in the afternoon. As he showed evident symptoms of congestion of the brain, Dr. Taylor ordered him to be taken to his room, where he was undressed and put to bed, his pulse being at 140. His physician then prescribed for him, and after the medicines were administered he fell into a sound and refreshing sleep, from which he awoke at 8 o'clock, completely restored. He then went on with his task, but succeeded in only making twenty miles during the whole day. Yesterday he was in good health and spirits, albeit a little lame, his feet being slightly blistered. The feat of the day, that of walking fifty miles without resting, was accomplished in 12 hours, 6 minutes, and 25 seconds. At 10:30 last night he had walked fifty-two miles during the day. He then rested for half an hour, and at 11 o'clock began the grand attempt of the occasion, which will be to walk 100 miles within the twenty-four hours ending to-night at 11 o'clock.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

FIVE STAGE COACHES RIFLED—POLITE HIGHWAYMEN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 18.—Passengers from Hot Springs who arrived here to-night report that about 9:30 P. M. yesterday the stages running between Malvern and Hot Springs were overhauled by four men and the passengers robbed. Malvern is a stopping place on the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad forty-three miles south of this city. It required five stages to carry the passengers, baggage, and mails to the Springs yesterday, and while on the way they became separated. The first stage was stopped about three miles from the Springs. The stage-driver recognized two of the men as being the same who robbed the Hot Springs stage last Spring, and who were part of the Gad's Hill robbers. They presented guns and pistols in the usual style, made the driver dismount and the passengers get out. They then went through each one separately, taking their money and watches. Ladies were not disturbed. After getting through, the driver was ordered to put out the lights and unhitch his horses. This done, one man was left to guard the party, while the other three went a few yards in the rear, and waited for the next stage. This and all the others were treated in a similar manner. Several invalids and all the ladies were not disturbed. After the last stage had been robbed, the highwaymen opened a box of grapes and invited the ladies to partake. The robbers obtained about $2,000 and several watches. The express package was not touched. The Sheriff of Hot Springs, with twenty men, started in pursuit this morning, and it is reported to-night that they were only five miles behind the marauders, and that hopes are entertained that they will be captured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Swedish ship Anna has been wrecked at St. Paul's Island, N. S. All hands were saved.

A heavy storm prevails east and west of Halifax, and all the coastwise steamers are delayed.

Benjamin Eaton was killed at Belfast, Me., yesterday, by falling from a staging. He leaves a wife and three children.

The German brig Diana, of Popenburg, Hanover, from "Tonaton" for Falmouth, with mahogany, is ashore on the Marquesas Islands.

The section of the Cuban cable between Key West and Punta Rassa is interrupted, and messages are carried between those two places by steamer.

The bark Pioneer, of and for New-Bedford, fourteen months out, is reported at Dutch Island, with 1,130 barrels of sperm oil.

A rain-storm set in at Concord, N. H., on Thursday morning and continues. It is reported to have rained heavily all night in the northern part of the State.

The proprietors of the Reading *Eagle* have been held to bail for libel in connection with charges of cruelty made by that paper against Superintendent Albright, of the Womelsdorf Orphan's Home.

William Collins, an employe of the Northern Railroad, was struck by a bridge while riding on a freight train on the Claremont Railroad on Thursday afternoon and killed. He leaves a wife in Newbury.

John Auslinger, a salesman in the employ of Mitchell & Co., furniture dealers, St. Louis, Mo., fell from the fourth story through the hatchway, a distance of about eighty feet, on Thursday, and was instantly killed.

The store of W. G. Smith & Son, of Savannah, N. Y., was entered on Thursday night, the safe blown open, and about $500 in currency, drafts, checks, &c., taken therefrom. No clue to the burglars has been discovered.

Capt. Warren Morse, aged fifty-five, late of the ship John Watt, a highly respectable citizen of Bath, Me., while at a prayer-meeting on Thursday evening, fell forward upon his face and immediately expired from heart disease.

The body of Henry T. Bosworth was found at the foot of the back stairs in his boarding-house at Providence, R. I., yesterday morning, deceased having fallen down and broken his neck. He came from Bridgeport, Conn., and was twenty-three years old.

SURE, PROMPT, AND THOROUGH, ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. ITS MERIT HAS MADE IT KNOWN EVERYWHERE FOR YEARS, AS A STANDARD CURATIVE FOR CRAMPS, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BOWELS; IT IS BESIDES EASILY ADMINISTERED TO CHILDREN, BEING PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, AND IS ENTIRELY SAFE.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs Of all kinds carefully repaired. Estimates cheerfully given. TIN ROOFS painted and made water-tight, or no charge. Send for home testimonials of Glines' patent SLATE-ROOFING PAINT, 80 cents a gallon, ready for use. Contains no tar, is fire-proof, water-proof, durable, ornamental, and will SAVE EXPENSE OF RE-SHINGLING. Correspondence invited. Local agents wanted. NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

WELLSBORO BANK ROBBERY.—Had the house of the President been protected with Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph, he would have had sufficient notice of the approach of burglars to arouse his family, seize his revolvers and shot-guns, and make a seasonable and successful resistance. Office, No. 571 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Best Quality—Most Quantity—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, &c., perfectly pure. Great care should be used in selecting genuine Flavoring Extracts, both in regard to taste and health. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

REMOVAL.—Dr. Hasbrouck, late of Colton Dental Association, has removed his office, and extracts teeth without pain, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.—*Advertisement.*

R. HOE & Co., printing-press manufacturers, have fifty buildings covered with PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING, from Van Orden & Co.'s, No. 79 Maiden lane.—*Advertisement.*

I know a bottle which is full
Of fragrance. It is wonderful
What SOZODONT can do for teeth;
How it can purify the breath;
How it can keep the scurf away,
And save the teeth from all decay.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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MARRIED.

DEAN—PICKSLAY.—Wednesday, Sept. 16, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Frederick Ogilby, D. D., FRANK W. DEAN to SUSAN H., daughter of William M. Pickslay, all of Brooklyn.

ECCLESINE—BILLINGS.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, P. C. K. ECCLESINE to MARY A., only daughter of the late Amos Billings, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

FLEITMANN—CAESAR.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874, at the Church of the Redeemer, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Dr. Wedekind, EWALD FLEITMANN, of New-York, to KATIE JOHANNA, daughter of Paul W. and Johanna Caesar, of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

IMBRIE—CURRIE.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874, at Jersey City, N. J., by Rev. Alex. H. Young, WILLIAM MORRIS IMBRIE to JENNIE T. CURRIE.

MILLER—RUMRILL.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874, at the Church of the Unity, in Springfield, Mass., by Rev. Chas. A. Humphrey and Rev. A. D. Mayo, CHARLES P. MILLER, of New-York City, and GRACE, daughter of J. B. Rumrill, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.

LITTLE—WILSON.—At the house of the bride's father, No. 212 South 15th st., Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1874, by Rev. John Forsythe, D. D., of West Point, and Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., of Philadelphia, MARY N., only daughter of Dr. Ellwood Wilson, to Dr. WM. S. LITTLE, of New-York City.

PETERKIN—RHOADES.—At Stratford, 17th inst., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. G. Strong, Rector of Christ Church, Stratford, JOHN A. PETERKIN, of Brooklyn, to LENA M., eldest daughter of David P. Rhoades, Esq., of Stratford, Conn.

STARR—GILBERT.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874, by S. G. Hitchcock, WILLIAM E. STARR, of New-York, and EMMA L., daughter of the late H. S. Gilbert, M. D., of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

BAYLEY.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Wednesday evening, the 16th of September, JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY, son of the late William A. Bayley.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, New-York, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BALDWIN.—At Wiesbaden, Germany, Aug. 26, 1874, JOHN V. N. BALDWIN, of this City, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th st., on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BRODHEAD.—At 10 A. M., Sept. 18, JOHN BRODHEAD, aged 50, at Morrisania, Westchester County.

Funeral services Sunday, Sept. 20, at the residence, Fulton av., near 8th st. Remains will be taken to Ellenville, Ulster County, Tuesday next.

CRANE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Thursday, Sept. 17, WILLIAM WATROUS, son of Harold L. and Elsie E. Crane, aged 11 months and 17 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Edward Hincken, Flatbush, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be waiting at the terminus of the Flatbush av. route.

CONNER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, PETER CONNER, of Harlem, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Harlem Yacht Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his niece, Mrs. W. E. Vaughan, No. 136 Bowery, on Sunday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DALY.—At the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, 16th September, MAY ROSE PIA, daughter of Thomas J. Daly, aged 5 years and 4 months.

GILBERT.—Suddenly, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874, MAY, only daughter of Emeline J. and John J. Gilbert, Jr., aged 4 years, 3 months, and 1 day.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 170 Clermont av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 20, at 3:30 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

LAWRENCE.—Aug. 16, AMELIA M., wife of Furman Lawrence.

Funeral Saturday 1 P. M. Carriages will be at Hastings on arrival of 9:55 A. M. train from Thirtieth Street Depot.

McCREADY.—On Thursday, the 17th, ANNIE, wife of Capt. Arthur McCready, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 31 St. Mark's place, on Sunday, the 20th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MAIRS.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, VAN DEUSEN MAIRS, formerly of the firm of David Dows & Co.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, (Dr. Gallaudet's,) West 18th st., near 5th av., on Sunday, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also Masonic friends, are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, ALICE GRIDLEY ABBOTT, wife of Addison Thomas, of Englewood, N. J., in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M.

WILLIS.—At Mahwah, N. J., Sept. 15, while bathing in the Ramapo River, CHARLES WILLIS, of Liverpool, England, in the 32d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, No. 39 Forsyth st., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

I. O. O. F.—Grand Lodge State of New-York.—The funeral of Grand Master CHARLES VANDERVOORT will take place from Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock, sharp.

Members of the Order are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Sister jurisdictions are respectfully invited to participate in the ceremonies.

The remains will lay in state from 9 o'clock P. M. on Saturday until 12 M. on Sunday, in the Corinthian Rooms, Odd Fellow's Hall.

At the funeral the membership are requested to appear in dark clothes, black hat, and white gloves.

C. V. CLARK, Grand Secretary.

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This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.

The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

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CONTENTS OF NO. 30, FOR OCTOBER.

I. THE FOSSIL MAN OF MENTONE. By THEODORE GILL, M. D., Ph. D.
II. MICROSCOPIC ARCHITECTS. By Mrs. MARY TREAT. (Illustrated.)
III. INAUGURAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. By Prof. JOHN TYNDALL.
IV. THE AQUARIUM. By WM. E. SIMMONS, Jr. (Illustrated.)
V. THERMAL DEATH-POINT OF LIVING MATTER. By H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, M. D.
VI. MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY. By Dr. J. C. BUCKNILL.
VII. RECENT RESEARCHES IN PHOTOGRAPHY. By R. MELDOLA.
VIII. THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR STEAM-SHIPS. By JOHN TROWBRIDGE.
IX. ARE ANIMALS AUTOMATONS? By Prof. T. H. HUXLEY.
X. TYNDALL'S RELATION TO POPULAR SCIENCE. By Prof. HELMHOLTZ.
XI. EDITOR'S TABLE. The American Scientific Association—New Experiments in Education—Professor Tyndall's Address.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MISCELLANY: Fritz Müller on Bee-Habits—The Western Grasshopper Plague—The Flora of the Black Hills—An International Pharmacopeia—The Colorado Potato-Beetle—Prof. Morse on the North American Unionidæ—Use of the Actual Cautery—An Edible Lizzard—Conversion of Wood into Lignite—Indictment of the English Sparrows—Anatomy of the Porpoise—Reproduction of Ancient Colors—Prof. Huxley on Female Education—Do Dogs Perspire?—New Species by Sudden Variations—Nitrogen of the Soil—Tea Production in Bengal, British India.

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SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for October opens with another munificently illustrated "Great South" paper, by EDWARD KING, entitled, "Down the Mississippi—the Labor Question—Arkansas;" it contains much picturesque description and practical information. The important essay of this number is a very careful study of George Eliot's novels, by W. C. WILKINSON. Mr. NADAL, formerly with Mr. Motley in London, and now literary editor of the *New-York Evening Post*, has a charming sketch of Oxford. Mr. CABLE, the New-Orleans story-writer, gives us another characteristic sketch of life in the American Paris; his present story, "Tite Poulette," is highly dramatic and exciting. "Katherine Earle" and "Ordronnaux" are concluded; ("Katherine Earle" will be published in book form by Lee & Shepard,) and Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" is continued. Then we have "A Royal Hair-Cutting," "San Remo," "The Rose of Carolina," "Old Time Music," &c.

In "Topics of the Time" Dr. HOLLAND writes about Mr. Beecher, the present theological outlook, the "Rewards of Literary Labor," &c. "The Old Cabinet" is devoted to Good Taste, and the other departments have about their usual variety.

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OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1874.

To Russell Sage, Esq., President, and the Directors of the Company:

GENTLEMEN: After a thorough examination of the books of the company, we find the result, as per statement annexed, of cash assets and liabilities, now presented to you.

Assets Sept. 17, 1874.

Cash in bank		$256,146 61
Loaned on call		100,000 00
At J. S. Morgan & Co.'s, London, £12,892 11s. 6d.		70,908 00
Insurance on City of Guatemala, which we have been notified will be paid to our London bankers when French Consul's certificate, now on the way, is received, 1,000,000 francs		220,000 00
Subsidy due Oct. 1 from United States Government		125,000 00
Six thousand shares Pacific Mail, 48		288,000 00
Total		$1,060,054 61

Liabilities.

Due John Roach & Son on City of Tokio on application of steam, say Sept. 25—Oct. 1	$150,000 00	
After successful trial trip, showing 14½ knots per hour	150,000 00	
Loan from Panama Railroad Company, due Aug. 29, 1875	500,000 00	
Bills payable— Sept., '74..$17,335 03 Oct., '74... 60,632 34 Nov., '74... 53,899 06 Dec., '74... 59,518 52 Jan., '75... 12,430 76 Feb., '75... 16,497 66—	220,313 37	
Due in London, Feb. 15, 1875, on charter of British steamer Mikado, £7,374 3s. 3d. sterling	36,871 56—	$1,057,184 93
Surplus of assets		$2,869 68

which could be realized by Oct. 1, 1874, over total liabilities of every kind.

Additional Assets.

Due the company by Central American States up to June 1, 1874, for mail service		$70,000 00
Due from Mexican Government for mail service up to Oct. 1, 1874		65,000 00
Due from United States Government, Alabama claims		20,600 00
Total		$155,600 00
Due from Union Pacific Railroad Company in dispute	$225,000	
(Twenty-five per cent. of this sum is due to the Panama Railroad Company when collected.)		
Due from insurance companies on steam-ship Guatemala in litigation	40,000	
(Lost on Central American coast in 1872, contingent liability.)		
The City claim from the company for taxes, now in litigation	43,000	

The steam-ship City of Peking is entirely paid for, and no other amount is due on the City of Tokio except the $300,000 stated in the list of the liabilities.

Seventy-five thousand dollars cash has been paid to John Roach & Son on three new iron propellers, now being built, of about 3,700 tons each, to cost $600,000 apiece, and to be finished in one year. These vessels are to be paid for in twenty-four monthly installments of $75,000 each.

The committee further explicitly state that there is no other obligation in the shape of loan or any other indebtedness, except what arises in the regular course of the business of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, as shown by their books.

The amount of freight uncollected on cargoes now afloat is, we believe, more than sufficient to pay all unaudited accounts and debts of all agencies of the company.

(Signed.)
FRED'K L. TALCOTT,
F. A. ALEXANDRE,
WM. H. GUION,
Auditing Committee, by order of the Board.

The General Ticket and Passengers Association met yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel to hold their regular annual convention, which will last for three or four days. The association consists of about 100 members, and represents all the railroad and transportation companies in the United States and Canadas receiving or issuing tickets over other lines. Among those present at the opening session yesterday were the following: John Evans, Charles L. Fitch, James R. Ogden, M. S. Jay, E. H. Smith, C. E. Evans, Allen Bourn, M. B. Goodrich, H. B. Andrews, Fred. Wild, Thos. Dorwen, J. F. Leavitt, and Jacob Sprague. The business transacted was of a routine character. John N. Abbott and B. W. Wrenn were elected members of the Executive Committee. It was arranged that the next meeting of the association should be held at Cincinnati on the third Friday in March, 1875. The regular business of the convention will be taken up to-day.

POLICE MATTERS.

THE MEETINGS OF THE POLICE BOARD TO BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—ADOPTION OF STRINGENT RULES—STREET CLEANING MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon the following resolution offered by Commissioner Disbecker was adopted:

Resolved, That rule No. 226 of the Manual be amended to read as follows:

Rule No. 226.—The station-houses are to be used exclusively for Police business, and must not be used for any other purpose. No person shall be permitted to remain in the Police station-house without express permission from the officer in charge, except members of the department or persons on business. The names of all persons receiving such permission shall be entered in full upon the blotter. Discussions and conversations in station-houses by members of the force in relation to party politics are improper and will not be permitted. No person except the superior officers of the Department shall be allowed to enter behind the desk.

Commissioner Voorhis, who, since he has been a member of the board, has been endeavoring to obtain the consent of his associates to hold open meetings, instead of the secret sessions which have been the custom ever since the organization of the Police Department, succeeded yesterday in carrying his point, and hereafter the meetings of the board will be open to the public, as the following resolution, offered by Mr. Voorhis and unanimously adopted, will indicate:

Resolved, That the meetings of the Board of Police shall be public, except only such as by exposure would hinder or defeat efforts that may be or are being made for the prevention or detection of crime, or the apprehension of criminals.

On motion of Commissioner Disbecker the Board resolved that in future no more detachments of Police will be sent outside the City limits to fairs, camp-meetings, or other assemblages, to assist the local police in preserving order, &c., unless such assistance shall directly benefit the people of the City of New-York.

Commissioner Matsell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Rule 92 of the Manual be amended so as to read as follows: "Captains shall wear the prescribed uniform at all times, unless specially authorized to wear citizen's clothes by the Board of Police or Superintendent. Sergeants, Roundsmen, Patrolmen, and Doormen shall wear the prescribed uniform at all times, unless specially authorized to wear citizen's clothes by the Board of Police or Superintendent."

Patrick Bolger, Matthew B. Brennan, Thomas W. Murphy, Wm. Mullane, and Francis Mallen, were appointed Patrolmen, and Michael Sullivan, Dennis McCarthy, and Henry Butts, applicants for appointments on the Police force, were cited to appear before the board. Patrolman Peter McLarney, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for being asleep on post, and Patrolman Patrick Sullivan, Sixth Precinct, for intoxication, were dismissed the department. David L. Robbens and John Hurley, Inspectors of Dumps, were dismissed, and Frank Healey was appointed Inspector of Dumps in the Street-cleaning Department. The resignation of Dr. C. C. Loomis, Police Surgeon of the Thirteenth Surgical District, was accepted, and Police Surgeon D. M. Felter was directed to take charge of the Thirteenth District. The Superintendent of Police was instructed to call in all the Police Sergeants' shields at present in use, and to issue new shields in place of those called in. On the recommendation of the Committee on Street Cleaning, Inspector Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, was ordered to clean all the streets of the City after the 1st of October between the hours of 6 P. M. and 8 A. M., as far as practicable. The board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

John Cain, of No. 447 West Thirty-sixth street, a dealer in manures, was brought before Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant, Charles D. Smith, of Huntington, Long Island, stated that on the 4th September Cain agreed to sell him a load of manure which lay in a lighter foot of Fortieth street and North River; that he paid the prisoner $150 then and there on account, and a further sum of $50 on the 12th of September. A few days afterward, when complainant came to remove the manure to his farm, he found that Cain had sold it already to other parties. Since then he has been unable to obtain from the prisoner either money or satisfaction. Cain was held in $500 bail.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

Agnes Bentley, who has been employed as a servant by Charles Bitell, of No. 38 Eldridge street, for some time past, suddenly disappeared on the 16th inst. Shortly after her departure Mr. Bitell made the unpleasant discovery that one silk dress and several other articles of wearing apparel belonging to his wife were also missing. The case was placed in the hands of Officer Kennedy, of the Tenth Precinct, who arrested the woman Bentley on complaint of Mr. Bitell. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed in $2,000 bail for trial. It is said that she is a professional confidence woman, and has victimized many families by entering their service and then appropriating their valuables. She has already served a term in the Penitentiary.

AN INDICTED DETECTIVE.

Albert Cuns, an employe of the United States Secret Service Bureau, who was indicted in Washington, together with Col. H. C. Whitley and J. C. [illegible], for conspiring to defame Mr. Columbus Alexander, a citizen of the District of Columbia, presented himself at the office of United States Commissioner Osborn in this City, yesterday. He said that he had heard of a bench warrant having been issued in Washington for his arrest, and that he had come to give himself up. He waived an examination, and gave $1,000 bail to appear in Washington on Monday next.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED TO PAY ASSESSMENTS ON CITY PROPERTY—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

In pursuance of a special call, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, to authorize the issue of City bonds for various public purposes. The Mayor, Controller, Alderman Vance and Commissioner Wheeler were present. After the minutes of the last session were read the Controller offered a resolution providing for the issue of Consolidated City Stock to the amount of $1,000,000, to provide means to pay assessments on City property for public improvements, and to make provision for any amounts charged to the City. This issue, which will not increase the City debt, was authorized.

The Controller then moved that $100,000 worth of bonds be issued to carry on the work on the Museum of Natural History and the Art Gallery in the Central Park.

Mr. Vance said he was unprepared to vote for the resolution, but he desired to obtain some information as to the cost of the buildings. He regarded such information necessary in all cases where he was called upon to vote for the issue of City bonds to complete buildings, and he therefore offered the following:

Whereas, Chapter 595 of the laws of 1869 authorizes the issue of stock, the annual interest not to exceed $15,000, for the erection and equipment of an Observatory, a Museum of Natural History, and Gallery of Art; and

Whereas, Chapter 290 of the laws of 1871 authorizes the issue of stock, the annual interest not to exceed $35,000 for each of the buildings, for an Art Gallery and a Museum of Natural History; and

Whereas, Chapter 739 of the laws of 1872 authorizes the issue of stock to the amount of $750,000 for Park improvements and for construction of Art Gallery and Museum of Natural History; and

Whereas, Chapter 756 of the laws of 1872 authorizes the issue of stock to the amount of $1,000,000 for the improvement and regulation of the parks and for the construction and equipment of a Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory.

Resolved, That the Controller of the City be, and he is hereby, required to report to this board a statement of the bonds or stocks issued pursuant to the authority of each of said enactments, and showing the disposal of the moneys so raised, and the purposes for which such moneys were expended.

Second—That the Commissioners of the Central Park be, and they are hereby, required to report to this board full particulars as to the cost of the erection, complete, of the several buildings above referred to; how such buildings are proposed to be erected, by contract, by day's labor, or otherwise, and to submit the plans, with architect's estimates and reports, for the information of this board.

The Controller said he had no objection whatever to Mr. Vance's motion, but the money provided for in his resolution was required to go on with the buildings. Contracts had been made which were binding upon the board, and the contractors would have to be paid. He simply performed the duty imposed upon him by the law in asking the board to make provision for such works. He believed the buildings were as necessary as public schools.

Mr. Vance repeated that he would like to know what the buildings will cost, and the information could be furnished in a few days.

The Controller replied that the Park Department could not exceed the amounts provided for by the law.

The resolution authorizing the issue, and also Mr. Vance's, calling for an estimate of the cost of the buildings, were then adopted.

The Controller called up the resolution empowering him to sell City Park Improvement Fund stock to the amount of $100,000, to pay laborers and others employed by the Park Department.

Mr. Vance desired to know if the President of the Park Department and other officers would be paid their salaries out of the money?

The Controller answered that all legal demands would be paid out of the fund.

Mr. Vance said he would like the information before voting.

The Controller replied that he could not tell what would be paid out of the money. If legal bills came in, and the appropriation was not exhausted, he would, of course, have to pay them. This explanation was followed by a vote, and the resolution was adopted.

A requisition was submitted from the Department of Public Works calling for $200,000 to carry on various public improvements, and a resolution was offered authorizing the Controller to issue assessment bonds in that amount.

The Controller said that the works for which the money was to be raised were premature and unnecessary. He thought, in view of the many demands of the Department of Public Works for money to continue works that were not needed, that such wholesale issues of City bonds should be stopped. The resolution, however, was adopted.

A communication was received from Col. Emmons Clarke, of the Seventh Regiment, complaining of the damaged condition of his armory, which has been flooded by recent rains—the roof of the building having been destroyed by fire—and the property of the regiment and the State otherwise injured. The board authorized an appropriation of $30,000 to repair the building, and the Controller said he would see from what account he could take the money.

Resolutions providing for issuing $10,000 worth of stock to enable the new Court-house Commissioners to have plans prepared for the completion of the building and defray sundry expenses, and $50,000 worth of bonds to continue the work on the Third District Court-house, were laid over. The board then authorized an appropriation of $5,000 for the maintenance of Harlem Bridge, which is now in need of repairs, after which they adjourned.

THE JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.

At sunset on Sunday evening next, the 20th inst., the Jewish day of fasting and prayer, known as Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, commences, and continues for twenty-four hours, until sunset on Monday evening. Of all the numerous fasts and festivals to be found in the Hebraic calendar none is deemed so important or is so religiously and generally observed as Yom Kippur, or Yom Hakipoorim, as it is often designated. This solemn fast is ordained in the twenty-third chapter of Leviticus, and its celebration is enjoined upon all the children of Israel wherever dispersed. The principal feature of the day is a total abstinence from all food or drink during the continuance of the fast. None are exempt from this strict observance, except invalids, persons of great age, women in child-bed, and children under thirteen years of age. The transaction of business of any nature whatever, or any work, no matter how trivial its nature may be, is strictly prohibited, the only exceptions being the attendance of Jewish physicians on patients who are dangerously sick, or are suddenly attacked with serious illness, where the services of another physician cannot be obtained, and the performance of the ceremony of circumcision, the latter being considered more as a religious and sanctified ceremony than a merely surgical operation. All the synagogues and Jewish places of worship throughout the City are opened during the evening on which the fast commences, and the evening service prescribed for the occasion and known to the orthodox Jews as *Kol Nidri*, is remarkably solemn and impressive. The orthodox Jewish synagogues are also open all the following day, and the services continue without intermission from sunrise until sunset. In fact some of the ultra-orthodox places of worship are open, and are thronged with worshipers, without intermission, from sunset on the evening on which the atonement fast commences until sunset on the following day when the fast ends. The Day of Atonement is set apart, above all days in the year, for the Jews to confess their sins to their Almighty Father, repent them of their transgressions, and make atonement therefor. As a preliminary to these acts of penitence it is customary among the Orthodox Jews on the eve of the Day of Atonement to visit every neighbor or acquaintance whom they have wronged or injured during the previous year and ask for pardon, for their repentance is considered of no avail unless, when they appear before their Maker and ask His forgiveness, they have made restitution to those they have wronged and are at peace with their neighbors. The synagogue services in both the Orthodox and Reform places of worship are of the most solemn and impressive nature, and attract great assemblages of divine worshipers. Sermons will be delivered on Sunday evening and on Monday at the principal synagogues, in both English and German, by Rev. Drs. Adler and Gottheil, at the Temple Emanu El at Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street; Rev. S. M. Isaacs and Rev. A. De Sola Mendes, at Forty-fourth street Synagogue; Rev. Geo. Jacobs, at the Nineteenth street Synagogue; and Rev. Dr. Huebsch, at the Lexington avenue Temple.

THE FIRE-ESCAPE AND AERIAL LADDER.

Corporation Counsel Smith has prepared an opinion on the claim against the City for $25,000 for the right to use what is known as the "Uda Fire-Escape and Aerial Ladder," which was tested some months ago in the City Hall Park. The opinion recites that the Corporation Counsel employed an eminent lawyer to examine the patent for the fire-escape, and that he found that there was no danger of any one disputing the claim of Miss Uda—who has brought a suit to recover the money. The Fire Department had entered into a contract with her, believing that she had rights that it was important to obtain. The Corporation Counsel then says that a defense against the claim would be unjust and fruitless and unadvantageous to the City.

THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The question of whether Mr. Columbus Ryan was not disqualified by reason of his office from holding a contract to sell refreshments in the Central Park saloons, was recently referred to the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Ryan is Superintendent of the Central Park, and one of the Park Commissioners contended that he was therefore debarred from making a contract with any branch of the City Government. The Corporation Counsel, however, decides that the provisions of law placing restrictions upon officers of the City with regard to dealings therewith were limited by the charter of 1870 to any contract work, or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which would be payable out of the City Treasury; that a Superintendent of the Park might lawfully under the charter of 1870 enter into a contract to sell refreshments in the Park, and that the provision of the charter of 1873, prohibiting officers of the City from being City contractors, is not retroactive.

THE IRISH RIFLE TEAM.

VISIT TO CREEDMOOR AND GARDEN CITY—PROGRAMME OF THEIR FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

The members of the Irish Rifle Team, accompanied by their friends, yesterday paid a visit to Garden City, Long Island. At 9:30 A. M. Messrs. Wingate, Schermerhorn, and Bruce met the party at their parlors in the Windsor Hotel, and escorted them in stages to the Central Railroad depot, where a special train, consisting of a palace carriage and smoking car, was provided by the Messrs. Poppenhusen Brothers for their accommodation. The train left Hunter's Point at 10:15 and arrived at Creedmoor at 10:45. As the rain was falling heavily the party contented themselves with viewing the range from the platform of the railway station, and after a delay of ten minutes proceeded on the route to Garden City. On arriving at the latter station it was found that Judge Stanton, one of the party, had been left at Creedmoor. Accordingly, the train backed down, and, taking the gentleman on board, returned to Garden City. Here they were received by Messrs. H. C. Poppenhusen and E. C. Hinsdale, and escorted to Stewart's Hotel, where dinner had been provided. Col. Wingate presided at the entertainment, and on the removal of the cloth proposed the health of the Irish team and friends. Major Leech responded in behalf of his associates, stating that they highly appreciated the generous hospitality with which they had been received; alluded to the pleasant associations that had thus far been developed, and concluded by proposing the health of Col. Wingate and the American team, whom he hoped, he said, to have the pleasure of defeating in the coming international contest. Col. Wingate in response said he was desirous, on the part of the association which he represented, to extend all the hospitality to their distinguished guests that lay in his power. The Amateur Rifle Club had anticipated the pleasure of entertaining the "Irish eight;" they had even contemplated receiving a Viscount, but they had not expected to have the honor of receiving the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin. He hoped, he said, that as there were so many Irishmen in the party, some means would be devised to accord the palm of victory to both teams, and that under the motto "Erin go unum in pluribus bragh" both teams would march onward to immortality. In conclusion he proposed the health of the Irish Rifle Association. H. H. Foster, Esq., responded in behalf of the association, and after returning thanks to the club for the courtesy received at its hands, indulged the hope of entertaining its members at some future time in his own country. In response to a toast to the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Dublin, His Honor said that his anticipations had been more than realized in the handsome treatment his friends and himself had received since their arrival in this country. There had always been an *entente cordiale* between Ireland and America, and he hoped that the relations between the two countries might always be as pleasant as those existing between the two Amateur Rifle Associations. Three cheers were then given for the Irish Rifle Association by the members of the Amateur Club, to which a hearty response was made by the Irish Association. The party then embarked on the cars to return to New-York. On arriving at Creedmoor, it was raining very hard, and no stoppage was made. Hunter's Point was reached at 4:30 P. M. The Messrs. O'Kelly did not accompany the party, having received intelligence of the death of Lord Fermoy, their uncle. Lady Viscountess Masserene was also prevented by indisposition from participating in the excursion. Among the prominent visitors from this City were Major Gen. Shaler and lady, Col. Carl Jussen, Judge Stanton, Lieut. Henry Fulton, and a number of members of the Amateur Rifle Club. Mr. A. T. Stewart was expected to be present, but was prevented by pressing business engagements. The members of the Irish team will visit the range at Creedmoor to-day to take part in the contest for the Remington diamond badge. As the terms of the match provide that only breech-loading rifles may be used, the Amateur Rifle Club has placed its guns at the disposal of the Irish marksmen. To-morrow a number of the party will visit West Point, upon invitation of Capt. Bruce, and on Monday, by invitation of the Fleetwood Park Association, both teams will visit the park for the purpose of witnessing the races.

THE SICKNESS AT LAKE MAHOPAC.

A CARD FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent articles published in several of the daily papers regarding sickness at the Gregory House, at Lake Mahopac, founded upon statements of those whose families suffered therefrom, do such injustice to the owners of the property as to require a plain statement in vindication of the charges so freely made. The sickness, on its first appearance, might have been accounted for by climatic or malarial influences, but as it developed the symptoms led the physicians in attendance to attribute it to some more purely local causes. The company at once caused the most thorough examination to be made of everything entering into the food and its preparation, without developing any impurities. The drain and sewer-pipes were then uncovered and carefully examined, and although no discoveries were made, disinfectants were freely used. They then gave their attention to the water-supply of the hotel, as the only possible remaining cause of any local trouble, a thorough investigation of which developed the following facts: The water-pipes laid by a former owner of the property, originally terminated in a reservoir near the hotel, from whence the water was conducted to a smaller reservoir under the house, where a steam pump was located. Subsequently, and before the purchase of the property by the Lake Mahopac Improvement Company, the water was conducted from the first reservoir to a new one some distance from the house where the steam pump was relocated; but the small reservoir, though disused was left, with its connections, intact. During the unusually heavy rains in the early Summer, the impure water from this reservoir overflowed through the pipe connecting it with the larger one. Previous examination of the water-pipes had been made, but the existence of this reservoir and its connecting pipe had not been discovered and was entirely unknown to the officers of the company, and was only developed in the thorough investigation to which everything connected with the water supply was subjected. The connections with the disused reservoir were immediately severed, and the reservoir itself filled up, and no person coming to the hotel subsequent to that time was affected. Not satisfied, however, with this, the company at once arranged for a new supply of water, which is now delivered through a five-inch iron pipe, entirely independent of the former system.

Complaint is made that no statements have been furnished by the company for publication. Feeling confident that the cause of the trouble had been discovered and effectually remedied, the Managers saw no reason for advertising the fact that such difficulty had existed, though no attempt at secrecy was made or thought of. The discovery of the disused reservoir and its connections was generally known to the guests of the hotel, and as the company believed the cause of the disease had been located and eradicated, the facts would have no interest to the general public. Every member of the company deeply sympathizes with those who have suffered from this unfortunate occurrence, but feeling that they have done everything that it was possible to do, and with the greatest promptness, to ascertain and remedy the difficulty, think this plain statement of facts due from them to the public.

The company expended large sums of money on the property last Spring to put it in complete order, intending that the hotel should be more than ever attractive, and, aside from their regard for the health of their guests, had the cause of this trouble been known, it would, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, been corrected at once.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
WM. J. OSBORNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

THE LARCENY OF LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Frank Purley was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. The evidence produced by Assistant District Attorney Nolan showed that on the 3d of September some fifty dozen lace handkerchiefs, valued at $112 per dozen, were stolen from the store of John McNeill, No. 88 Prince street. On the same evening Detective Slavin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw the prisoner, together with John Yetter, Charles Wells, and John T. Burnell, alias Blumenthal, having in their possession a bag. Yetter carried the bag, but subsequently passed it to Purley, and the detective arrested the two, Wells and Burnett having made their escape. On the bag being opened it was found to contain the stolen lace handkerchiefs, one of which was discovered on the person of Yetter. Purley informed Capt. Byrne that he had nothing to do with the larceny, which Yetter told him had been committed by himself, aided by Wells and Blumenthal. On this information the Captain had Blumenthal and Wells arrested, and on being searched, four lace handkerchiefs were found in their possession. Mr. McNeill's son testified that he had seen Charles Wells in the store on the day the handkerchiefs were stolen. The prisoner denied that he had stolen the property, which, he said, had been given him by Yetter. The jury found Purley guilty of receiving stolen goods, and recommended him to mercy. Judge Sutherland then sentenced the prisoner to one year in State Prison. Yetter and Burnell, alias Blumenthal, pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

THE EXHIBITION NEARLY COMPLETE—AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

The past three days have not been favorable for the Industrial Exhibition of the American Institute, now in progress at the Rink. The inclemency of the weather has had a considerable effect in reducing the number of visitors, and in preventing exhibitors from sending in their goods. Little remains to be done, however, to complete the fair, and as soon as the supply of leather is sent in, the exhibition may be considered in a very forward state. The display of American leather promises to be the largest and most varied ever yet exhibited in this country, the entire north side of the building being reserved for it. The New-York manufacturers will of course be the chief competitors, but applications for space have been received from leather manufacturers throughout the country. In a few days it is expected that the section reserved for this article will be fully occupied. A good deal of machinery has got to come in, and Lord & Taylor are to contribute a fine display of ladies' dresses, with the usual accompaniments. The fair is far superior to that of last year, both in the number of exhibitors and in the quality of their wares. The Directors were compelled to refuse, for want of space, over 200 applicants, who were anxious to bring their goods to the notice of the public, so that in this respect the fair may be said to be a success. On the other hand, however, the number of visitors so far is not as large as was to be expected under the circumstances. Outside of those interested in the special branches of trade represented, and who may be desirous of improving their knowledge in reference thereto, the fair is in every way worthy of a visit from the public generally. A view of the innumerable articles to be seen within the Rink is one that cannot be obtained readily every day. The old and the young will alike be interested, and few can come away without learning something of far more value than the small admission fee expended for the visit. Housekeepers will find many things to invite their attention. Sewing-machines are on exhibition in large numbers, with the added attraction of "the greatest blessing in life—the patent elastic noiseless treadle." There is also a variety of steam washers and bleachers, a large collection of knitting-machines; water, wine, milk, and butter coolers; patent coffee-pots, refrigerators, and a very large display of stoves and ranges. Those interested in agricultural pursuits will find an extended assortment of plows, harrows, and other articles suited for farming purposes, and intending purchasers of furniture will have no difficulty in selecting any article they may require, from the most costly style down to "cheap rattan." The exhibition of solid silver-ware, silver-plated ware, artistic bronzes, decorated and white china, cut and plain glass, fine cutlery, earthen-ware, &c., is very fine, and a good opportunity is afforded to those who require articles of the kind noted. Bird fanciers can obtain handsome cages at the Rink. Amateur yachtsmen can procure model yachts, and all sorts of toys are provided for the "little ones." The green-houses, with the floral designs and table boquets, should not be passed over. Of these the collection, although not very large, is fine, the specimens being all of the rarest kind. Francis Loutrel, of No. 45 Maiden lane, exhibits his improved spring back for blank books, an invention which was awarded a silver medal at the last exhibition. Lord & Taylor have a supply of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and other manufacturers have also for sale articles of a like description. Those in need of an apparatus for the manufacture of soda-water, can suit themselves without difficulty, and those wishing to discontinue the use of matches in the lighting of gas, will find for sale "a self-lighting gas-burner," on the repeating percussion principle. A patented "fire protector" is also on exhibition. The patentee claims that by its operation the entire exterior of a building, roof, sides, and ends, is covered by a continuous and unbroken sheet of water, rendering it impossible for sparks or fire-brands to communicate fire to any portion of the building. A pipe extends along the roof of the building at its highest point, to which is connected a supply-pipe, or conduit, connected below with a hydrant, force-pump, or any of the various methods of forcing water; the roof pipe is punctured at convenient distances, through which the water flows. Covering the entire length of this pipe is the deflector, comprising a top and two sides; the water being forced through the numerous openings of the pipe, into, and spreading on the deflector, sends a sheet of water down the entire roof. Along the lower edge of the roof is a movable gutter, which by a simple arrangement, is thrown from its usual horizontal to an inclined position; the sheet of water flowing down the roof is received into this gutter, and thence turned on the side of the house, the same result being had upon the opposite side. The deflector along the top of the building is so arranged at each end that a sheet of water also flows out from beneath the coping, with like effect upon the entire breadth of the end of the building. If the "protector" be all that is claimed for it, it will be likely to seriously alter the existing system of guarding against fire.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Jorgen Lorenson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. ....William Hickey pleaded guilty to assault, and John Downey pleaded guilty to pocket-picking. They were both sent to the House of Refuge.... August Esselman pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for five years....Thomas Farrell, against whom two indictments had been found, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....James Riley also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Catharine Cain pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

COURTESIES TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Clancy, Sommers, Cummisky, Simonson, and Healy, to co-operate with the Aldermanic Committee, in making arrangements to tender the hospitalities of the City to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his friends. The Joint Committee subsequently held a brief session, at which they appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Van Schaick, Simonson, and Healy, to prepare a programme for the proposed reception, and they will convene at Mr. Van Schaick's office this morning for that purpose. The Joint Committee will meet again on Monday.

A PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT.

On last Friday night a fracas occurred in the liquor-saloon of Bernard Doyle, at Gravesend, Long Island, during which James Quinn, the bartender, struck one Thomas Reilly on the head with a lager beer glass, inflicting a very serious wound. Quinn was arrested and held to bail to await the result of the injury, Doyle becoming security for his appearance. On Thursday last Reilly was reported to be dying, and Quinn hearing of it fled to this City. Yesterday Doyle came to New-York in search of the fugitive, and reported the facts to Superintendent Walling. Detective Dusenbury was detailed to look for the fugitive bartender.

PROBABLE ARREST OF COL. JAS. P. WOOD.

United States District Attorney Bliss yesterday requested United States Commissioner Osborn to issue a warrant for the arrest of Col. Jas. P. Wood, ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service, on a charge of complicity in the matter of the altered United States registered bond, recently negotiated by Mr. Asilius Naltner. Col. Wood will, in all probability, be arrested this morning.

THE WINSHIP CASE.

All the evidence and arguments in the Winship defaulting case having been heard, the case has been submitted to the Referee for judgment. His decision will be given in about a week.

CORONER'S CASES.

Coroner Woltman will conclude the inquests to-day in the cases of R. Entwistle and William McGinniss, whose deaths were said to be from hydrophobia....Ellen Leonard, aged twenty-five years, and employed as a servant by Robert Sheer, at No. 35 St. Mark's place, fell through a sky-light yesterday and was instantly killed.

A HUMAN HAIR THIEF.

Henry Williams was arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday charged with stealing a lot of human hair of the value of $80, the property of Mr. Henry Oppenheim, of No. 429 Canal street. The prisoner was held to answer in default of bail.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S PAPER.

Senator Brownlow's prospectus of the revived Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* says:

"My purpose is to make a readable, orthodox journal; and while it will be chiefly devoted to politics and politicians, it will not neglect the discussion of those questions in which are involved the development of the vast material resources of Tennessee, and the interests of the agricultural and laboring classes. For thirty years I was editor and publisher of the Whig, which I now propose to resurrect. Issues are not now what they were then; but now, as heretofore, I shall inscribe on my banner, 'Independent in all things—neutral in nothing.' I have never been anything else in politics than a Whig and a Republican, and it is now too late in life for me to join the Democratic Party. I shall, therefore, publish a Republican journal, but it will be an independent journal. Whatever in the party or its leaders I regard as deserving censure I shall condemn without hesitation. I shall war unceasingly upon the infamous Civil Rights bill now before Congress, or any other like odious sectional, class legislation. I am a national man in my sympathies and views of public policy, and shall unsparingly war upon any legislation by any party which is intended or calculated for the oppression of the people of my State and section, either white or black. President Grant, the honored leader of the great party which controls the Government, has shown himself to be eminently national in all his views and feelings. No man is so deserving of the gratitude of the whole people as he, and so long as he continues to act as he has done in the past, he shall have my cordial support, both as a Senator and editor."

FAMILY MARKETING.

A very depressing effect was produced in the transactions of the retail markets by the unceasing rain of the past three days. But, notwithstanding the general dullness of trade, prices, with few exceptions, remained up to the standard reported last week. The following were the quotations at Washington Market yesterday:

MEATS.			
Porterhouse St'k, lb	35@ ..	Veal, h'd q'rs, lb	$ 25@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, lb	26@28	Veal Cutlets, lb	38@ ..
Round Steak, lb	22@ ..	Loin, lb	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, lb	16@ ..	Pigs Tongues, lb	12@ ..
Suet, lb	10@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Mutton h'd q'rs, lb	18@20	Bacon, lb	16@ ..
Mutton Chops, lb	25@ ..	Tripe, lb	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, lb	18@ ..	Lard, lb	17@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, lb	35@ ..	Smoked Beef, lb	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, lb	26@ ..	Smoked Ham, lb	20@ ..
Sausages, lb	14@ ..	Shoulders, lb	12@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, lb	15@ ..	Lamb, fore quarters, lb	18@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, lb	15@ ..	Lamb, hind quarters, lb	25@ ..
Pork, Fresh, lb	14@ ..		
Pork, Corned, lb	14@ ..		
FISH.			
Codfish, lb	10@12	Brook Trout, lb	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, lb	40@50	Eels, lb	10@ 20
Halibut, lb	18@20	Porgies, lb	8@ 10
Perch, lb	10@12	Mackerel, lb	10@ 20
Sunfish, lb	10@ ..	Kingfish, lb	20@ 25
Flounders, lb	8@10	Spanish Mack., lb	25@ 40
Scollops, lb	25@30	Weakfish, lb	6@ 12
Sea Bass, lb	15@20	Bluefish, lb	8@ 12
Pickerel, lb	15@40	Lobsters, lb	8@ 10
Striped Bass, lb	15@25	Salmon, lb	18@ 25
Blackfish, lb	12@16	Salmon Trout, lb	15@ 20
POULTRY AND GAME.			
Spring Chickens, lb	$ 25@$ 28	Tamed Squab, dozen	$3 00@$3 50
Common Chickens, lb	22@ 25	Common Turkeys, lb	22@ 25
Fowl, lb	20@ 25	Spg. Duck, lb	25@ 28
SMOKED AND SHELLED FISH.			
Smoked Mackerel, lb	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, lb	10@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, lb	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, lb	25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, lb	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 50@ 2 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, lb	20@22	H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, lb	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, lb	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..		
Freische Buckling, each	6@ ..		
VEGETABLES.			
Turnips, half peck	25@ ..	Oyster Plant, bunch	15@ ..
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..	Lima Beans, h'f p'k	40@ ..
Potatoes, bushel	$1@$1 15	Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Squashes, piece	8@10	Onions, half peck	40@ ..
Boston Squash, each	15@25	Beets, bunch	5@ 6
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	New Carrots, bunch	5@ 6
Cabbage, head	12@ ..	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5	Water-cresses, b'ch	2@ 3
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4	Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
New Tomatoes, q'rt	5@ ..	Green Corn, dozen	25@ ..
String Beans, h'f p'k	25@ ..		
FRUITS.			
Lemons, dozen	25@35	New Dates, lb	10@15
Apples, half peck	25@ ..	Raisins, lb	10@18
Pears, half peck	25@30	Figs, lb	15@20
Honey-comb, lb	35@40	Box Figs	1 00@ ..
Macaroni, lb	15@18	Almonds, lb	35@50
Brasil Nuts, lb	20@ ..	Cocoa-nuts	8@10
English Nuts, lb	20@ ..	Dried Cherries, lb	20@30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, lb	25@ ..
Black Walnuts, q'rt	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Peaches, lb	20@25	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, lb	15@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, lb	15@ ..	Can Quinces	35@40
Dried Currants, lb	10@15	Can Cherries	35@40
Filberts, lb	25@ ..	Can Fresh Pears	50@ ..
Prunels, lb	25@ ..	Can American Pears	35@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Malaga Grapes, lb	20@25	Can Tomatoes	20@25
Prunes, new, lb	15@20	Can Raspberry	35@ ..
BUTTER AND CHEESE.			
Best Family Butter	40@ ..	Cheese, ℔ lb	10@20
Common Butter	28@35	Swiss (imported) Cheese	32@ ..
Eggs, fresh, doz	40@ ..		
Eggs, barreled, doz	30@ ..		
PICKLES.			
Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Mixed Pickles	20@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	20@ ..		

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The legal sale noticed for yesterday, Friday, Sept. 18, at the Exchange, James M. Miller auctioneer, of a house and lot on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, sixty feet west of Lexington avenue, was adjourned to Oct. 17, and the other similar sale, same auctioneer, of a house and lot on the same street, 186 feet east of Fourth avenue, it was announced had been settled. No other business was transacted. In relation to the auction had at Astoria, Long Island, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., and the sale at Plainfield, N. J., by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, particulars as to results will be made public on Monday. A full list of all the sales for the coming week will also appear on Monday, together with a review of this week's business.

At Unionville, Jamaica, Long Island, on Thursday, Sept. 17, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold a house, barn, and twenty-four lots of land situate on Grand street, between Drew avenue and Elderts lane, for $4,000, the purchaser being the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, plaintiff in the legal action.

The sale of Rockland Lake property, postponed from Wednesday last owing to the storm, Messrs. Miller & Mathewson auctioneers, has been fixed for Tuesday of next week.

The only auction announced for to-day is one at the Exchange, namely, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobby, Esq., Referee, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house, with Astor lease of lot 19 by 65, on Eighth avenue, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

SUBURBAN AUCTION THURSDAY SEPT. 17

UNIONVILLE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 house, barn, and 24 lots, Grand st., between Drew av. and Eldrits lane; sold in one parcel. $4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Sept. 17.

Baxter st., Nos. 38 and 40, n. s., 68.5 ft. s. of Leonard st., 35x90; Marcus Oppenheimer and Charles O'Connor, executors of Lewis Phillips to John Sexton	$35,000
Charles st., n. s., 34.2 ft. e. of 4th st., 16.8x74; Wm. Sinclair, Referee, to Edward Kearney	6,600
33d st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x98.9; 33d st., n. s., 227 ft. e. of 2d av., 16x98.9; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Katharine C. Woolsey	200
33d st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 34.7x98.9; George L. Carrington, New-Haven, Conn., to James Fullagan, of Newburg, N. Y.	40,000
34th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; S. J. Storrs, Referee, to J. Lyon Gardiner	2,856
34th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; S. J. Storrs, Referee, to J. Lyon Gardiner	2,856
34th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; S. J. Storrs, Referee, to J. Lyon Gardiner	2,856
34th st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x97.6; Alfred W. Lowerre, Referee, to J. Lyon Gardiner	8,225
34th st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x97.6; Alfred W. Lowerre, Referee, to Louisa L. Jones, Executrix, and Oliver L. Jones and John L. Gardiner, Executors of Oliver H. Jones	9,092
43d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 21.1x100.5; Patrick Norton to Bernard F. McCahill	12,000
70th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th av., 19.10x100; Samuel Jones, Referee, to George B. Goldschmidt	4,700
70th st., s. s., 144.10 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x70; Samuel Jones, Referee, to Samuel F. Patterson	5,600
78th st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x102.2; Samuel Schiffer to William R. Howell	14,000
79th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2; William Sinclair, Referee, to Richard M. Nichols	5,500
123d st., n. s., 342 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11; Augustus T. Gillender, Referee, to Charles Welde	9,650
123d st., n. s., 118.10 ft. w. of 4th av., 14x100.11; John F. Decker, Newark, N. J., to John H. Wray	100
6th av., s. e. corner of 53d st., 100.4x74.4; Samuel Simon, Jr., and Abraham M. Dryfoos to Benjamin Douglass	250,000
Lot No. 9, Map Union Hill Farm at Fordham, made by Andrew Findlay, dated November, 1847, containing 5 71-100 acres. Mary Ann Phelan, widow of John Phelan, Michael Phelan, Mary E. Phelan and James J. Phelan, surviving children of John Phelan, to the Saint Mary's Academy and Industrial School	Nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

Propose to remove their offices to their former location at the foot of Duane st. as soon as the building can be prepared for their accommodation. In the meanwhile they offer for sale their valuable property on 23d and 24th sts. and 8th av., particulars of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Mr. MACDONOUGH, at his office, corner of 23d st. and 8th av., or to HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman of the Committee on Finances, same building.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone 21-foot house at a reasonable price; in complete order; a butler's pantry extension is attached to dining-room.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, less than one block from Central Park, will be sold at a bargain. Also No. 308 West 58th st., just thoroughly painted and frescoed. Apply to WM. BEDELL, builder and owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY TWENTY-foot house, with extension attached, for sale at a bargain, located on 22d st., between 8th and 7th avs. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house, for sale very low; possession.
E. H. [illegible], No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—NO. 144 WEST 49TH ST., THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house at [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs. and below 50th st. There are two bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x50 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAT, SMALL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, No. 389 West 32d st.; house has just been put in perfect order; possession 1st October; mirrors and gas fixtures; neighborhood first class; fifteen minutes from Wall st. by Elevated Railroad. Price, only $17,000.
T. F. HAMILTON, No. 24 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST—The elegant two-story and Mansard dwelling with double lot, south-east corner Lee av. and Hewes st., at half price of New-York property; terms favorable; open to inspection. GEO. BIDGOOD, office of Man & Parsons, No. 59 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., well-built modern house, fourteen rooms; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; stable attached, with one and one-half acres; built by owner for his own use. Price, $19,000, or will exchange for City property between 45th and 60th sts., Broadway and Madison av., for house 22x60. Part exchange in cash. Address Box No. 3,705 New-York Post Office.

$1,000 DOWN AND BALANCE TO SUIT the purchaser.—A fine, large, light, and well-located factory, only five miles from this City, on railroad line, (freight depot at door;) twenty-five-horse engine, forty-horse boiler, Roger's planer and matcher; save your rent and own your factory. Call upon BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A CHEERFUL AND CONVENIENT house, with all modern improvements; ten rooms, attic, and cellar, slate roof, garden, lawns, &c.; one hour from New-York; best of railroad and steam-boat communication; price $11,000; but little cash required. Address OWNER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CHARLES W. ROGERS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF
VERY ATTRACTIVE LOTS,
At MANHASSET, Long Island, Sept. 22.
CHARLES W. ROGERS
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
On the premises of J. P. TRAVERS, Esq.,
MANHASSET, Long Island,
100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

In plots of two lots and upward, most eligibly located, overlooking Long Island Sound and Manhasset Bay, perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of first-class public and private schools, four churches, stores, &c. Same distance of shore, with boating and bathing, clams, oysters, &c., in abundance. Also good fishing.

This sale is not a matter of speculation, but is for the purpose of developing the country and affording to those who wish to procure a permanent and pleasant home at a moderate cost an opportunity of doing so, on property which necessarily must double in value in a very short time. Title indisputable.

Conveyances will be at Great Neck depot on arrival of 12 M. train from Hunter's Point.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. in cash, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid at time of purchase. Forty per cent. to be paid on Oct. 22, at the office of J. P. TRAVERS & SON, No. 46 Beekman st., N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M., when the usual deed will be given. Balance, 50 per cent., on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, to be given on delivery of deed.

For further particulars inquire of
J. P. TRAVERS & SON,
No. 46 Beekman st., New-York, or of
C. W. ROGERS, Auctioneer,
Great Neck.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL ON
MONDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock, at
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of executors of H. G. Law, deceased,
The splendid New-York property,
No. 25 Fulton and No. 206 Water sts., both adjoining.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock, at
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Positive and peremptory sale of Brooklyn property.
No. 314 Union st., P. B. & B. S. B. house, with modern improvements, 22x50x100; in fine order.
Central av., N. E. corner Elm st., cottage, residence, and plot of 100 feet square, very desirable.
THURSDAY, Sept. 24, on premises at
Paterson, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad,
360 fine lots, part estate of John R. Gould, deceased.
Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

THE GREAT ROCKLAND LAKE LAND SALE OF 400 ACRES OF ELEGANT VILLA PLOTS, commanding most beautiful views of Hudson River and the lake, and the hotel property on the lake, POSTPONED, owing to the storm, to
TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1874.
Tickets already issued will be good at same place and hour. For any further information apply to
JAS. M. MILLER & J. MATHEUSON & SON,
Nos. 1 and 4 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.
PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FIRST District.—CHARLES F. HUNTER, as sole acting executor of Charlotte Dimmick, deceased, plaintiff, against MARTIN McINTOSH, Jane Green, Charles F. Hunter, as sole acting executor of John C. Dimmick, deceased, Samuel V. Hoffman, W. H. Van Tassell, A. G. Campbell, Edward Mallon, and Thomas Connor, defendants.—By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on the twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1874, the subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, through Adrian H. Muller, Esq., auctioneer, the certain indenture of lease directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All the unexpired term of a certain indenture of lease of all that piece or parcel of ground lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and described and containing as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue, distant one hundred and twenty feet from the north-easterly corner of Bank street and the Thirteenth avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue about seventy feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets; thence easterly along the said centre line about one hundred and forty-five feet and four inches; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the Thirteenth avenue sixty-four feet and six inches; and thence westerly one hundred and forty-six feet to the Thirteenth avenue, the place of beginning; and also the use of an alleyway, not less than ten feet wide, from Bank street to the rear of said premises up to the centre line of the block between Bank and Bethune streets, to be used in common with the owners and occupants of the adjoining property, together with the right of the lessees in said lease named, as owners of said lots, to collect and receive the wharfage from or for the use of the bulkhead in front of the above described premises fronting on the Thirteenth avenue for and during the term of said lease; the buildings upon the premises so demised comprising a four-story brick building about 25x132 feet, with a two-story addition on rear, situated on the easterly side of the Thirteenth avenue; also a four-story brick building about 45x72 feet, adjoining the above on the northerly side; said indenture of lease having been executed by Glorvina S. Hoffman, wife of Samuel V. Hoffman, of the City of New-York, and Samuel V. Hoffman, parties of the first part, to Bernard Cummings, of said place, party of the second part, on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1869, for the term of eight years from the first day of May, 1869, and containing a covenant for the payment of the yearly rent of twenty-four hundred dollars; also additional covenants for four renewals for the term of ten years each, at the option of the lessee and at a rent to be appraised. The said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of April, 1869, in Liber 1,090 of Conveyances, page 476.
Dated—NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1874.
WM. H. WILLIS, JR., Referee.
GRAY & DAVENPORT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 11 Pine and No. 9 Nassau street.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEMENT and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 274 CANAL ST., BETWEEN [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET,
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BASEMENT STORE, rear ROOM, and wide HALLWAY, at No. 46 Hudson st.; $400 per annum; just put in good order. Keys with GEO. SCHMIDT.
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HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MARTIN & BRUSH is this day dissolved by mutual consent, [illegible] BRUSH retiring.
The accounts of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the same location, No. 37 Walker street, under the firm name of E. A. MARTIN.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1874. EDWARD A. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1600 Western Union.. 79¾
400 do........s3. 79¾
900 do........ 79⅞
100 do........b3. 79⅞
400 do........ 79¾
100 Rock Island........101
900 do........s5.100⅞
300 do........101
100 do........101¼
1600 Pacific Mail.... 47¾
100 do........s3. 47¾
1200 do........ 47⅞
800 do........ 48
200 do........ 47⅞
200 do........s3.. 47¾
1600 N. Y. C. & H........100½
100 do........100¼
500 Lake Shore........ 76½
2100 do........s3.. 76
200 do........s5. 76
500 do........ 76
300 do........b3. 76½
500 do........ 76¼
300 do........s3. 76¼
700 do........ 76⅜
1000 do........ 76¼
500 Erie Railway..... 34⅜
100 do........ 34¼
100 do........ 34⅜
300 North-western... 36¼
600 do........ 36⅜
100 North-western Pf. 54⅝
100 do........ 54½
150 Atlan. & Pac. P... 12
50 do........ 11¾
500 Union Pacific.... 34½
500 do........ 34⅝
100 do........s3. 34⅝
1800 do........b3. 34¾
800 do........b3. 34⅞
300 do........ 34⅞
1600 do........b3. 35
500 do........ 35
2000 do........ 34⅞
500 do........s3. 34⅞
100 do........b30. 35
1000 do........b3. 35
1200 do........s3. 34⅞
100 do........ 34⅞
50 Tol. & Wabash... 32⅝
200 do........ 32⅞
300 do........b3. 33
100 do........s3. 32⅞
200 do........ 32⅞
400 St. Paul........ 32¾
500 do........ 32⅞
300 do........ 33
1100 do........ 32⅞
400 do........b3. 33
100 do........s3. 33⅛
300 do........ 33⅛
400 Ohio & Miss...... 24¼
100 C., C. & I. C...... 9⅛
300 do........ 9¼
100 do........ 9⅝
500 do........b3. 9½
100 do........s60. 9½
100 do........c. 10
100 do........ 10
100 do........ 9⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C........12.118½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..b. c.115⅝
6,000 U.S. 5-20 Reg., '67........b. c.116¼
7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........116¾
5,000 do.....b. c.116⅞
1,000 do......12.116⅞
$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R.117⅝
105,000 do......b. c.117⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........116¾
9,300 do......b. c.117
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg......b. c.110¾
10,000 do.....12c.110⅝
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C........12.11½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 50¼
6,000 do......b. c. 50
1,000 Mo. 6s, '76.... 98
7,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 94
6,000 S. C. 6s, n. n. f. 7
2,000 Ches. & Ohio, 1st coup. on... 49¾
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.105
12,000 Chi. & N. W. con. c. g'd bds. 77
1,000 Erie 4th mort.100
6,000 C. P. g'd bds... 90¾
2,000 do......b. c. 91
2,000 Mich. Cen 7s. 98¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st M's reg.......108
5,000 Cleve. & Pitts. con. S. F.......101
18,000 U. P. R. 1st M. 86
13,000 do........ 86⅛
22,000 do........ 86¼
3,000 U. P. 7s, ld. gt. 89
1,000 do........ 88¾
20,000 U. P. Sink. Fd. 75¼
20,000 do........ 75
10,000 do........ 74⅝
5,000 do..b. c. b3. 75
18,000 Col.C.&I.C.1st. 69
1,000 A.& T.H.1st M.107
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 72
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s.. 99½
1,000 Mich.So.2d b.c.100
6,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 69
30 Del. & H. Canal...114¾
40 do........114⅝
100 Quick. Mining Co. b. c. s3........ 33¼
100 Quick. Pref....... 39½
100 do......b. c. 39½
14 Adams Express..107¼
50 U. S. Express b. c. 66⅛
300 Erie R. R......b. c. 34⅜
700 do......b3. 34½
300 W. U. Tel.b. c. b3. 79¾
100 do........ 79¾
500 do........ 79⅝
300 do........s3. 79½
400 do........ 79½
100 do........b3. 79⅝
300 do........s3. 79½
600 do........ 79⅝
600 do........s3. 79½
500 do........ 79½
100 do........ 79⅝
200 L. S. & M.So.b.c.c. 76⅛
400 do........ 76⅛
400 do........b3. 76¼
400 do........ 76⅛
200 do........b3. 76⅛
1800 do........ 76¼
100 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 47¾
300 do........s3. 47⅝
600 do........ 47⅝
800 do........ 47½
300 do........b3. 47⅝
200 do........ 47⅝
200 do........b3. 47¾
300 do........ 47¾
400 do........ 47⅞
500 do........ 47¾
200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.100¼
500 U. Pac. R. b. c.b3. 34¾
500 do........ 34⅞
600 do........b3. 35
800 do........s3. 34⅞
1600 do........ 34⅞
300 do........b3. 34⅞
100 do........s3. 34⅞
1200 do........b3. 35
1900 do........s3. 35
1000 do........b3. 35⅛
300 do........ 35⅛
10 A. & P. Pref...b. c. 11¾
300 Chi.& N.W. R. b. c. 36½
600 do........b3. 36½
100 do........s30. 36⅛
50 C. & N.W.Pf. b. c. 54¼
100 do........ 54¾
100 Chi. & R. I. b. c...101⅛
100 do........c.101
500 do........101
1400 C., M. & S. P.b.c. 33
800 do........s3. 33
100 do........ 32¾
100 do........ 33
100 C., M. & S.P.Pf.b.c. 52½
100 Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c. 32¾
300 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 32¾
100 do........b3. 32⅞
100 H. & St. Jos...b. c. 24¾
200 do........ 25
100 do........ 25⅛
300 do........ 25
10 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 29¾
200 Col., C. & I. C.b. c. 9⅞
100 do........ 9¾
100 do........s3. 9⅝
100 do........c. 9¾
300 do........ 9⅞
100 do........ 9⅝
100 do........s3. 9⅝
100 do........ 9½
100 do........ 9¼
100 do........ 9½
100 do........ 9⅝
200 do........ 9¾
200 do........ 9⅞
100 do......b60 10
400 do........ 9¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union... 79¾
200 do......s5. 79⅝
100 do........ 79¾
50 Wells Fargo Ex.. 78½
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 47¾
400 do........ 47⅝
200 do......b3. 47¾
600 Erie Railway...... 34¾
300 do......s3. 34⅝
800 Union Pacific..s3. 35⅛
500 do........c. 35⅛
1200 do........ 35
600 do......b3. 35
300 do......b3. 35⅛
100 do......s3. 35
2500 do........ 35⅛
400 do......b3. 35⅛
900 Lake Shore........ 76¼
800 do......b3. 76¼
100 St. Paul Pref...... 52½
200 Northwestern.s3. 36½
100 do......b3. 36⅝
300 do......b3. 36¾
200 do........ 36¾
500 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅛
100 St. Paul......s3. 33
100 do........c. 33⅛
200 do........ 33
400 do........ 33⅛
200 Rock Island......101¼
700 do........101⅜
600 Tol. & Wabash... 32¾
100 do........c. 32¾
100 do........s3. 32¾
100 Han. & St. Jos.... 25½
100 do........ 25¾
100 C., C. & I. C....... 9⅞
100 do........ 9¾
100 do......s3. 9¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b. c.117
$1,000 U. S. 5s coup., '81........112½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup...b. c. 50¼
1,000 Mo. St. 6s, '75. 99
2,000 Va. 6s, Defer. 9
2,000 Del., L. & W. Conv.......b3.105
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 86⅝
14,000 U. P. S. Fd.b.c. 75
12,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 70
10,000 do......b.c. 70
5,000 C. & P.Cen.S.F.101
5,000 Alt. & T.H.1st.107
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref........ 87
5,000 Erie 1st........103
5,000 Har. 1st 7s C.107¼
1,000 M.& E. 7s, '71. 98½
38,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bs..b. c. 77½
100 Quick. Pf....b. c. 40
800 West. Un. T.b. c. 79¾
200 do........ 79⅝
100 do......b3. 79⅝
700 do......s3. 79½
300 do........ 79½
200 do........ 79⅝
100 do......b3. 79⅝
10 American Ex..... 61
1000 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c......b3. 47¾
800 do........ 47¾
100 do......s3. 47⅝
800 do........ 47¾
100 N.Y.C. & H. R.b.c.100⅜
300 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 76⅛
200 do......b3. 76⅛
1200 do........ 76
1400 do......b3. 76⅛
1500 do........ 76⅛
500 do........ 76
100 do......s10. 76
100 do........ 76⅛
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 34⅝
500 do........ 34¾
500 do......b3. 34⅞
6 Clev. & P. Gd... c. 87½
200 Chic. & R. I..b. c.101¼
900 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 35
1700 do........ 35
1400 do......b3. 35
1000 do........ 35⅛
1000 do......b3. 35¼
300 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 36¾
100 do........ 36¾
200 do......b3. 36⅝
400 do........ 36⅝
100 do........ 36½
700 do........ 36⅜
1000 do........ 36¼
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 54¼
100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 33
200 do........ 32⅞
100 do........ 33
100 T.,W. & W.b.c.s4. 32½
100 do......b3. 32⅝
300 do......s3. 32½
72 Morris & Essex... 96¾
200 Chic., B. & Q.b. c.102
29 do........101¾
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24
300 do........ 23⅞
500 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 26
100 do......b3. 26⅛
500 do........ 26¼
200 do........ 26½
200 do......s3. 26¼
100 do......b3. 26¼
100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 29⅞
200 do........ 30
100 do......b3. 30
100 do........ 30¼
100 Col., C. & I. C.b.c. 9⅞
200 do........ 9¾
100 do........ 9⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Tol. &W. C. C. 56
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st C..107¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...100¼
200 do........100⅛
300 West. Union..b3. 79⅝
700 do........ 79⅝
100 do......s3. 79½
800 Pacific Mail...... 47¾
200 do......b3. 47¾
400 Erie Railway..b3. 34⅞
1000 St. Paul........ 33
200 do......s3. 33
100 Lake Shore...b3. 76⅛
2500 do........ 76
500 do......s3. 75⅞
900 do........ 75⅞
100 do........ 75¾
300 do........ 75⅞
800 Union Pacific..b3. 35¼
300 do........ 35¼
800 do......s3. 35⅛
700 do........ 35⅛
1500 do......b3. 35¼
300 do........ 35⅛
200 North-western.... 36⅜
200 do......b3. 36⅜
100 do........ 36¼
200 do........ 36⅜
100 do........ 36½
100 do........ 36¼
200 Tol. & Wab...s3. 32½
300 do........ 32⅝
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 24
100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 26¼
100 C., C. & I. C....... 9⅞
200 do........ 9¾

FRIDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

There was a quietness in the tone of the Wall street markets to-day which was in marked contrast to the buoyancy of the past few weeks, but the tendency of speculation was strong, nevertheless, in spite of the dreary equinoctial storm which prevailed from morning till night, and the average of prices was by no means impaired by the depression in dealings. On the contrary, the market for speculative securities at the Stock Exchange exhibited at the close a firm tone, and the final prices in some of the favorite shares were ⅛@⅝ ⅌ cent. higher than at the close of business yesterday. The total sales were upward of 150,000 shares, with particular activity developed in Union Pacific—Lake Shore, Western Union, and Pacific Mail being next in volume of transactions. At the opening of the Board prices were firm at the closing quotations of yesterday, and later advanced in an eccentric fashion ¼@⅞ ⅌ cent., when Union Pacific touched 35¼, Lake Shore, 76⅜; Western Union, 79¾; Erie, 34⅜; Rock Island, 101¼, and North-western, 36⅝. The whole list showed a strong tone up to the close of the First Call, and at the midday sales the market was steady on moderately large transactions. At the afternoon Board there was considerable irregularity in the scale of prices, the fluctuations being rapid on a range of ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. on the general list, in the course of which Union Pacific reached 35¼, the highest point attained on the current strong movement in that stock. The Granger shares—North-western and St. Paul—and Pacific Mail were rather weak, as well as eccentric, and had a disturbing effect on the other active shares. Erie was strong, and advanced to 34⅞@35 on a rise to 33¼ in London, influenced mainly by the announcement that the reports of inquiry by the Engineer of the British Board of Trade and of the accountants sent to this country by the London Banking Association will be made public next week. In the final dealings the market subsided to a quiet state, with prices at or near the lowest of the [illegible] in Union Pacific, Erie, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and C., C. and I. C., the two latter having displayed unlooked-for activity and strength during the day, as compared with yesterday's final prices. C., C. and I. C. closed 1 ⅌ cent. higher; Hannibal and St. Joseph, ¾ ⅌ cent.; Union Pacific, ⅝ ⅌ cent.; Erie, ¾ ⅌ cent.; Pacific Mail, ¼ ⅌ cent., and Rock Island, ⅛ ⅌ cent. The Gold speculation was without interesting feature, and the advance in premium consequent on the Louisiana disturbances has wholly subsided. To-day the opening price was 109¾, followed almost immediately by a decline to 109⅝, at which figure the market closed. The rates on Gold Loans were 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying, and "flat" for borrowing. Government bonds were steady, with a moderate and well-distributed inquiry at, in some instances, a decline of a fraction in prices, in sympathy with the lower premium for gold. Sterling Exchange was steady in the earlier hours of business at $4 83½@$4 84 for sixty days' sterling, but became weaker after midday, closing at $4 83¾, selling rate for prime, and $4 86½ for short sight. Continentals were steadier: Reichmarks, 94⅝@95½; Cables, 95⅞; prime Paris Francs, 5 16⅞@5 14⅜. Money was easy at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on call, closing at 2@3 ⅌ cent.; prime discounts are done at 5@7 ⅌ cent.

The imports of Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day amounted in value to $2,431,288, and the amount marketed, $2,742,652. The Sub-Treasury paid out $32,000 for interest and $39,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs were $341,000. The market for Railway Mortgages was fairly active and strong in tone, with the Union Pacific issues still in the lead as to volume of sales, and firm and advancing tendency in the prices. In Firsts the sales reached $60,000, at an advance to 86⅝, and in the new Sinking Funds, $70,000, at 74¾@75, the extreme point thus far attained in these securities. Land Grants sold up to 88½@89; Chicago and North-western Consolidated Gold Bonds also went to 77½; C., C. and I. C., First, to 70, and Central Pacifics 90½@91. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has made a further extension of time—to Oct. 1—for the conversion of the Income Bonds into Sinking Funds, and has issued a statement which will be found in our advertising columns, showing the result of the funding operations of the Company up to the present time. From this it appears that about $9,000,000 of the $10,000,000 of the total issue of Incomes have already been converted, and that a large proportion of the balance of $1,000,000 is on the way from Europe to be exchanged. There is very general gratification felt at the rapid and successful result reached in this movement by the Company. State Bonds have been generally quiet to-day, and Bank Shares were neglected. The Express Companies' Stocks were firm on small sales.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—SEPT. 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., '81	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117	117
American Gold	109⅞	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days'	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 83¾@—
New York Cen. & Hud	*100¼	100⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	101⅛	100¼
Pacific Mail	47½	47¾
St. Paul Common	33¼	33
St. Paul Preferred	52¾	52½
Western Union	79½	79½
Union Pacific	34½	35⅛
Lake Shore	76¼	75⅞
Toledo & Wabash	32¾	32⅝
North-western Common	36½	36¼
North-western Preferred	54⅝	54¼
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	109
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104½
Panama	112⅛	112¼
Erie	34⅛	34⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	24	24
C., C. & Ind. Central	8¾	9¾
Harlem	126¼	126¼

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices for Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100¼	100⅛	1,800
Erie	34¾	34¼	4,200
Lake Shore	76⅜	75¾	20,500
Wabash	33	32½	3,250
North-western	36¾	36¼	6,700
North-western Preferred	54¾	54¼	450
Rock Island	101⅜	101	2,500
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	102	101¾	229
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅛	32¾	7,900
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	52½	52	200
Union Pacific	35¼	34½	36,600
C., C. and Ind. Central	10	9⅛	4,700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26¼	24¾	2,600
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	30¼	29⅞	510
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	23⅞	1,500
Western Union	79⅞	79½	10,400
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	12	12	210
Pacific Mail	48	47½	10,100
Quicksilver	33¼	33¼	100
Quicksilver Preferred	30¼	29⅞	300
Adams Express	107¼	107¼	14
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	78½	78½	50
Am. Merch. Union Ex	61	61	10
United States Express	66⅛	66⅛	50
Total			114,873

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117½	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113¾	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114½	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115¾	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New Registered	114⅞	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅞	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116¾	117¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	110⅝	110¾
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅜	111¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111¾	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	91	91½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82¾	83

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$17,077,000
Gold balances	1,288,831
Currency balances	1,418,340

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Gold exchanges	$6,470,176
Gold balances	1,015,080
Currency exchanges	63,885,360
Currency balances	2,980,394

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 30
Alabama 5s, '86...... 30
Alabama 8s, '86...... 46
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 12
Ark.7s, L.R.&F.S.Is. 8
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 8
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N O. 8
Ark.7s,M. O. & R. R. 8
Ark. 7s, Ar. Cen. R. 8
California 7s........111
Connecticut 6s......103¼
Georgia 6s.......... 73
Ga. 7s, new bds..... 89½
Ga. 7s, ind.......... 80
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.... 75
Indiana 5s...........101
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.....100½
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.....100½
Ill. War Loan.......102
Kentucky 6s.........100
Louisiana 6s......... 21
La. 6s, new bds...... 21
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 22
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 22
Mich. 6s, '78-79......102¼
Mich. 6s, '83..........102¼
Mich. 7s, '90..........104
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 99½
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 99
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 98
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 96½
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 93½
L.bs.,due'81 to'91,inc. 93¾
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 91
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 91
N. Y. R. Bounty L...107¼
N. Y. C. Bounty L..107¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '74.108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75.108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77.108
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78.108
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87.108
N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87.108
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83.108
N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.109
N. C.6s,old,Jan.&Ju. 20
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 20
N. C. N. C. R.,J.&J. 42
N. C. N. C. R.,A.&O. 42
N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July.... 28
N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct..... 28
N. C. Fund. Act '66. 15
N. C. Fund. Act '68. 14
N. C. new bs., J. & J. 12½
N. C. 6s, S. T., C. 1.. 5
Ohio 6s, '75...........100
Ohio 6s, '81...........103
Ohio 6s, '86...........103
Rhode Island 6s.....103
S. C. 6s, Jan. & Jy.. 17
S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 17
S. C. Non-Fund. bs.. 7
Tenn. 6s, old, x c.... 50
Tenn. 6s, new. x c... 50
Tenn. 6s, new series. 50¼
Virginia 6s, old...... 28
Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 28
Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 28
Va. 6s, Consol. bs... 52
Va.6s,Con. bs.,2d ser. 37

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bs....103¼
Al. & Sus. 2d bs..... 99¾
Ches. & Ohio, ex-cp. 40
Chi. & Alt. 1st......108
Jol. & Chi. 1st......108
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 93½
St. L., J. & C. 1st... 95
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ct. 1st.[illegible]
Clev., P. & A. n. bs. 99⅛
Det., M. & T. bs.... 97
Buff. & Erie n. bs... 99⅛
Buff. & State L. 7s.. 98
Kal. & W. P. 1st.... 80
L. Shore Div. bs.... 98½
L. Shore C. C. 2d... [illegible]
L. Shore C. R. 2d... [illegible]
Chi., R. I. & Pac....106½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st n.105
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.101
M.&St. P.1st 8s,P.D.104½
M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D.89
M.&St. P.1st LaC.D. 83
Chic. & N. W. C. bs... 83½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 96
C.& N.W.C.G'd Bds. 77
Gal. & Chic. Ext....100½
Gal. & Chic. 2d...... 99¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 91½
C.,C.C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.103½
D.,L. & Western 1st.104
D.,L. & Western 2d.104
D., L. & W. 7s C.....105
Mor. & Essex 1st.....107
Mor. & Essex 2d......102
Mor. & Ess. bs, 1900. 89
Mor. & Essex C...... 89
Mor. & E. 7s of '71... 98
Erie 1st Ext.........103
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......100
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 97
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 99⅞
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 95
Long Dock Bonds.... 99½
B., N. Y.& E.1st,'77. 85½
H. & St. Jos. 8s C.... 73
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 48
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.....100
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7⅌c.103¾
Clev. & T. S. F.......102
Clev. & T. n. bs..... 99
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.100
M. C.1st 8s,'82 S. F...111
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 92
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.107
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.107½
Hud. R.7s 2d S.F.,'85.105
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....102¾
Har. 1st 7s, C.........107⅜
Har. 1st 7s, R.........106¾
Cen. Pac. G. bs....... 90⅞
West. Pac. bs........ 82¾
Union Pac. 1st bs.... 86⅜
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 88⅝
Union P. Inc. p.due. 89¼
Union Pac. S. F...... 74⅝
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 78¾
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.100
P., F. W. & C. 1st...106
P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 95
Clev. & P. C. S. F...100
Clev. & P. 3d.........101
Clev. & P. 4th....... 91½
C., C. & I. C. 1st.... 69
C., C. & I. C. 2d.... 22
St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 84
St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 57
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc. 72
T., P. & W. E. D....... 80
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 65
Tol. & Wab. C. C.... 56
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 85
Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 63
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 87

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.........148
American Ex........112½
Bankers & Bks. Ass. 75
Chatham.........130
City.........300
Corn Exchange......120
First National......200
Fourth National.....100
Fulton.........140
Hanover.........100
Irving.........127
Mechanics.........135
Merchants.........118
Merchants Ex.........106½
Nassau.........105½
North America...... 90½
Pacific.........165
Peoples.........140
St. Nicholas.........106
State of New-York..110
Union.........139

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101½
City 6s, new	103⅝	103½
Camden and Amboy	127	127¼
Pennsylvania Central	53½	53⅝
Reading	55¾	56
Lehigh Valley	61⅝	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	42⅞	43⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	13⅛	14
Northern Central	32⅜	33
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

Attention is invited to the advertisement in another column of the Water Loan Bonds of the village of Hyde Park, Ill., in the immediate vicinity of Chicago. The loan is for $100,000, and the entire property of the town is pledged for its payment.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company feel much gratification in announcing to the bondholders the great success and approaching close of the funding operations of the Company. On the 2d inst. the Directors extended the time for exchanging Income Bonds for Sinking Fund Bonds until the 15th inst., and since then ONE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS Income Bonds have been exchanged, leaving only about ONE MILLION of the Incomes now outstanding out of the original issue of ten millions. Thus, during the very short period which has elapsed since the funding operations were commenced, about NINE MILLION DOLLARS of the Income Bonds have been converted into the new Sinking Fund Bonds; and when it is taken into consideration that in this period was embraced the dullest month of the Summer, the Directors, many of whom have been identified with the enterprise since its very inception, naturally feel great satisfaction at the success which has attended their efforts for the future welfare of the Company; the rapidity of the conversions being unprecedented in railway finance.

The exchanges within the past two weeks have convinced the Directors that a much larger amount of Income Bonds than they had supposed are held in Europe, many of the recent exchanges having been for European account. The company have notifications of bonds on the way from Europe for exchange, which were not shipped in time to reach here by the 15th instant, and numerous cable telegrams have been received by New-York correspondents of European bondholders asking if the company would continue their terms of exchange—six of the Sinking Fund Bonds for five of the Income Bonds—until their bonds could reach New-York. At the request of the New-York representatives of European bondholders the Directors, after mature deliberation, have decided to extend the time for exchanges until Oct. 1. No doubt both the remaining American and European bondholders will avail themselves of this opportunity to exchange their bonds, when the Directors hope to be able to announce the final and complete success of the funding operations of the company.

The Directors take this opportunity to congratulate those holders of the Income Bonds who have exchanged the same, on the steady appreciation in the market value of the new Sinking Fund Bonds, which have advanced over nine points since the 2d inst. These bonds are constantly growing in favor with investors, and it would seem should eventually take a higher rank on the Stock Exchange than the Income Bonds have done, owing to the valuable security behind them.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are a mortgage upon the road, equipment, and franchises of the Union Pacific Railroad Company after the First Mortgage Bonds and the Government lien, which alone is sufficient security to give the bonds a high standing, and insure the prompt payment of interest and principal; but in addition they are a Second Mortgage upon the immense Land Grant of the company. The Land Grant Bonds, which form a first lien upon the lands, have been reduced from $10,400,000 to nearly $8,000,000, and the Land Department has in notes and cash about $2,700,000, which, at the present market price, would retire $3,000,000 more of the bonds, reducing the total to $5,000,000. The Land Department has bought and canceled nearly $600,000 Land Grant Bonds since Jan. 1, which is a very rapid reduction in the bonded debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the time is not very distant when the Sinking Fund Bonds will become a First Lien upon the lands of the company, an Empire in itself. The company, up to Aug. 1, 1874, had disposed of 1,035,784 acres for $4,719,367, an average of $4 55 per acre, and still had on hand 11,044,215 acres.

As illustrating the prospective value of the Union Pacific Land Grant, the case of the Illinois Central Company can be cited. In 1850, Congress granted to the State of Illinois six sections of land per mile of road in aid of the construction of a railroad from Cairo to Chicago and Dunleith. This grant was transferred by the State to the Illinois Central Company. The extent of the land grant was 2,595,000 acres, of which 2,000,000 acres were set apart for construction, 250,000 acres to pay interest on bonds, and 345,000 acres were left free of incumbrance. According to the last annual report of the Illinois Central Company, the sales of lands, including advance interest, had realized $24,994,766, and the average per acre had been $7 94 for interest lands, $10 36 for construction lands, and $11 94 for free lands. The land grant of the Illinois Central Company consisted of agricultural lands only, while the lands of the Union Pacific Company are not only agricultural, but also contain rich and apparently inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore. The Union Pacific Land Grant is nearly five times greater than that of the Illinois Central, and yet the latter has realized nearly $25,000,000 from its lands, with 325,000 acres still on hand. Some idea of the prospective value of the Union Pacific Land Grant can be derived from these figures. The coal lands of the Union Pacific, when developed, will supply the Western country and the Pacific coast with coal, the moving of which will give the Company a large and valuable traffic.

The Directors, in making this communication to the holders of the Company's securities, feel bound to express their conviction that there is a great future before their enterprise. The traffic returns are very encouraging, the net earnings for July having shown an increase of $40,000, notwithstanding the general depression of business. The Company has effected a new arrangement in regard to its coal supply, whereby fuel is obtained at a much lower cost than formerly. The extra expenses for filling up trestle work, which have been charged to operating expenses, are about over, and in other ways the expenses of the road will be reduced from this time forward.

These facts, together with the rapid growth of the Pacific commerce and the prospect that the Union Pacific will for many years constitute the sole connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, should improve the value of the property and the credit of the Company in the future; and to this end the best efforts of the management will be directed.

Exchanges of Income Bonds for Sinking Fund Bonds can be made or information obtained at the

Office of the Company,
IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, 23 Nassau st.,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	34	Leather, sides	7,604
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Skins, No.	40
Cotton, bales	140	Resin, bbls	314
Copper, bbls	47	Oil-cake, pkgs	400
Dried Fruit, pkgs	1,073	Beef, pkgs	65
Eggs, bbls	784	Cut-meats, pkgs	778
Flour, bbls	6,095	Grease, pkgs	28
Wheat, bushels	224,935	Lard, pkgs	165
Corn, bushels	108,390	Lard, kegs	17
Oats, bushels	8,225	Butter, pkgs	3,109
Rye, bushels	240	Cheese, pkgs	8,135
Barley, bushels	5,173	Tallow, pkgs	28
Flaxseed, bags	48	Starch, bxs	820
Beans, bbls	207	Tea, half-chests	21
Corn-meal, bags	50	Tobacco, hhds	305
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	2,241
Hops, bales	65	Whisky, bbls	460
Hides, No.	210	Wool, bales	423
Hides, bales	667		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Parthia, for Liverpool—28,068 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bales Cotton, 3 bbls. Wine, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 16 cases Worsteds, 5 cases Tools.

By the bark Franklin, for Queenstown—3,140 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Edith Rose, for Auckland—9,000 cases Petroleum, 1,000 cases Spirits Turpentine, 323 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Plaster Paris, 30 bales Domestics, 75 bxs. Axes, &c., 200 dozen Washboards, 200 bxs. Clothespins, 17 pkgs. Pails, 550 cases Chairs, 20 kegs Nails.

ASHES—Pots have been very moderately inquired for at $6 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Pearls inactive and nominal at $9 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business in this line has been quite active, and prices have been generally quoted strong on all the more desirable styles of stock, which have met with a ready sale, largely to Southern and South-western buyers, though in part to representatives of Western and near-by trade.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand and strong in price, at the recent advance, on reduced offerings of all grades. Sales have been made of 4,500 bags Palo at 17c., and 1,264 bags, by the Copernicus, at 14½c.@15¼c., gold, the inside price for very common. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands, here, this evening, is 45,177 bags. Other kinds have been held more confidently, though quiet. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; fair, 16½c.@16¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@20¾c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 15c.@19c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@17c., and Jamaica, 16c.@18c., gold, ⅌ ℔. The jobbing trade has been more active, at firm prices.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at generally reduced prices; Low Middling quoted off ⅛c.; Middling, ⅛c.; Good Middling, ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 944 bales, including 791 bales to spinners, 130 bales to shippers, and 23 bales to speculators. The demand for forward delivery has been quite active, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,200 bales, (of which 5,200 bales were last evening and 20,000 bales to-day,) and 1,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; October, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; November, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; December, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; January, 15 15-32c.; February, 15¾c.@15 25-32c.; March, 16 1-32c.; April, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; May, 16⅝c.@16 11-16c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 140 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 6,127 bales, and for the week 27,598 bales, against 15,863 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 48,848 bales, against 48,930 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 2,182 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 41,866 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 107,797 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

EGGS—Have been in fair request and firmer, ranging from 21c.@27c. for ordinary to extra choice, main call having been for stock available at from 22c.@24c. for fair to prime.

FISH—There has been a fairly active demand noted for most kinds, with Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $12@$20; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 25c.@30c. for scaled, and 25c. for No. 1 ⅌ box, small lots ruling higher; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ⅌ keg.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been sold more freely at the recent decline, 2,100 bxs. having been placed in lots at $2 75. Of new Valencia Raisins, sales have been reported of 4,000 bxs., to arrive, and 2,000 bxs. on the spot, the latter at 11c. Small lots of new Currants, to the amount of 50 bbls., were sold at 6¾c., and 200 bbls. old Currants, 6c.@6¼c. Sales were also made of 100 cases Citron at 31c.@32c.; 500 cases Sardines at 14¼c.@15c. for quarter bxs.; 300 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms, closing at 8c.@8¼c.; 30 cks. Turkey Prunes, 10½c.@11c.; 25 bags Sicily Filberts, and 50 bales Grenoble Walnuts on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after, yet generally quoted steady, with, in the instance of desirable lines of shipping extras, which have been offered sparingly, rather higher prices claimed. The severe rain-storm has been against free dealings. The sales since our last have been 13,450 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 10, chiefly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 60, mainly at $5 20@$5 50; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 60@$6 30; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly within the range of $5 25@$5 45; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 60; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 10; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 60; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 65; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. Shipping stock within our range....Southern Flour has been in moderately active demand at unchanged quotations. The business has been in good part for low grade stock for export....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, and $3 75@$4 25 for No. 2, ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. No. 2 at $3 80, for shipment....Canada Flour continues quite dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of from $4 30@$5 60 for Fine to very choice Superfine; sales 370 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 55 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet, but generally held with firmness, at from $4 15@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 400 bbls., in lots....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 70@$2 05 ⅌ 100 ℔s. ....Oat-meal inactive at $7@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—An active business has been reported in Spring Wheat, at, however, a further reduction of about 1c. a bushel, under liberal arrivals and an increased urgency to place supplies, particularly of new crop. Toward the close rather more steadiness was apparent, on a more confident export inquiry. Millers have been operating with reserve. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 239,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 30 for No. 1 Spring, mostly car stock, but including old, in store, at $1 27 for Duluth and $1 24 for Chicago; $1 22@$1 24 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 24 for strictly prime, afloat and to arrive soon; $1 20, in part, for No. 2 Minnesota, car stock; $1 18½ for new and old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mixed stock; $1 16@$1 17 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 16@$1 16½, and closing at $1 16½ for prime (the larger portion of the dealings having been in this description); $1 15@$1 17 for fair to very choice No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 15@$1 16 for fair to prime; $1 20 for strictly prime old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, (this description of stock, like prime old No. 2 Milwaukee and prime old No. 1 Spring having been very scarce;) $1 13@$1 15 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly car stock; $1 11@$1 13 for No. 3 Spring; $1 12@$1 27 for ungraded Spring; $1 18@$1 23 for new Red Western; $1 23@$1 27 for new Amber do., and $1 28@$1 40 for new White Western, ⅌ bushel....Corn has been in limited supply and quoted 1c. a bushel higher, on, however, a restricted business, closing dull and rather easier in price. The demand has been less urgent, especially from the regular home trade buyers. Sales have been reported since or last of 81,000 bushels at 96c.@97c. for Mixed Western, closing at 96c.@96½c. for good to prime, prompt delivery; 97c.@97½c. for Yellow Western, and 97c.@$1 for White do. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, September delivery, at 97c. ⅌ bushel....Rye, inactive at from 93c.@98c. for new....Barley dull and unsettled; a sale of Lake Shore was reported at $1 30 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt quiet but held with firmness....Oats have been very scarce and again quoted at 2c. a bushel higher, on a moderately active demand. The offerings and sales were mostly of mixed stock. White were in very light supply, and held above the views of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 64c.@67c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 67c. for No. 2 Chicago afloat, and 65c. for do. in store; 67c. for new Black Western; 66c.@68c. for new White Western odd lots, with 67c. reported bid, and up to 70c. asked for prime. And for forward delivery of new Mixed Western, 40,000 bushels, October delivery, reported at 65c. ⅌ bushel....Feed moderately inquired for within the range of $21@$33 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet throughout, at about former rates. We quote: Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10¼c.; Domestic Bagging at 14c.@14½c. Sales, 20 bales Calcutta Bagging at 10c.

HIDES—Have been in more liberal stock, through recent arrivals, but have been held above the views of buyers and have been quiet; sales, 1,125 Vera Cruz, 500 Mexican, and 150 wet-salted Honduras on private terms.

HOPS—Have been more sought after, and in view of the light arrivals have been held with firmness, though the severe rain-storm has been against active dealings. American crop, 1874, 35c.@40c.@45c.; American crop, 1873, 15c.@30c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1873, 20c.@30c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestics have been 417 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1,001 bales, against 718 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 182 bales.

LEATHER—The receipts have been fair, but not in excess of the requirements of purchasers, and stocks, as a whole, have not accumulated. Hemlock tannages of suitable weights have been in fair request. Light weight Buenos Ayres and poor damaged stock has attracted very little attention. Middle weight stock also rather dull. Oak and Union crop tannages have been moderately active. Prices have been generally fairly supported. The better qualities of Upper Leather have been rather more sought after, and have been held with firmness. Morocco has been more freely dealt in, but at a shade easier figures. The demand for Harness stock runs mainly on the better grades of City finished, which have been firm as to values. The week's receipts of Sole have been 52,362 sides and 2,561 bales; exports, 9,000 sides. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, and 27c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—The market for Copper has been less active and quoted less firm; 250,000 ℔s. Ingot sold at 21c.@21¼c., closing at 21c. ⅌ ℔.; New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 18c.@20c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c....The offerings of Scotch Pig-Iron have been limited, and holders have been claiming extreme rates, checking the demand, which has not been urgent. No important dealings have been reported. American Pig-iron has been comparatively dull and weak, influenced by the accumulating supplies at the works. Sales of 200 tons have been reported on private terms. Other kinds of stock quiet and irregular. Eglinton Pig-iron quoted at $35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Carnbroe, $36@$37; American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $48@$50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $33@$36; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 ⅌ ton. Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15½c., gold....Pig-lead has been in quite moderate demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 62½, and American at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¼c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¼c. Spelter has been slow of sale on the basis of 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 6⅝c.@10½c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been held rather more confidently, but has been lightly dealt in, with Straits quoted at 22c., gold; English at 20½c.@20¾c.@21c., gold; Banca at 25c.@25½c., gold....Tin-plates have been held generally inactive. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 12½; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7 12½....Zinc inactive, 8⅜c.@8½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Grocery grades are in fair request for jobbing purposes, and are held with comparative firmness. Cuba product is very scarce. The available supply consists mainly of the less desirable qualities of Porto Rico. English Island product is in moderate stock. Invoices suited to the requirements of refiners are offered very sparingly, and at prices above the views of purchasers, checking business. New-Orleans stock is not plenty, but the demand for this description is very moderate, and mostly for job lots of prime to fancy. Sales have been made of 66 hhds. Barbados, for shipment, at 42c. ⅌ gallon. No arrivals of importance have been reported since our last. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 41½c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 42c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 76c.@83c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and quoted less firm, with Strained at $2 25@$2 30. Sales 800 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 25 ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar dull and nominal....City Pitch quiet, and quoted at $2 50 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in good request at 34c. for merchantable; sales 350 bbls., in lots.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Crude Whale and Sperm at firm prices, chiefly on manufacturing account. Refined Whale and Sperm have been quoted steady, on a moderate demand. Linseed has been selling moderately at about quoted rates. Lard-oil has been held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Red-oil quiet at former figures. Menhaden-oil in limited request. Cotton-seed-oil inactive. Olive and Paraffine-oils held with more confidence, but not active. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 62; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, $1@$1 20; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 58c.; Linseed-oil from 80c.@81c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at 1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@48c.; Yellow do. at 57c.@60c.; White do., 67c.@72c.; Paraffine, 25c.@35c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate request on the basis of 4⅞c. in bulk; sales, 1,500 bbls....Refined, quiet, but held firmly. Sales here 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 12⅛c. At Philadelphia early delivery is quoted at 12c....Refined, in cases, 17@17¼....City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with a fair show of firmness, but has been inactive. Sales for early delivery 270 bbls. Western Mess at $24 12½@$24 25; and Prime Mess nominally as before. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 250 bbls., September option, at $23 95; and 1,000 bbls., October, at $23 90@$23 95 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted a shade dearer and in demand; corn-fed, 9½c@10c.; grass-fed, 9¼c....Cut-meats have been in fairly active demand at firmer prices, with sales reported of 2,000 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8¾c.@9c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; 2,400 Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c.; 18 boxes Clear Bellies at 14c.; 6,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; 15,000 ℔s. Smoking Bellies, 9 ℔s., at 12¼c.@12½c., and 20,000 ℔s. Dry-salted (Western) Shoulders at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon in rather better request and held more confidently, with sales reported of 45 bxs. City Long Clear at 13¾c.; 500 bxs. Backs, Boston delivery, free on board, at 12½c.; and 500 bxs. Long Clear, October option, Boston delivery, at 13c.; Long and Short Clear, December option, here, quoted at 10½c....Lard has been in less demand and somewhat unsettled in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 195 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 15⅛c.@15¼c., chiefly at 15¼c.; 210 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14½c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 City at 14⅛c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 14¾c.@15¼c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅜c.; 1,500 tcs. do., seller six months, at 12 5-16c.@12⅜c., closing weak, with September options, old and new contracts, quoted at 15c.@15¼., and October contracts at 14¾c. Also, of Refined, 2,000 tcs., December options, on private terms, quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. ⅌ ℔....Beef quiet within the previous range. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams, $26 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in fair demand, and firm in prices. We quote within the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 26c.@35c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products, 36c.@40c. for extra choice, 22c.@28c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 28c.@30c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been selling moderately at essentially unaltered prices. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11¼c.@14¼c., chiefly at 12¼c.@14c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, in jobbing lots, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely and quoted stronger in price, thus tending to check operations, though the demand from refiners has been good. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,499 hhds. and 962 bxs., including 517 hhds. Good Refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; 70 hhds. Muscovado at 9c.; 900 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.@9½c., chiefly at about the latter price; 12 hhds. Martinique at 8¼c.; 600 bxs. Clayed, about No. 12, at 9c., and 362 bxs. Centrifugal, mainly at 9½c. ⅌ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining, 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; good do., 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; prime do., 8¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9c.@9⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 7½c.@8⅜c.; Melado, 5⅛c.@6⅞c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11¼c.; A's at 10⅝c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been firm but less freely dealt in; 128,000 ℔s. sold at from 8⅛c.@8⅝c. for about fair to strictly prime....Of Stearine, 5,000 ℔s. City, in hhds., sold at 17½c. for strictly prime. Best Western quoted at 16½c.@16¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been steady but quiet; sales, 400 half-chests Green, and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Long Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been fairly active and generally strong in price; sales since our last, 1,000 hhds Kentucky at 8c.@19c.; 250 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf on private terms; 125 cases 1870 do. at 7c.@8c.; 331 cases 1873 State at 12c.@13c.; 150 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 cases 1873 Ohio at 10c.; 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 75c.@$1, and 29 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, at $1 04 ⅌ gallon, showing a steady market.

WOOL—The demand has been quite active for most kinds of stock, and chiefly on manufacturing account, at firm prices. Holders have been confident in their views, especially on the more desirable grades of domestic, which have been in reduced stock. The dealings have been most extensive in Domestic Fleece, Texas, and California Spring. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 915,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece within the range of 38½c.@57½c., chiefly at from 50c.@56c., and including 160,000 ℔s. at Philadelphia at 52c.@55c. for X Ohio; 79,000 ℔s. unwashed stock at 27½c.@40c.; 21,000 ℔s. washed at 60c.@61c., mainly at 60c.; 24,500 ℔s. Scoured at 70c.@$1 05; 10,000 ℔s. Low Combing at 62c.; 38,500 ℔s. Georgia at 40c.@46c.; 12,000 ℔s. Kansas, and 100 bales Donskoi on private terms; 16,000 ℔s. Nevada at 30c.@40c.; 42,500 ℔s. Oregon at 35c.@42½c.; 734 pks. and 22,500 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 34c.@50c.; 15 bags Black Pulled at 40c.; 218 pks. and 39,000 ℔s. Lamb's Pulled at 42c.@51c.; 807,000 ℔s. Texas at 20c.@37c.; 927 bales and 312,000 ℔s. California Spring at 22½c.@37½c.; 30,000 ℔s. California Fall and Lambs, at 26c.; 11 bales California Fall (new clip) at 26½c.; 146 bales Australian at 52c.@58c.; 261 bales Cape at 35¾c.@36c.; 4 bales California Bucks at 20c.; and 16,500 ℔s. Noils at 45c.@50c. An arrival of 1,000 bales Donskoi was reported as having been sold previously.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively quiet to-day. A fair inquiry has been noted for Grain room on berth and charter, mainly for British ports. Rates for Grain by steam for Liverpool closed stronger. The offerings of Cotton were rather more liberal at former figures. General cargo movements have been very slow, as a rule. The chartering business has been moderate, in the way of Grain tonnage, at rather steadier rates. Vessels for the Petroleum trade have been in rather more request, but at low quotations. Tonnage suited to the Cotton trade from Southern ports has been attracting more attention, and one or two charters have been reported, without reliable particulars—though rates from the Atlantic ports were quoted on the basis of 7-16d. for Liverpool, or the Continent direct; and from the Gulf ports, 9-16d. for Liverpool, and 5-8d. for the Continent. In most other lines, trade was very dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,820 bales Cotton, in lots, at 3-16d.@5-16d., mainly at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; 72,000 bushels Grain, including 40,000 bushels Grain at 4d. ⅌ 60 ℔s.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d., and 16,000 bushel, do. at 5d. ⅌ bushel which latter was the closing quotation; 50 pks. Tallow and 100 bbls. Apples on private terms; 1,700 pks. Provisions at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 7,500 Staves on private terms. Also, a ship, 1,303 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 60s.; and a bark, 508 tons, with Dye-woods, from the West coast of Mexico, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 7d. ⅌ bushels....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 186 tons, hence, without about 1,300 quarters Grain, on private terms, and a Norwegian bark, 325 tons, with Oil-cake, in bags, from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d.@29s. ⅌ ton, according to option, as to ports....For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol Channel, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Waterford, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters [illegible] and 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 3s. 9d., and 18c.; and a French bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 3,050 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms....For Constantinople, an Italian brig, 339 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 24½c....For the Baltic ports, tonnage for the Petroleum trade was in slack request. The last contract reported was for Naphtha for Stockholm on the basis of 6s. ⅌ bbl....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 195 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at about $1 25 ⅌ bbl. ....For New-Orleans, a French bark, 404 tons, with Sugars, in boxes, reported from Havana, at $1 40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

Trade in live stock on yesterday and to-day was little more than nominal. The herds to hand on yesterday were not sold off, and those here to-day did not arrive on time. Several car-loads of horned Cattle were shipped direct from Albany by wholesale butchers; terms of purchase private. Beeves sold from 7¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5 cwt., scant, and 7¾ cwt., on 54 ℔s. to 58 ℔s., net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Smooth quality Veals sold from 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.; grass Calves from 4½c.@6c. ⅌ ℔., and from $7 50@$20 ⅌ head. Sheep sold from 5¼c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs from 7¼c.@8c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs sold yesterday from 7¾c.@7⅞c. ⅌ ℔., and were held on sale to-day for same rates. City Dressed grass-fed, 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔.; corn-fed, 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Trade very dull owing to excessively high rates.

At One Hundredth Street Sales, and in part at Harsimus Cove.—F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 203 head of generally poor quality Horned Cattle, mixed, Native, and Spanish Steers, from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6½ cwt.; held on sale for Schomberg & Co., 2 cars of Cherokee Steers, 1 car of Native Steers for Bradburne & Co. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixel & Co., 105 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 68 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove, exclusively.—M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 93 Cherokee Steers, from 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt. Fitch & Bray held on sale for Graff & Co., 2 cars of Horned Cattle. W. B. Gillett sold for J. G. Talbott, 16 fair Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for G. C. Thompson, 15 good Ohio Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Duff Thompson, 16 fair Ohio Steers, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for B. Thompson, 15 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale for self, 3 cars of Horned Cattle. C. Khan held on sale 6 cars of Horned Cattle. J. N. Pidcock sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 86 ℔s. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; held on sale 7 cars of Sheep and Lambs.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 179 Sheep, weight 16,270 ℔s., at $6 06¼ ⅌ cwt.; 4 grass Calves, weight 860 ℔s., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 3 grass Calves, weight 380 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 5 Sheep, weight 480 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 81 Sheep, weight 7,140 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔., 50 Sheep, weight 4,110 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔; 17 Sheep, weight 1,400 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 Sheep, weight 780 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 20 Sheep, weight 2,030 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 135 Sheep, weight 8,770 ℔s., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 30 Lambs, weight 1,740 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 28 Lambs, weight 1,640 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 218 Lambs, weight 14,080 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,630 ℔s., at 7⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 327 Lambs, weight 22,130 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 186 Lambs, weight 13,460 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 17 grass Calves, weight 4,480 ℔s., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 11 grass Calves, weight 2,330 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 9 grass Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 56 grass Calves at $8 75 ⅌ head; 52 grass Calves, weight 12,610 ℔s., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 56 grass Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head; 19 Veals, weight 3,715 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; 18 Veals, weight 3,020 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.; 8 Veals, weight 1,240 ℔s., at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal for $20. There were no fresh arrivals of Sheep or Lambs on this forenoon at Fortieth Street Sheep Market, and no sales.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,722 head of Horned Cattle, 1,659 Sheep and Lambs, 5,036 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 2,746 Sheep and Lambs, 6 Bulls, 474 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 918 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,693 head, or 629 cars, against 604 cars for the same time last week; no sales reported; all fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600 head, against 24,000 head for same time last week; market closed firm; Canada Lambs, $5 75@$6 37½; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5; yards bare of stock. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,500 head, against 17,300 head for same time last week; market active at ¼c. lower; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 75; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 75.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 547 car-loads, against 576 last week; market quiet and steady; choice Beeves from ⅛c.@¼c. lower; medium to common unchanged. Market for Sheep ¼c. higher; common to fair, 4c.@4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5c.; extras, 6c. Lambs active, and prices ¼c.@½c. higher; common to fair, 5¼c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; extras, 7¼c. Milch Cows—Demand active at from $45@$70. Calves in light supply; Veal Calves, 7½c.@8c.; Grass-fed Calves nominally $6@$10 ⅌ head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand at $1 04 for No. 1 Spring; 99c. for No. 2 do., spot; 98¾c. September; 95c. October; 94c. seller all the year; No. 3 do., 92¾c.; Rejected, 88½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 78⅞c.@79c., spot; 78¼c. bid September; 77c. bid October; 72c. seller all the year; Rejected, 76½c.@77½c. Oats excited; prices higher; No. 2, 50c. bid spot; 49⅜c. bid September; 48⅝c. bid October; 44⅝c.@45c. seller all the year. Rye in fair demand and higher, at 88c.@89c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher, at $1 10@$1 11 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 10 September; 98c.@99c. October. Pork dull and drooping at $24@$24 25, spot; $18 10 seller all the year. Lard dull and nominally 14¾c., spot or October; 11¾c. seller all the year. Bulk Meats easier at 9⅝c. for Shoulders. Freights quiet and weak. Whisky $1. On the call of the Board this afternoon Wheat closed firm at 99⅝c., September; Corn lower at 78½c., cash; 78c. September; 77c. October. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour; 88,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour; 107,000 bushels Wheat, 244,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 33c.@35c.; Western prime, 28c.@30c.; do. fair to good, 23c.@25c. Cheese unchanged; New-York State fancy, 14¼c.@14¾c.; do. prime, 13½c.@14c.; Western prime, 12¼c.@13c. Eggs firm at 24c. for State, New-Jersey, and Delaware; 22c. for Western. Clover-seed scarce and firm at $10@$11 50; Timothy commands $2 75@$2 80; Flax-seed, $2. Flour dull; low grades weak; Superfine, $3 25@$3 75; North-west Family Extra, $6@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 25; high grades, $8@$8 75. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 22@$1 24 for Red; $1 25@$1 27 for Amber; $1 30@$1 40 for White. Rye nominally 96c. Corn dull at 95c. for Yellow; 94c. for Western Mixed. Oats quiet but firm at 63c.@65c. for White; 62c. for mixed. Petroleum steady; Refined, 11⅞c.@12c. spot and month; Crude, 4¾c.@4⅞c. in bulk; 8c.@8½c. in bbls. Whisky quoted at $1 04.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower at $1 06¾@$1 07½ for No. 3 Red; $1 18¼@$1 18½ for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 83. Oats in fair demand and higher at 53½c.@54c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 07@$1 12½ for No. 2 Spring. Rye higher at 96c.@98c. Whisky steady at $1 01. Pork steady at $25. Bacon quiet and easier at 10¾c.@11c. for Shoulders; 16¼c.@16½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Sides. Lard steady. Live Hogs firmer at $4 50@$5 for Stockers; $5@$5 25 for Medium; $6@$6 75 for Yorkers and Bacon; $7@$7 75 for Butchers. Cattle firm at $1 50@$4 25 for Texans; $3 50@$4 for fair to choice native Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—9,150 bbls. Flour, 41,062 bushels Wheat; 52,200 bushels Corn, 89,946 bushels Oats, 6,600 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—100,138 bushels Wheat, 75,900 bushels Corn, 10,006 bushels Oats. Rail exports—86,997 bushels Wheat, 30,974 bushels Corn, 15,400 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley. Canal freights unchanged; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c.; Flour quiet; sales 12,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; bakers, $7@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Corn active at 1c. advance; sales 128,000 bushels, on spot and to arrive, at 86c. Oats active; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo and 85,000 bushels Chicago, on spot and to arrive, at 58c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 65@$1 80; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Balance unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 20½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16; extra do., $1 20½; Amber Michigan, $1 09½@$1 10; September, $1 09½; October, $1 10; No. 2 Red, $1 09½; No. 3 do., $1 03; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 13. Corn firm and in fair demand at 82½c. for High Mixed; 82c. for Low do. Oats in fair demand and higher at 54½c. for No. 1; 52½c. for No. 2; 53c. for Michigan; 54½c.@55c. for White. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts—42,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Wool firm; advancing tendency; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 54c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 54c.@55c.; Coarse, 49c.@50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 47c.@51c.; Medium, 52c.@54c.; Coarse, 47c.@49c.; Combing, Washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, Unwashed, 40c.@42c.; Fine, Unwashed, 34c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium do., 37c.@39c.; Tub-washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, Washed, 28c.@35c.; do. Unwashed, 24c.@28c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 42c.@45c.; No 1 and Super Pulled, 44c.@47½c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@33c.; do. Coarse, 22c.@24c.; California Fine and Medium, 28c.@36c.; do. Coarse, 28c.@35c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels old No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 23. Corn firm but quiet; sales of two cars at 90c. Barley in better demand and the market firm; sales of 10,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 25. Corn-meal—$36 for Bolted, $35 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed firm; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c.; Barley, 5¾c., to New-York; 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—170,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,500 bushels Wheat, 9,600 bushels Barley, 871,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 05 for No. 1; 97⅞c. for No. 2; September, 97¼c.; October, 94c. Oats higher; held firmer; No. 2, 48c.@48½c. Corn excited; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, 84c. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. for No. 1. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 12 cash; $1 15 for September; $1 for October; No. 3 do., nominally 84c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady, at $1 05@$1 10 for Red; $1 15@$1 18 for White. Corn firm and scarce, at 83c.@84c. Oats steady at 48c.@54c. Rye firm at 98c. Barley steady, at $1 10@$1 20 for Spring; $1 25@$1 30 for Fall. Butter firm; good grades scarce. Lard dull at 14c. for Summer. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firm at 9⅞c.; Sides nominal. Bacon quiet and steady, at 11c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky quiet and weak at $1 01.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 75c.@80c. Oats firm and scarce at 52c.@54c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon firm at 11⅛c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16⅝c.@16⅞c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1 01. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky [illegible]

[illegible] and unchanged. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong, quiet, and unchanged. Western Butter firm; choice scarce and wanted at 26c.@28c. Coffee quiet but firm at 16¾c.@19½c. Whisky a shade firmer at $1 04@$1 05. Crude Petroleum held firmly at 4¾c.@4⅞c.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—Spanish Gold, 182@183; American Gold, 185@186. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 65@68 premium; short sight, do., 70@72 premium; 60 days, gold, 78@80 premium; short sight, do., 83@85 premium; on London, 110@112 premium; on Paris, 84@86 premium. The City of Havana, from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Wheat quiet, with light offerings. Rye quoted at 90c. Corn weaker; sales, 3,000 bushels Western Mixed at 95c. Oats dull; sales, 2 cars to arrive, at 65c. Barley quiet and firmer; sales, 5 cars No. 2 Canada, at $1 27; 8,900 State Four-rowed, afloat, at $1 22. Malt steady.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—Wheat steady at $1 19½ for Extra; $1 15½ for No. 1 White; $1 09 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 80c.@81c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and steady, at 86c. for High Mixed; 85c. for Low Mixed; 81c.@82c. for ears on track. Oats firm and active, at 54c. for No. 1 State; 52c. for No. 2; 56c. for White. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton steady; moderate demand; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,520 bales; gross, 1,520 bales; exports coastwise, 13 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 11,478 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,546 bales; gross, 4,576 bales; sales, 3,056 bales; exports coastwise, 1,814 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,659 bales; gross, 1,710 bales; exports coastwise, 1,600 bales; sales, 992 bales; stock, 8,464 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,781 bales; gross, 7,845 bales; exports coastwise, 5,879 bales; sales, 3,675 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,129 bales; gross, 1,129 bales; sales, 350 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 18,606 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,421 bales; gross, 6,102 bales; exports coastwise, 2,195 bales; sales, 2,500 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 523 bales; exports coastwise, 293 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 5,638 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,850 bales; exports coastwise, 1,594 bales; sales, 1,750 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton—Fair demand; Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; net receipts, 817 bales; gross, 864 bales; exports coastwise, 734 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 5,369 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,383 bales; gross, 3,568 bales; exports coastwise, 2,011 bales; sales, 1,700 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 18.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 100 bales; stock, 309 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 288 bales; exports coastwise, 153 bales; sales, 91 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—12:30 P. M.—The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2¼ ⅌ cent. Consols, for money, 92½c.@92⅝; for the account, 92⅞c. Erie Railway Shares, 32¼@32½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £62,000. The rate of discount in the open market on three months' bills is 2¾ ⅌ cent., which is ¼ ⅌ cent. below the bank rate. Consols, for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 32½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 60c.

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1875s, old, 108½; new 5s, 104⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 96,000 bales, of which 13,000 were taken for export and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 796,000 bales, including 288,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 42,000 bales, including 8,000 American. Actual export, 12,000. The stock afloat is 295,000 bales, including 17,000 American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped September and October, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 53,000 quarters, including 47,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 10s. 7d.@11s. for Club do., and 8s. 9d.@9s. 5d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 36s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 67s. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped September and October, at 8 1-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 28s.@28s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Spirits Petroleum, 13d.@14d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, £103 ⅌ tun; Whale-oil, £29 15s.@£30 ⅌ tun; Linseed oil, 26s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following is the amended Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Sept. 21, 1874: Nos. 247, 253, 259, 58, 52, 100, 151, 104. The first three are criminal causes. No. 151 is exchanged for No. 103.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Saturday, Sept. 19: Nos. 175, 188, 190, 191, 192, 192½, 197, 201, 202, 205. Adjourned till to-morrow at 9:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Westbrook.

MARINE COURT JURISDICTION—JUDGE M'ADAM'S SUMMER JUDICIAL CAMPAIGN SUSTAINED.

The People ex rel. Griswold vs. The Marine Court of the City of New-York.—The relator, Griswold, applied for a writ of prohibition against the Marine Court to prevent the issuing of execution on one of its judgments rendered during the month of August last. The application was made on the ground that there could be no legal term of the court held during that month for the trial of actions.

Judge Westbrook denied the motion, with $10 costs. A similar motion for a writ to prevent a trial on the same ground had been discontinued and the claim in suit paid. This decision may be taken as setting at rest the much-disputed question whether or not the numerous trials had before Judge McAdam during the Summer vacation, in opposition to the former practice of the Marine Court, were legal.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

A MARSHAL SEIZES PROPERTY AT HIS PERIL.

Reed vs. Toplanyi.—The plaintiff sued to recover the value of household furniture claimed to have been unlawfully seized by defendant, a Marshal of this court. It appeared on the trial that a party named Todd having a partially unsatisfactory judgment against the plaintiff, the defendant, by virtue of an execution, seized on some household furniture, consisting of a dining-room set and some parlor pieces, to satisfy the same. Plaintiff, claiming that the furniture seized was exempt by statute, brought this suit to recover the value thereof. In support of plaintiff's claim, it was urged that, by statute, in addition to bed, bedding, necessary food, &c., furniture of the value of $250 was exempt; that defendant did not leave furniture of the value of $250, exclusive of that seized, and that in estimating the value of furniture left after seizure, the Marshal acts at his peril. The Judge concurred with plaintiff's counsel as to the property exempt by statute, and the only question for the jury was whether property to the value of $250 remained.

The jury found for plaintiff for $100, as the value of the property seized, and $50 damages for its unlawful seizure.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Before Judge McAdam and a Jury.

THE ORANGE AND GREEN—$1,000 DAMAGES FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Anderson vs. Hugh Reilly.—Plaintiff sued defendant to recover damages for assault and battery. The plaintiff asserted on the trial that he went into defendant's place to get a drink; that defendant assaulted him, threw him over a cart in front of his store and broke his leg, and that the assault was due to his (plaintiff's) being, or supposed being, an Orangeman. The defendant denied having assaulted the plaintiff on the ground of his being an Orangeman, or on any other ground, and produced a number of witnesses to prove that plaintiff came into his store very drunk, commenced to quarrel with him, got hold of him as he was descending into his cellar on the sidewalk, and that in throwing him off, plaintiff, being drunk, fell over a small furniture hand-cart at the curb and sustained the injuries complained of. The jury found in favor of plaintiff, giving him $1,000 damages.

In the course of the trial one of defendant's witnesses gave a definition of the recognized distinction among liquor-dealers between the condition of very drunkenness and beastly drunkenness. He said Anderson, when he came into defendant's store, was "very drunk, but not beastly drunk." Further inquiry elicited the explanation that Anderson was able to keep his feet, though he staggered, but if he was beastly drunk he would roll in the sawdust, or the gutter, perhaps.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Furniss vs. Furniss; opinion.

Hunnington vs. Gomperts; motion granted.

By Judge Westbrook.

In the matter of Connaughton; reference ordered. Memorandum.

Ludlum vs. Ruthven; injunction continued. Memorandum.

The People ex rel. vs. Sharkey; see memorandum.

Flynn vs. Flynn; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Naylor vs. Meehan; plaintiff's motion for judgment, &c., denied, with costs of motion to defendant, to abide the event of suit.

Pardee vs. Pardee; proof of service on defendant fails to comply with the twenty-fourth rule.

McQuade vs. McIrvine; motion to advance cause on calendar [illegible]

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E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Founded A. D. 1820.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21.
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

ATHENÆUM SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Clinton st. and Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., }
Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., } Principals.

The seventh year of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS BURGESS

WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 55th st.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THORough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 359 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

MRS. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST [illegible] st., TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG [illegible] Sept. 1. [illegible], Hempstead, Long Island.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
{ B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children

Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.

For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.

No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIRNOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, home-like, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergartners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEABURY SEMINARY,

No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS,

Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.

References:

Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.

For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classes in music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REEDS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, re-opens Oct. 1. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them. Mrs. REED is at home and will receive applications in person or by letter.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES' Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.

Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 22.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WISHES ONE OR two evening pupils. Address A. S., Box No. 179 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

Collegiate Institute,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers recommended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMInary, New-York City, wishes one or more pupils in Latin and Greek; other branches if desired; testimonials of highest order. Address E. L. M., No. 9 University place, Room No. 37.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF AN EASTern college, desires a position as tutor in a private family; has large experience and can give the best of City reference. Address for one week COLLEGIAN, Post Office Box No. 4,118.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,

SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The* touch elastic, *the* tone powerful, pure *and* even *through the* entire scale, *yet* mellow *and* sweet.
WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice.
All are warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments *taken in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale *at* great bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

SIGNOR G. RIZZO BEGS LEAVE TO INform his pupils that he has returned to the City, and will commence his singing lessons on the 21st inst. His address, Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS OF singing, piano, and harp, will resume their instruction on Sept. 14. Residence No. 63 West 35th st. Erard harp for sale, also Alexandre organ.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND pianos, of our own and other makes, for sale and to rent. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...11:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 16th...7:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 16th..11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th..11:30 A. M.
Friday, 18th......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th......12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st.......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d.......4:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, landing at College Point; Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 8:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 8:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th st., will have their opening of French Bonnets, selected from the leading houses in Paris; French and English Felt Hats of the latest styles, on [illegible]

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...Sept. 24	*KENILWORTH....Oct. 15
ILLINOIS.............Oct. 1	INDIANA.............Oct. 22
OHIO...................Oct. 8	*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16	Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3
Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19	Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, 19th September.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC...............SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Saturday..Sept. 19	Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10
Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26	California, Saturday, Oct. 17
Victoria, Saturday..Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday.....Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY,
OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Or as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..................Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA..................Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA...................Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA...................Wednesday, Oct. 21
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.........Sept. 23	COLINA.................Sept. 11
NEDERLAND..........Oct. 17	SWITZERLAND.......Oct. 5

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND.........Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 11
VADERLAND..........Oct. 17	COLINA...................Oct. 5

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First cabin.....................$90 | Second cabin.....................$60
Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..................Saturday..Sept. 19
PEREIRE, SURMONT.........................Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ................Saturday..Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..................Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE........................Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH......................Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.................Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES....................Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy.......Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Erin......Sept. 26, 3 P. M.
Spain.......Sept. 19, 10 A. M.	Egypt.....Oct. 3, 11 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND...........................Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS............Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...............Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND............Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....................Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, Sept. 21, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
ALASKA...Oct. 3
COLORADO..Oct. 17
CHINA..Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING.....................................Nov. 14
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.
The departure of steam-ship CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. F. Lewis, for Aspinwall, is postponed to MONDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 M.
Freight received up to 5 P. M., 19th inst.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Sept. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Sept. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS...Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL......................................Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)...................................Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)............................Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....................Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........................Oct. 8
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway

RAILROADS.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SHORE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TIMOTHY P. SHEEHY and WILLIAM H. SHEEHY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL JACKSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD M. EVERITT, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward M. Everitt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of October, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1874.
s19-1aw3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. MENGEL, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles C. Mengel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirteenth day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1874.
s19-1aw3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,900.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin L. Southack, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1874.
ALFRED BARBER, Assignee,
No. 337 Water st., New-York City.
s19-1aw3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ASPINWALL, Bankrupt.—No. 3,868.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held on the 1st (first) day of October, A. D. 1874, at 3 (three) o'clock in the afternoon, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 6, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 9th of September, 1874.
GEORGE M. OLCOTT, Assignee.

NO. 4,824.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD KEEPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Richard Keeping, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

Village of Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill., WATER LOAN BONDS.

Hyde Park joins Chicago on the south, has a population of about 12,000, and covers an area of 45 square miles, including Port of South Chicago, and has adopted, and by recent test successfully completed the Holly Water system, and now offer for sale, at par and interest, $100,000 Water Loan Bonds.

The assessed value for 1874 is $17,058,954. The real value being 3 or 4 times that amount (the Chicago South Parks and Boulevards are located within this village). The total indebtedness of the village, including the Water Bonds, is $427,000.

The Water Works and all the property of the village are irrevocably pledged for the payment of these bonds. A Sinking Fund is provided to pay the loan at maturity.

A. D. WALDRON,
Treasurer Village of Hyde Park.

For further particulars, address or call upon A. D. WALDRON, Treas., or G. W. HUBBARD, No. 50 Wall st., Room No. 11.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Loan for $2,000,000

FOR THE

Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT, Attorney General.

Houston and Texas Central Railway

1st MORTGAGE BONDS.

A Small Amount on Main Lines for Sale at Ninety and Interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall st.

TO INVESTORS AND DEALERS IN RAILWAY AND OTHER SECURITIES.

We continue to give personal attention to the purchase and sale of securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Making a specialty of Bonds on which payment of interest is temporarily suspended.

Orders from Investors and Dealers generally solicited. Quotation list of over 600 State, City, and Railway bonds furnished on application.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

TO INVESTORS.

Seven per cent. Stocks of the City of New-York, maturing from 1885 to 1904, issued in sums to suit of $500 and upward. Jersey City Seven per cent. Water Bonds, due 1902.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCK,
TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD "
CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. "
FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH STOCK,
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY

OFFER UNTIL OCT. 1,
$1,000,000 CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Balance of issue of $5,000,000 at 95.

Bonds payable in 1899, with interest QUARTERLY, in January, April, July, and October, without deduction for State or United States taxes. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
UNION BUILDING, NOS. 52 AND 54 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 217 West 4th st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., 17th of September inst., until 10 o'clock A. M. 12th of October next.

By order, W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON, AND DAYTON [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.

J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway.
WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.
New-York, Sept. 14, 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH st., near Lexington av.—Dr. Helme, Pastor. Subject of Discourse, Sunday morning—"This one Thing I do." Evening—"Jesus in the Workshop."

ABBOTT—REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHINGTON Square M. E. Church, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers sojourning at the neighboring hotels will receive a hearty welcome, and provided with seats.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, 10:30, Scientific sermon by Christian Rosevelt, Esq.; 2:30, conference; 7:30, inspirational speakers' meeting. Tuesday evening, 7:45 o'clock, several speakers. Strangers are especially invited to attend and take part in these exercises.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st. services will be conducted by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. All are welcome.

AGAIN!—THE HERALD OF THE COMING KING OF Glory will preach the "Sure Word of Prophecy" in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. All sincere inquirers after divine truth are invited to the feast.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sept. 20, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

AT THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE, NO. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st., Mr. E. V. Wilson lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's lyceum meets 2:30 P. M. Picnic on 29th inst.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK, NEAR Grand st.—Rev. Chas. B. Harris, Pastor, will preach Sunday, Sept. 20, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Lucius H. King, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. All are welcome; seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. All are cordially invited, and strangers welcomed, to our seats.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Services as usual, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, Sept. 20, Rev. J. L. Jenkins, of Amherst, Mass., will preach.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 37TH st.—Morning service at 10:30; afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. Murray.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton av., corner 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector.—Sunday services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Bible and infant class 3 P. M. Strangers are invited to the public services, and will be provided with seats.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23d ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Subject—"The Syro-Phenician Mother." Evening subject—"Mighty to Save." Strangers and those having no regular place of worship cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st.—Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Service and sermon at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:45. Services at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Friday, until further notice.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening. Rev. E. H. Kettell will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, will preach Sunday, Sept. 20, 11 A. M., and also in the evening 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. The Pastor will preach on Sunday, 20th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 57TH ST., NEAR 8th av.—Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach Sunday morning at 10:45.

COME AND WELCOME, FRIEND AND STRANger, to Allen Street Presbyterian Church. Free seats. Service morning and evening. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad.)—Divine service and sermon on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon—"Thy Kingdom Come."

EPISCOPAL FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Divine service in this church in French Sunday next, Sept. 20, at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Mr. A. E. Tartat, from Philadelphia. All persons understanding French are cordially invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH. —A temperance meeting will be held in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 18th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union. Several ladies will address the meeting.

EGLISE REFORMEE FRANCAISE, 4TH av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45, by Rev. E. Borel. All are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION—14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 20th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 5 P. M.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Rev. John T. James, a former pastor, is expected to preach on Sunday next, morning and evening, at usual hours. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Come and hear. Strangers invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. C. B. Harris at 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Theory that is Ruining the South." And in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Turning Point in the Life of a Young Man." Strangers invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Wylie will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL—6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Spiritual Force and its Supply."

MATHEW HALE SMITH WILL PREACH IN the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday at 10:30, in the evening, 7:30. Subject in the evening: "Claims of Christ on the Young."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., may be expected to occupy the pulpit of this church on Sunday. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Morning service 10:30. Subject—"The Pastorate of God." Evening service 7:30; subject, "Lay Hold on Eternal Life."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and 3 o'clock, in No. 373 West st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Saml. F. Millard.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE WILL BE REINaugurated on Sunday evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach. Subject: "The Great Salvation." Ushers will furnish free seats.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.,
REV. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Public services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, 20th inst. Social Bible Class 5 o'clock P. M., in the Reading-room. Meeting for young men at 6 o'clock evening, in Lecture-room. Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock in Hall. Followed by a short address to young men by Rev. Prof. B. N. Martin, D. D.

Young men's meetings Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock.

Daily union prayer meeting, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the parlors.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Preaching NEXT SABBATH by the Pastor,
Rev. W. H. THOMAS.
Morning service .... 10:30 o'clock
Subject—"Christian Enterprise."
Evening service .... 7:30 o'clock
Subject—"Worldliness."
Sabbath-school reopening at 2 P. M.
Interesting speaking, singing, &c.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
Rev. J. B. HAWTHORNE, of Louisville, Ky.,

will preach on Sunday. Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"The Fellowship between the Church on Earth and the Church in Heaven."

Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"The Faith and Heroism of Elijah."

A cordial invitation is extended to all, and especially to those who have no stated Sabbath Home, or who may be strangers in the City, to attend and worship here.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 9 A. M.
Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at
10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
All cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Prayer and praise meeting at No. 101 East Broadway, Sabbath, at 3 P. M. Public temperance meeting at 2 P. M., junction of Division and Bayard sts. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, lecture-room Market Street Church.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Strangers welcomed always at each service.

REOPENING SERVICES OF THE FIRST MISsion Baptist Church, Laight st.—Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D., will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30, Rev. R. S. McArthur in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Dr. Armitage and other brethren are expected to take part; Rev. J. F. Elder in the evening, at 7:30. The house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The seats are free. All made welcome.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. In the evening, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, D. D., of Chicago, at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. WM. COCHRANE, A. M., OF BRANTford, Canada, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. Thomson at 4 P. M.

REV. JOHN W. JACKSON, D. D., OF PHILadelphia, will preach in the Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Cooper Institute, Sabbath morning and evening. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. DR. MELLOR, OF HALIFAX, ENG., will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., (Dr. Hastings',) Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society, Plimpton Building, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts., at 11 A. M., Sunday, Sept. 20. Public invited.

REV. E. D. HARRIS, OF WOODBRIDGE, N. J., will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH ST., MIDway between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D., Rector.—Services Sept. 20; holy communion at 8 A. M. Morning and evening services, with sermons, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. The Rector will officiate.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER SECOND AVENUE AND Tenth street, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Services 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning discourse—"Confession and the Confessional." Strangers will be furnished with seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. —Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Other days at 8:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH —Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Services at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., (full choral.) Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, will officiate.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. T. Lodge. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 P. M. Seats free; strangers invited. On Thursday evening, Sept. 24, a paper festival in lecture-room.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Rev. Edward W. Gilman is expected to preach Sunday at 11 o'clock. No afternoon service.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching to-morrow, Communion Sabbath, by the Pastor, Rev. G. Campbell, M. D., at 10:30 A. M., and by Rev. J. D. Turner, of East 11th st., at 7:45 P. M. Rev. Mr. Kilpatrick, of 25th st., will assist at the tables. All are cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

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143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

And Retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

FIFTH AVENUE LAUNDRY,

No. 178 5th av.

Ladies' and gentlemen's work done in the best style, and at shortest notice. Contracts made by the week or month. All orders promptly attended to.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—LOT FOR SALE, situated in old part near Candee monument; cheap if sold at once. Address C. H. H., Post Office Box No. 1,813, New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CHRISTIAN MEN EVERYWHERE.—Magnificent panorama of high moral character and great merit; it is a powerful sermon to all who witness its exhibition; will be sold for less than half cost on account of death of owner. Address Box No. 2,944.

LAW OFFICE, UP-TOWN.—GOOD-WILL, office furniture, and books for sale; desirable opening for young practitioner. Address PRACTICE, Box No. 181 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TAKEN BY MISTAKE FROM PALISADE Mountain House, Englewood, N. J., a black embroidered SHAWL. Any one having same will please leave the same at Post Office Box No. 5,060 New-York City and receive their own in exchange.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL,)
Corner 5th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD—NO. 18 5th av., adjoining and connected by passageway with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACcommodated with board and a handsomely-furnished second floor in a private family; location central; references exchanged; terms, $75 per week. Address E. C. B., Post Office Box No. 3,699.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEmen of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars, and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 125 Times Office.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, second floor, elegantly furnished; new carpets; also single room for gentleman. East 21st st., between 4th av. and Broadway. Address E. M., Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.
No. 114 East 19th st.
Just opened. Elegant accommodations, with board, en suite and singly; private table if desired; convenient and first-class location; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 94 West 33d st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FURnished parlor, large private dining-room, and two spacious bedrooms, all connecting; entire first floor; also front room, third floor. No. 50 West 19th st.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs.—A choice of rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen; rooms connecting suitable for families.

MADISON AV., ON MURRAY HILL, AN elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; all modern conveniences; house private; references exchanged. Address L. M. P., Box No. 12, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOMS on third and fourth floors, with or without board; terms moderate; location delightful; also magnificent store, 20x100. Mrs. LAWRENCE.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, other rooms to let, with every convenience, without board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room, parlor floor, with or without private table; third and fourth floors, large rooms, southerly exposure, with board.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with first-class board, in a private German family; references.

FIFTH AV.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY living on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel, will let an entire floor, with board, to responsible parties. No other boarders. Address L. K., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to let to families or single gentlemen for the Winter; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.

A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of quiet habits; the house unexceptionable in every particular, and first class; references exchanged.

5TH AV., CORNER OF 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floor, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,
Between 37th and 38th sts.,
An elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references.

MRS. EATON,
NO. 12 FIFTH AV.
Rooms en suite or single; private table if desired.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.
Two front, third story, and two on fourth floor, front, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.
An elegant suite of rooms on the parlor floor; private table if desired; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.,
WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK.
The entire second floor to let with board; references.

NO. 13 LAMARTINE PLACE, NO. 327 WEST 29th st.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; references; convenient to Elevated Road and Broadway stages.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED SECOND story front room to let, with board; desirable for one or two gentlemen; private family; references. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A very fine suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; also, one without; all modern improvements.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let with or without private table, to adults only; no other boarders taken; reference exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent two well-furnished rooms on parlor and third floor to gentlemen, with or without board; ample closets. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—CONVENIent location; terms moderate; references required. Call at No. 118 East 22d st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board; references exchanged. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor, with private bath; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; newly furnished.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A GENTLEMAN, OR PARty of gentlemen, may find a very comfortable second floor, without board; first-class attendance.

NO. 32 WEST 9TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR—Two nicely furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, for one gentleman; no board.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, WITH BOARD, WEST 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address MIDDLETON, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS HANDSOMEly furnished, with board, for parties seeking a quiet, refined and permanent home.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor with private table, or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 58 Irving Place—near the Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFfering very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL FURnished, baths, &c., to gentlemen; breakfast, if desired. No. 25 East 21st st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.

FINE ROOMS WITH BOARD MAY BE HAD at No. 151 East 92d st., near Lexington av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN IN small private family, near Bellevue Hospital, well-furnished room with conveniences; state terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars, to P. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.

Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

COAL AND WOOD.

PRICE OF KINDLING WOOD REDUCED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GRAND FINALE
of the
GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
THE CELEBRATED PEDESTRIAN,

WESTON'S GRAND FINALE

WESTON. completes WESTON.
HIS GREAT WALK
AT THE HIPPODROME
WESTON. at midnight, WESTON.
MAKING THE LAST HUNDRED MILES
WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS,
fifty miles of which will be walked without rest, including half a mile backward.

WESTON'S GRAND FINALE

THIS IS
THE LAST CHANCE
to see
THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.
COME EARLY. WESTON. COME EARLY.
LADIES, FAMILIES,
COUNTRY VISITORS
PROMENADE Should Visit CONCERTS.
THE HIPPODROME
TO-DAY.
DOORS OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT.
Admission .... 50 cents.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ITALIAN OPERA.

The Directors have the honor to announce that the regular Fall and Winter season of Italian Opera will be inaugurated on

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28,
on which occasion
LA TRAVIATA

will be presented for the simultaneous introduction of the eminent artists from Covent Garden, London, and the "Italiens," Paris.

MLLE. MARIE HEILBRON .... as .... VIOLETTA
—in which rôle she so brilliantly inaugurated the late London season; and of the distinguished tenor from the Paris "Italiens,"
SIGNOR BENFRATELLI .... as .... ALFREDO
supported by the admired baritone,
SIGNOR DEL PUENTE .... as .... GERMONT

Subscriptions for either fifteen or thirty consecutive or alternate nights will be received at the box-office daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. until

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23,

when the sale of single seats and boxes for the first and subsequent single nights of the season will commence.

Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Family circle, $1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

LAST WEEK OF THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
The season of Theo. Thomas' Summer nights' concerts will terminate on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 19, AT 8,
GRAND GOUNOD AND STRAUSS NIGHT,
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20,
LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, SCANDINAVIAN NIGHT,
When compositions by Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian composers will be performed.
TUESDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
BY GENERAL DESIRE, GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
UNDER
THE
GASLIGHT.
and
M. J. M. LAFLIN,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
In his LIVING STATUES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
NO. 201 BOWERY.
LOTS OF FUN FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
LOTS OF FUN FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
GO AND SEE
TONY PASTOR AND HIS GREAT TROUPE.
TONY PASTOR AND HIS GREAT TROUPE.
IN THREE HOURS' POSITIVE FUN.
IN THREE HOURS' POSITIVE FUN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF Mlle. SANYEAH.
MAZEPPA and
JACK SHEPPARD ON HORSEBACK.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE BREWSTER WAGON.

We are now exhibiting our usual September stock complete in all weights, and entirely fresh, being our production of the last few weeks. Special attention is called to the "parallel or straight arm axle," which we have adopted after a thorough trial of over three years, giving to our light wagons a precision and ease in running heretofore unknown to the trade. Factory, Broadway and 47th st.; down town wareroom, 5th av., corner 14th st. BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Saddlery Hardware and Saddlers' Goods, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of HORSE BLANKETS suitable for DRESS, stable, and out-door use; also, the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, TRUCK, RAIN and WAGON BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades up to the richest qualities, and in the latest styles imported. CLARK'S patent; and the Perfect Horse Clipper.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, NO. 153 EAST 38th st.—Five stalls, and cow stall; rooms on upper floor. Address S. P., Box No. 115 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

CORPORATION SALE OF FERRY LEASE.

Sealed bids will be received at the Controller's office, to be opened on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1874, at 2 P. M., for lease of the ferry from Grand st., New-York, to Grand st., Brooklyn, for five years from Sept. 15, 1874. Full information in advertisement of this date in the City Record.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
New-York, Controller's Office, Sept. 9, 1874.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN RIVERS AND CREEKS IN VIRGINIA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 812 17th st.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874.

Sealed proposals for the improvement of the following rivers and creeks in Virginia will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 22, and opened immediately thereafter:

Rappahannock River, dredging and construction of dike.
Mouth of Occoquan River, dredging.
Nomini Creek, dredging.
Aquia Creek, dredging.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

BOLTS, SPIKES, BANDS, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. Sept. 25, 1874, for furnishing bolts, spikes, bands, and other iron material for a period of six months.

For particulars see the City Record.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR FORAGE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, for hay, oats, straw, and feed.

For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
Auctioneers,
NO. 35 PINE ST.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS and BONDS at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE at private sale. Property rented, and appraisements made on individual account, or for executors, administrators, or assignees.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the sale at auction of merchandise, household furniture, &c., at residences and stores.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF W. S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, through Messrs. Morris, Fenton & Co., Auctioneers, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Proprietor and Manager

*** All the novelties postponed for the present in consequence of the great and emphatic success of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Remodeled upon the edition performed at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEO. CLARKE	as	Charles Surface
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. JAMES LEWIS	as	Moses
Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG	as	Crabtree
Mr. SOL RUSSELL	as	Trip
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD	as	Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. HART CONWAY	as	Careless
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT	as	Lady Teazle
Miss SARA JEWETT	as	Maria
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT	as	Mrs. Candor
Miss ALICE GREY	as	Lady Sneerwell

During the GOSSIP SCENE of act I,
A MINUET AND GAVOTTE
will be danced by the principal characters.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

In consequence of the great danger attending the production of PARIS IN FLAMES, the management have decided to withdraw it for the present, substituting

THE STORM OVER

STARLIGHT. THUNDER.
MOONLIGHT. **PARIS.** LIGHTNING.
GASLIGHT. RAIN.

Prof. Sedgwick's lectures on Salt Lake City.
The Devil's Gorge. The Sibyl's Cave.

Promenade Concerts

By the following eminent artists:
Mme. Annie Kemp Bowler, Mme. Emilie Gilbert,
Mr. Tom Bartleman, Mr. Charles Pyke.
Miss Tillie Andrews,
Mr. J. A. Emidy, Conductor.
Miss Angie Schott in "Masks and Faces."
PUNCH AND JUDY.

MOORE'S MELODIES,

With illustrations by Matt Morgan.
Open afternoon and evening from 2 to 5, and 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.
Admission, $1. No extras. Children half price.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS,
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

FLORAL DISPLAY

at

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
The most rare and beautiful plants ever exhibited in this City.
See other advertisements.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

A CARD.

MAX MARETZEK, the renowned conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of the New-York Conservatory of Music, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. Maretzek will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.

The advantages of this connection cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements, either in this country or in Europe.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
A HIT.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND ... as ... Col. Mulberry Sellers
In Mark Twain's American drama,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Every evening and Saturday matinee at 1:30.
KIRALFY BROTHERS' GRAND COMBINATION in the Spectacular drama of
THE DELUGE, or PARADISE LOST.
200 beautiful young warriors, superb corps de ballet, magnificent costumes, grand marches, new scenery, &c.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, German girls, and other good reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored for city and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable Protestant girl who is an excellent seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; is also willing to do the chamber-work if required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can come well recommended from her last employer's. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 112 10th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and family washing at her own house. Call on address Laundress, 106 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman and daughter; the mother as invalid's nurse or working housekeeper; the daughter to care children and make herself useful, in one family; or the mother will take a place without the daughter; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan in a first-class family; best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 8 Great Jones st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; experienced as above; has good reference. Call or address G. L., No. 147 East 28th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young colored man. Call at present employer's, No. 16 West 58th st., or at the private stable No. 128 West 54th st., before 9 A. M. and from 11 to 4 P. M. J. Turner.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—FLOWER, vegetable, green-house, fruit, &c., by a young man, aged twenty-five years, with good recommendations; can also care horses and cattle, milk, drive, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY a young Englishman; City or country; first-class reference from last employer. Address H. P., No. 347 East 35th st.

NURSE TO AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—BY a strong, healthy Englishman; has traveled the United States and Europe with invalids; has first-class references. Address G. L., Box No. 45 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO BAKER BOSSES.—BY A STEADY MAN AS foreman on bread and cakes. Address N., No. 314 East 32d st., second floor.

USEFUL AND HANDY MAN—HOUSE-WORK, Butter-maker.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-four years; no children; lately landed from England, where they worked; have good recommendations; man can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, paint, do rough carpenter-work, &c.; wife all kinds of house-work; is a good cook, washer, ironer, and butter-maker. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED eighteen, in an office; will make himself generally useful; understands book-keeping; good reference. Address X. Y., Box No. 73, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCHMAN; fully understands his duties; in a first-class family; has the very best of reference from former employer. Can be seen at 621 6th av., French Bureau, first floor.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A MERCANTILE OR other business by a person who has 15 years' experience in the wholesale and retail grocery and produce commission business. Address G. W. C., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; must have references as to capability and honesty. Apply on Saturday, Sept. 19, from 10 to 12, at No. 32 West 38th st.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 10:45. Saturday matinee at 1:30 P. M.

LAST WEEK OF MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON IN JANE EYRE.

The management announce that, in obedience to arrangements long since made, they are compelled to withdraw the beautiful play,

JANE EYRE,

in the height of its success. It will be repeated every evening this week and at Saturday matinee, Sept. 19.

"The representation of JANE EYRE is absolutely perfect."—New-York Staats Zeitung.

Characters by Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Mamie Granger, Hattie Thorpe, Adele Clarke, little Laura Thorpe, De Lacy, and Wilde, Messrs. Frederic Robinson, A. D. Bradley, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, F. E. Lamb, and W. H. Wilder.

In consequence of the great preparations necessary to secure a perfect representation, the production of Messrs. Feuillet & Rowe's thrilling play,

THE SPHINX,

has been deferred until MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, when it will be given for the first time in this country with new and magnificent scenery, elegant costumes, rich and beautiful appointments and properties, and with the

STRONGEST CAST

with which a play has ever been produced in America. The distribution of characters will include the names of the following artists:

Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON,
Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. F. F. MACKAY,
Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.

The sale of seats will commence at the box-office on Monday, Sept. 14, at 8 A. M.

*** SATURDAY, Sept. 19, FIFTH and LAST MATINEE of JANE EYRE.

☞ The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the brilliantly successful engagement of
Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
EVERY EVENING
during the week,

The eminent comedian in another CELEBRATED ORIGINAL ROLE, as acted by him upward of 800 times.

H. J. Byron's beautiful serio-comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Toole, entitled

DEARER THAN LIFE,

Mr. J. L. TOOLE
in his original character of
MICHAEL GARNER.

DEARER THAN LIFE MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged are requested to meet on the stage SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 11 A. M.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

☞ Two performances this SATURDAY.

MATINEE AT 1:30.
EVENING AT 8.

This afternoon Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH appears for the last time in VENICE PRESERVED, and in the evening, the occasion of his

FAREWELL BENEFIT,

as the DUKE OF GLOSTER in Shakespeare's RICHARD III.

MONDAY, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the great Irish drama, CONNIE SOOGAH.

Box-office open at 8 A. M.

DE MURSKA GRAND CONCERTS.
STEINWAY HALL.
Commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 24, and SATURDAY MATINEE, Sept. 26.
Mr. D. De Vivo has the honor of announcing that
TWO GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERTS
will be given by the famous Hungarian Nightingale,
Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA,
And her GRAND CONCERT COMPANY
Prior to their departure for Boston, Philadelphia, and all the principal eastern and western cities.
The sale of seats will begin next Monday at Steinway Hall. Full particulars shortly.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
GRAND TREBIZONDE MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 1:30,
LA
PRINCESSE
DE
TREBIZONDE.
General admission, $1; secured seats, 50 cents extra.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 29TH ST.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway.
Mme. VILOTTE PICAUT'S Parisian Can-Can or Chahut Dancers. More new stars and sensations. Matinee WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2.

* * * * * * * * * *

APTOMMAS IN NEW-YORK, NOV. 23.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, } Executors.
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, }
jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, }
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, }
jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, } Executors.
EUGENE THORN, }
my30-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE, Executors.
my23-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executor.
m28-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.

SARA E. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-law6m8

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY E. SPRAGUE, plaintiff, against CHARLES HUBBELL McNEIL and ARCHIBALD McNEIL, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 29 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of August, 1874.—Dated Aug. 20, 1874.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA,
[illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA.

HE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE—THE GOLD QUESTION—THE NEED OF TROOPS—A TRIPLE MURDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874.

In amplification of the account given in my letter mailed yesterday, and concerning the capture of the Cuban General Calixto Garcia Yñiguez, effected on the 5th inst. by the Spanish forces under command of Lieut. Ariza, I forward you the following particulars communicated to the *Diario* by a respectable person just arrived from Manzanillo, where he saw the captive General and the members of his staff who were taken prisoners at the same time on board the gun-boat Venadito, whither they had been transferred by order of the Governor of Manzanillo, immediately upon their arrival on Monday night, under escort of a Spanish column. The manner in which Garcia was captured is described as follows: Lieut. Ariza—now promoted to a captain as a reward for this feat of arms—becoming aware that a number of the chiefs of the insurrection had made an appointment to meet in a wood about six leagues from Manzanillo to confer together, conceived the bold idea of capturing one or more of them, and undertook the task with a force of some one hundred men, eighty of whom he stationed at different points of the wood, while he took twenty with him to accomplish his purpose. Reaching a swamp, where the insurgents could not expect an attack, he entered into their encampment and, with but ten men, attacked and overpowered Gen. Garcia and two persons, who afterward turned out to be respectively his Chief of Staff and Aid. According to the preconcerted plan, the bugles gave the order to attack, and the other troops who were stationed around the encampment entered simultaneously, firing upon the startled insurgents, and killing thirty-six of them. Garcia endeavored to defend himself, and fired two shots from his revolver at his pursuers; but seeing the hopelessness of the attempt to flee, he turned his weapon against himself, and fired a shot through his lower jaw, the bullet coming out near his nose, and depriving him completely of speech. The person who furnishes these particulars states that he saw Garcia write on a scrap of paper that for thirty hours he had not taken any food, and requested a bowl of broth. He also demanded the attendance of the surgeon who first cared for his wound, although he believed it would be useless, as he already perceived the smell of gangrene.

Regarding this event, the Minister of War in Spain has sent the following telegram to the Captain General:

"The Government has learned with satisfaction of the brilliant feat of arms of the small column under command of Lieut. Ariza, and confirms the grade of Captain which your Excellency has awarded him, as the just recompense of his distinguished conduct. The Government of the nation, and the Minister of War in particular, felicitate that handful of braves who have won such a signal triumph, for which they will be abundantly rewarded, in order that it may serve as an example and stimulus to others."

THE GOLD QUESTION.

The Ayuntamiento or City Council has been authorized, and it is believed the measure will be extended to all the other city councils of the island, to sell the gold collected from the recently imposed taxes. A committee of the Ayuntamiento of Havana yesterday sold six thousand dollars which were in its coffers. This measure is highly approved of, and it is requisite that all the gold collected by the Treasury and municipalities should return again into circulation.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

In reponse to the call for Volunteers ordered by the Captain General on the 9th inst., small squads of fifteen to twenty at a time have been daily transferred across the bay to Fort Cabañas, in order to be subsequently taken to the front. These men, I understand, are those recently enlisted for $30 a month and a *caballeria* of land, and some are individuals whose services are owing to the Government, although they have not been previously called upon. In reply to several queries the *Diario* states that all the Volunteers are subject to the new draft of five per cent., with the exception of those who have already been in the field, and those who have voluntarily and without pay given their services to their country.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Last Wednesday night a horrible crime was committed near Puentes Grandes, one of the small suburbs of Havana. Two aged women, named Dolores and Maria De la Luz Ramirez Gallo, who lived together with their negro servant maid, were found brutally assassinated and covered with wounds. The servant girl was discovered still alive, although she, too, was nearly dead from the exhaustion produced by loss of blood from a dozen wounds. According to her account of the affair, about midnight her mistress, who slept in the front room, called out to her sister, "Lola, they are killing me!" Entering the second room, she saw a negro and a mulatto, the latter of whom drew a knife and wounded her, and killed her mistress, Doña Dolores. Doña Luz, who was the first attacked, then staggered into the room bleeding, and handed over a bunch of keys to the assassins, and these, together with a white man who had probably attacked Doña Luz, opened the wardrobes, found the gold and bank notes of which they were in search, and throwing them into a handkerchief hastened to make their escape. The negro girl further declared she had seen the same parties only the evening before passing by the village church. The amount stolen is between $10,000 and $15,000. The Police are making diligent efforts to discover the perpetrators of this murder, and meanwhile the residents of the place close their doors and windows at night earlier and more carefully, and live in dread of a repetition of the outrage. Crime is frightfully prevalent in Havana, but such murders as the one cited above are, providentially, very rare.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN ITALIANS.

A terrible fight occurred last night between two Italians while in the hallway of No. 89 Park street, during which one of them was seriously stabbed. From what could be learned it appears that Bartermel Pasher, of No. 79 Park street, and Antion Broatia met in Park street, when the latter asked the former if he intended to go back to Italy to-day. Pasher replied that he did, when the other asked him to pay him $2 that he owed him. Pasher refused to do this, and Broatia went to his home, and, procuring a knife, returned to No. 89 Park street, where Pasher was standing, and, without saying a word to him, struck at him with the knife, cutting him on the left fore-arm and in the abdomen, inflicting wounds which are considered dangerous by the physicians in attendance at the Park Hospital. Broatia is at large.

ASSAULTED BY MISTAKE.

It was reported at the Central Office, at an early hour on Thursday morning, that Michael Moreno, an Italian living at No. 59 Crosby street, attempted to shoot Officer Corey, of the Fourteenth Precinct, while the latter had him under arrest. From what has since been learned of the affair, it appears that the Italian merely stepped into the alleyway adjoining the store of C. G. Gunther's Sons, No. 502 Broadway, when he was seen by the night watchman, who thought he wanted to rob the store. The watchman caught hold of the Italian and drew his club, as if to strike him, when the latter drew a revolver. Officer Corey then rushed up to the assistance of the watchman and collared the Italian who pointed his pistol at him, when Corey struck him a stunning blow on the forehead, after which he took him as a prisoner to the station-house. The latter was [illegible] in a cell the remainder of the night, and on Thursday morning was taken to Bellevue [illegible] hospital that an officer was called in to assist the nurses in taking off his clothes, but this the prisoner would not allow, and finally a strait-jacket had to be put on him. He subsequently, however, succeeded in getting loose from the jacket and drew a knife on the officer, who was obliged to use his club to protect himself. At a late hour last night Moreno was lying in a dangerous condition in the hospital.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES LAST EVENING—NAMES OF THE DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES TO THE UTICA CONVENTION.

Primary elections were held last night in the various Assembly Districts throughout the City for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican Convention at Utica on Wednesday next. The elections in the annexed districts will be held to-night. The following are the names of the delegates and alternates:

First Assembly District.—Delegates—George H. Sharpe, Charles V. Lewis. Alternates—Col. Michael W. Burns, John Robinson.

Second Assembly District.—Delegates—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck. Alternates—Denis Shea, Joseph Flood.

Third Assembly District.—Delegates—Gen. Alexander W. Harvey, Joel B. Erhardt. Alternates—Thos. F. Geary, Jas. Fleming.

Fourth Assembly District.—Delegates—Ellwood E. Thorne, E. Delafield Smith. Alternates—George W. Weed, Nathaniel H. Hall.

Fifth Assembly District.—Delegates—Anthony Yeomans, Edwin H. Lawrence, William C. Hanna. Alternates—John J. Sillcock, James H. Lewis, Jacob Reigar.

Sixth Assembly District.—Delegates—Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Horace M. Ruggles. Alternates Eneas Elliott, Michael Smith.

Seventh Assembly District.—Delegates—Hon. John D. Lawson, Gen. P. H. Jones, William Terhune. Alternates—G. Volney King, Frederick A. Shields, Col. James Stevens.

Eighth Assembly District.—Delegates—Abraham Disbecker, Solon B. Smith, John N. Lanthier. Alternates—John J. O'Brien, Gustav A. Ratz, Matthew Davis.

Ninth Assembly District.—Delegates—James W. Farr, George F. Merklee, Herman M. Meyer, R. Van Volkenburgh. Alternates—George W. Bush, James Jackson, John W. Jacobus, George P. Merwin.

Tenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Charles S. Strong, Lewis J. Kirk. Alternates—Sixt Charles Kapff, Gustav Treskatis, M. D., Constantin Nitzsche.

Eleventh Assembly District.—Delegates—Edwin D. Morgan, Thomas C. Acton, George M. Van Nort, James McAfee. Alternates—Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Robert G. Cornell, George Bliss, Robert Utley.

Twelfth Assembly District.—Delegates—Marshall B. Blake, Chester H. Southworth. Alternates—George W. Coffin, William Paar.

Thirteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton. Alternates—William Wade, Edward R. Harper, Joseph McFarland.

Fourteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—John H. Brady, Robert B. Boyd. Alternates—Herman G. Carter, August Kirk.

Fifteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Henry G. Leask, Wm. S. Murray, George Hettrick. Alternates—John J. Steitz, Thos. Stewart, W. Peterkin.

Sixteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Isaac H. Bailey, Wm. Henry Anthon. Alternates—Dr. Jas. F. Ferguson, Wm. H. Fitch.

Seventeenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Joel W. Mason, Benjamin K. Phelps, Charles A. Flammer, James McCandless. Alternates—Henry B. Smith, Clark F. Whittemore, Wm. Allen, Joseph E. Nairn.

Eighteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, Ferdinand S. Wilmerding. Alternates—Nathaniel A. Cowdrey, Henry E. Howland, Solomon Brutsche.

Nineteenth Assembly District.—Delegates—Isaac O. Hunt, William H. Wareing. Alternates—David M. Holmes, John L. Tonelle.

Twentieth Assembly District.—Delegates—George Opdyke, James R. Davis, A. J. Dittenhœffer, Louis J. Phillips. Alternates—Col. Elliott T. Shepard, Wm. Marsh, Philip McMahon, Charles H. Wilson.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—Delegates—Alexander P. Ketchum, Henry C. Robinson, Simon Seward, William Haw, Jr. Alternates—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Otis T. Hall, Hiram S. Williams, Sylvester Eddy.

RESIGNATION OF CONGRESSMAN STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford has addressed a letter to the citizens of the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn, announcing that he no longer desires to serve in Congress at a sacrifice to his professional and family affairs, and he requests his constituents to choose a candidate to serve as his successor during the balance of his term.

NOTES.

There is a movement in Brooklyn to form an organization to be known as the Kings County Young Men's Republican Club, similar to the one recently instituted in this City, and thus far the same has met with warm approval among the young men across the river. Mr. Chas. G. Cronin, of the Twentieth Ward, is the leader of the movement.

The Republican Convention for the Second Assembly District of Queens County, comprising the towns of Newtown, Jamaica, and Hempstead, and Long Island City, met at the Town Hall, in Jamaica, yesterday, and selected Theodore J. Cogswell, of Jamaica; G. F. Garretson, of Newtown, and William Hussey, of Long Island City, as delegates to the State Convention.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.

The judges appointed to award premiums to exhibitors entitled thereto at the Westchester County Fair, completed their tasks yesterday in the following classes:

Class E.—Neat Cattle—Judges, S. C. Sutton and D. H. Benedict. For best approved bull, three years old, $20 to W. S. Harton; second premium, $10 to W. D. Smith. For best approved bull, two years old, $10 to Isaac F. Van Wart; second premium, $5 to Wm. H. Dusenberry. For best approved bull, one year old, $5 to J. Willetts. For best approved cow, $10 to Chas. Van Tassell; second premium, $5 to Jared D. Powell. For best approved heifer, three years old, $10 to Simeon Smith; second premium, $5 to G. A. Willetts. For best approved heifer, two years old, $5 to W. H. Dusenberry; second premium, $2 to G. A. Willetts. For best approved yearling heifer, $5 to G. A. Willetts. For best approved heifer calf, $3 to G. A. Willetts; second premium, $1 to Isaac F. Van Wart.

Class F.—Short Horns—Judges, D. B. Haight and Morgan Haight. For best approved bull, $20 to B. Gedney. For best approved cow, $10 to B. Gedney. For best approved heifer, three years old, $5 to B. Gedney. For best approved heifer, two years old, $5 to B. Gedney.

Class H.—Ayrshires.—Judges, A. Whitlock, A. K. Silkman, and John C. Holmes. For best approved bull, $20 to G. D. Cragin. For best approved heifers, three years old, $10 to G. D. Cragin. For best approved heifer, two years old, $5 to G. D. Cragin. For best approved yearling heifer, $5 to D. H. Benedict. For best approved heifer calf, $3 to D. H. Benedict.

Class I.—Alderneys—Judges, A. Whitlock, A. K. Silkman, and John C. Holmes. For best approved bull, $20 to A. Fraser; second premium, $10 to William Cowan. For best approved cow, $10 to A. A. Kingsland; second premium, $5 to A. Fraser. For best approved heifer, three years old, $10 to A. A. Kingsland. For best approved heifer, two years old, $5 to A. Fraser; second premium, $2 to A. Waller. For best approved yearling heifer, $5 to A. Frazer; second premium, $2 to A. Frazer. For best approved heifer calf, $3 to A. A. Kingsland; second premium, $1 to A. Waller. For best approved bull calf $3 to A. A. Kingsland. For best herd of Alderneys, $50 gold medal or silver cup of same value to A. Fraser.

Class J.—Jerseys—Judges, A. Whitlock, A. K. Silkman, and John C. Holms. For best approved bull, $20, to Herbert Mead; second premium, $10, Herbert Mead. For best approved cow, $10 to Herbert Mead; second premium, $5 to Herbert Mead. For best approved heifer, three years old, $10, Herbert Mead; second premium, $5 to Herbert Mead. For best approved heifer, two years old, $5, to Herbert Mead; second premium, $2, to John Lee. For best approved yearling heifer, $5, to Herbert Mead; second premium, $2, to William A. Hall. For best approved heifer calf, $3, to Herbert Mead; second premium, $1, to Herbert Mead. For best approved bull calf, $3, to Elbert Field; second premium, $1, to Herbert Mead.

The Herd prize of this class was awarded to Herbert Mead.

Class K.—Working Oxen and Steers.—Judges, S. C. Sutton and D. H. Benedict. For best approved yoke of working oxen, not under five years old, $20, to J. Wesley Buckbee; second premium, $10, to Thomas Thwaite. For best approved of four year old steers, broken, $15, to Hiram Mead. For best approved three year old steers, broken, $15, to G. M. Purdy; second premium, $5, to G. Willetts. For best exhibition of oxen from one town, not less than ten yoke, nor less than four years old, was awarded to the town of Mount Pleasant.

Class L.—Fat Cattle—Judges, S. E. Sutton and D. H. Benedict. For best approved pair of fat cattle, $20, to A. J. Horton; second premium, $10, to Sylvester Van Tassell. For best fat calf under one year old, $5, to G. A. Willetts.

Class M.—Sheep—Judges, George W. Campbell and D. H. Benedict. For the best approved Leicester buck, $8, to Thomas Horton; second premium, $3, to George Laidlaw. For best approved five Leicester ewes for carcase, $5, to Thomas Horton. For best approved Southdown buck, $8, to William H. Dusenberry; second premium, $3, to Stephen Onderdonk.

Class N.—Swine.—Judges, John Gibson and Daniel Smith. For best pen Suffolk Spring shoats, not less than four, $5, to R. M. Knapp. For best Berkshire boar, $5, to G. W. Martine; second premium, $2, to G. W. Campbell. For best Berkshire breeding sow, $5, to G. W. Campbell.

Should the weather clear at an early hour to-day, the race-course will be rolled and otherwise put in order for trotting at 2 o'clock; but should the storm continue during the forenoon, the trotting will be postponed until Monday, or the first fair day. In the meantime the exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, poultry, horses, and cattle, will remain on the grounds for the inspection of visitors.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PRAYER-MEETING.

The attendance at the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting last evening was unusually small, owing, undoubtedly, to the inclemency of the weather. Prayers were offered by Brothers Price and Giles, invoking Divine benediction on the Pastor, and a short address was delivered by Rev. S. B. Halliday on the efficacy of prayer. Brother Garbert in the course of a brief prayer reminded the meeting that never in the history of the church were prayer and united action on the part of the congregation more desirable. Modern philosophy, even when advanced by its wisest students like Tyndall, never [illegible] the divine [illegible] ation. The church was now in the greatest need of unity and Christian purpose, and discarding all the followers of modern philosophy they should adhere closely to the truth as set forth in the Gospel and as pronounced from the pulpit. The speaker did not further elucidate his ideas, and the proceedings terminated with the benediction.

THE FLUSHING MURDER.

EVIDENCE AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST—A VERDICT AGAINST THE PRISONER INAMORATA.

The inquest in the case of Rocco Frederico, the murdered Italian, was resumed last evening, before Coroner Reimer, in the Town Hall of Flushing. The first witness examined was Constable Schmidt, who arrested Vincenzio Inamorata, the prisoner. He testified that he first heard of the murder on his arrival from College Point by the 8:25 P. M. train. Schmidt at first supposed that his informants were joking, but on being convinced repaired to the Italian's house, whither the dying man had just been removed. On the arrival of the witness Frederico was dead, but his body was quite warm. Witness examined it, and saw two wounds, one over the heart and another near the right arm. A few minutes after he saw the prisoner enter the back door-way, crouching on his hands and knees. His head was bandaged up. When the prisoner had reached the inside he straightened himself and walked up stairs, without looking at the body or appearing surprised at the unusual number of persons in the room. Witness asked the foreman of the gang if the deceased had any difficulty with any of the men, and was told that the man who had gone up stairs had quarreled with him. Witness then went up stairs, and found the prisoner endeavoring to get on a pair of blue overalls. He arrested him on suspicion, and after having locked his prisoner up, came back to the vicinity of the house, where he was informed that some boys had seen a man wearing white pants chase another, and strike him four times. Another boy had seen the man chased fall.

Here the witness was interrupted by District Attorney Downing, who requested him to produce as a witness the boy who had seen the man fall.

A juryman said that as the officer's statement of the prisoner's entrance to the house after the arrival of the body, as also those of former witnesses, were somewhat contradictory, it would be well to recall several of the latter. When again placed on the stand and questioned regarding the matter, several of the Italians living in the house persisted that the prisoner entered through the front door instead of through the back entrance, as the officer had testified.

At the suggestion of the jury, the prisoner was called upon to testify. He swore that he was fifty-two years old, was six or seven months in the country, and about two at Flushing. Knew the deceased in Italy. Had a quarrel with him on the forenoon of the day of the murder about the ownership of a pocket-knife, which deceased claimed as his own. Had just lent it to one of the men, from whom it was snatched by the deceased and thrown away. The prisoner asked deceased why he threw it away, but the latter, instead of answering the question, said that he would fix the prisoner during the night. The prisoner left the works before the other men, and was in the room down stairs cooking his supper when the deceased returned from work. A short time after a stone thrown through the doorway struck the prisoner. Could not tell who threw it, but thought it was the deceased because of his threatening at noon to "fix" him. Went outside and around the house, but did not run after deceased. Was not aware of his death until handcuffed by the officer. The prisoner asked for some clothes before accompanying the latter, and was handed a pair of pants. Did not come in contact with deceased after the dispute at the works.

Peter Keiren, the boy mentioned in the evidence of Constable Schmidt as having seen the deceased fall, testified that while drinking at the pump on Bridge street he heard a noise behind him, and turning around saw a man fall, and another man make a motion as if striking at him. Did not follow them up, believing that they were fooling. Could not describe the men. Learned soon afterward that a man lay dying on the sidewalk in Lawrence street. Was unable to recognize him as one of the men he had seen in Bridge street.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death at the hands of Inamorata.

BILLIARD MATCH FOR $1,000.

A. P. RUDOLPHE BEATS CYRILLE DION AT TAMMANY HALL LAST EVENING—ANOTHER CHALLENGE GIVEN AND ACCEPTED.

Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphe last evening played a match game of billiards at Tammany Hall, which was well filled in spite of the rain. The game was 600 points, French carom; and for $500 a side. It opened at 8:30, Dion winning the lead and scoring 8 by good play. Rudolphe followed with 12, missing an easy carom. The play, up to the twelfth inning, was not especially brilliant, although Rudolphe made runs of 18 and 20, and Dion scored 26 in one inning. In his twelfth inning Rudolphe came into good balls, and held them for 79, making a number of massés, bank, and other brilliant strokes. He played with the utmost confidence and precision, and with less of that affectation which disgusted the public on his former visit to this country. Dion was not in good form, and, moreover, the balls broke badly for him, leaving him strokes that were next to impossible. The call of the game at the end of the sixteenth inning showed 200 for Rudolphe to 81 for Dion. Rudolphe made 47 in his eighteenth inning to 19 scored by Dion, but from this time until the twenty-sixth inning neither man distinguished himself. In the twenty-sixth inning Rudolphe made 24, and at the end of the 27th inning the score stood, Rudolphe, 313; Dion, 130, with $100 to $60 on Rudolphe. An intermission of five minutes followed, and Dion went in for a run of 4, playing against the luck, apparently, for on a hard miss Rudolphe took charge of the balls and rolled up 27 by careful, though not brilliant, play. In the next inning Dion scored 26, off rather difficult positions. It his next four innings he failed to make a single point, while Rudolphe made his score with great precision and played almost faultlessly for position. In his thirty-second and thirty-third innings he made 21 and 25 respectively, the balls rolling finely under his splendid manipulation and calculation of forces and angles. Cyrille's thirty-eighth inning was notable from the fact that his score of 8 points was made up wholly of counts at long range, and in his fortieth he made the finest shot of the game—a superb twice across three-cushion shot, traversing the length of the table in the long stretches of his angles. Rudolph then made a fine run of 78 and this sealed the fate of the game. The only noteworthy play made afterward was in Dion's 49th inning, when he ran 55 at the lower end of the table, nursing the balls across and then back again without once relying on the cushions. Neither of the players made any particular display bank or massé shots. The distinguishing feature of Rudolph's play was his judgment of position, and Dion's was conspicuous for nervousness, with a flash of brilliancy at long intervals. The following is the score of the game:

Dion—8, 1, 0, 1, 13, 0, 26, 0, 10, 1, 6, 0, 0, 14, 1, 0, 0, 0, 17, 0, 0, 0, 5, 1, 3, 10, 13, 4, 26, 0, 0, 0, 0, 14, 15, 0, 9, 8, 11, 1, 11, 2, 0, 0, 13, 12, 18, 1, 55, 8. Total, 338. Average—6 19-25.

Rudolphe.—12, 1, 18, 20, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 11, 1, 79, 0, 44, 9, 0, 5, 47, 0, 13, 0, 8, 1, 11, 2, 24, 7, 27, 29, 3, 2, 2, 21, 25, 1, 31, 21, 4, 0, 0, 78, 1, 0, 0, 7, 2, 25, 0, 4, 20, 8. Total, 600; average, 12.

At the close of the game Dion challenged Rudolphe to play another game, 600 points, for $1,000 a side, which was promptly accepted. The details will be arranged in a few days.

WINTER SESSION OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Winter term of the New-York evening schools will commence on Monday, Oct. 5, and the registration of pupils for admission will commence Monday evening, Sept. 21. The evening High School in Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, will also commence at the same dates respectively.

MALE SCHOOLS.

Ward.	No.	Location of School-houses.
1st	29	Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich st.
4th	1	No 32 Vandewater st.
5th	44	Corner North-Moore and Varick sts.
7th	12	No. 371 Madison st.
9th	16	West 13th st., near 7th av.
10th	42	Allen st., near Hester.
11th	36	9th st., near Avenue C.
12th	37	87th st., near 3d av.
12th	46	Carmansville.
12th	57	115th st., Harlem.
17th	13	Houston st., near Essex.
17th	25	5th st., near 1st av.
18th	40	23d st., near 3d av.
19th	27	42d st., near 3d av.
20th	32	West 35th st., near 9th av.
22d	17	47th st., near 8th av.
23d	62	3d av., near 158th st.
24th	63	Tremont.
24th	65	West Farms.

The male schools will be opened for registration between 7 and 9:30 P. M.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Ward.	No.	Location of School-houses.
6th	24	Elm st., near Leonard.
7th	31	No. 200 Monroe st., near Montgomery.
8th	38	Clark st., near Broome.
11th	15	5th st., near Avenue C.
12th	46	Carmansville.
13th	24	Broome st., near Sheriff.
14th	21	Marion st., near Prince.
16th	11	17th st., near 8th av.
17th	19	14th st., near 1st av.
19th	59	57th st., near 2d av.
20th	33	28th st., near 9th av.
21st	14	27th st., near 2d av.
22d	28	40th st., near 8th av.

The female schools will be opened for registration between 6:30 and 9 o'clock P. M., commencing on Monday the 21st inst.

Colored schools will be held in No. 2 South Fifth avenue; No. 4 in Seventeenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and No. 6, at No. 35 Allen street. All the colored schools are organized for both males and females.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Purser Heald, of the Morro Castle, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Cuban correspondence.

A boat-race will take place on the Harlem River this afternoon between the Union and Herald Rowing Clubs. The steamer William Fletcher will leave Pier No. 27 East River at 1:30 o'clock P. M., and will accompany the crews in the race.

At the book trade sales, yesterday, several extensive catalogues of books were disposed of at fair prices. Among the number were *Nature Pictures*, a series of thirty original illustrations by Dell, and *English Reprints*, by Edward Arber, of King's College, London.

A novelty from Louisville attracted considerable attention at the Stock Exchange yesterday. It consisted of a curiously constructed device in sugar representing two hogs playing "bluff" on the top of a pork barrel, and afforded the assembled members much merriment.

The inspection of the First Battalion of the Metropolitan Fire Department took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Assistant Chief Engineer Oscar F. Shay and the District Engineer. In consequence of the weather the parade was omitted. The Second Battalion will parade to-day, the weather permitting.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Education have arranged that the evening schools will be opened on the 28th inst.

The Citizens' Association of the Sixteenth Ward have nominated Frederick J. Karcher to represent them in the Common Council.

Mayor Hunter has approved of the proposal to repair Division street, Stuyvesant avenue, Tompkins, Lexington, and Norman avenues at a total cost of $340.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday morning, when it was stated that the funds in their charge amount to $3,053,646, of which $41,158 is in cash.

Frederick K. Hinzel, a clerk in the employment of Nicholas & David Bergen, No. 250 Union avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling the sum of $123.

A swimming match will take place at Coney Island to-morrow for a purse of $1,000, in three prizes, open to all comers. Three o'clock in the afternoon is the time fixed for the start.

The Board of Elections have completed the appointment of inspectors of elections for the several districts throughout the city. The list of canvassers and poll-clerks will shortly be prepared.

Yesterday morning a motion was made in the General Term of the Supreme Court for a change of venue in the case of Royal and Rudolph Sammis, who are charged with the murder of Charles J. Kelsey. It was decided that the motion was a special motion, and should be made at a Special Term.

The Columbia, Nereid, and Alcyone Boat Clubs, of Brooklyn, hold their annual Fall races this afternoon on Gowanus Bay. The steam-boat Fort Lee leaves the foot of Montague street (Wall street Ferry) at 4 o'clock P. M. for the scene of the race. The three clubs include between 200 and 300 of the most prominent young business men residing in Brooklyn.

The case of the City of Brooklyn and others against John A. Lott came up for argument yesterday, in the General Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs appeal from such part of an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Kings County, as vacates an assessment on the town of Flatbush for $200,000 for the cost and expenses of Prospect Park. The court took the papers in the case.

LONG ISLAND.

Richard Welsh and William Nolan were arrested at Hunter's Point, Long Island, yesterday, charged with robbing Mrs. Doherty, of Bath, Long Island, of $7 in money, and two rings valued at $30. The prisoners were committed for trial.

A child of James Downs, of Blissville, is afflicted with a malignant case of small-pox. The fact becoming known to the owner of the house occupied by the Downs family, a Mr. O'Keefe, he inhumanly turned the child and its parents out of doors.

Mrs. Stark and her child were found in Hunter's Point, last evening, drenched with the rain. The woman stated that she was from Buffalo, and is looking for her husband, who is captain of a coal barge, supposed to be unloading at Hunter's Point.

Attorney General Pratt has made answer to the letter of Hon. L. Bradford Prince regarding the oyster question as between the States of New-York and Connecticut, that as soon as any suit is instituted between parties in which the constitutionality of the Connecticut laws is in question, he will if practicable, intervene on behalf of the State and designate Mr. Scudder to aid the Attorney General. At present he does not feel justified in giving any one a roving commission to look up a case. A suit, however, is to be commenced against the State of Connecticut for the purpose of determining the boundary line.

There is a report that the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company is negotiating for the purchase of the New-York and Hempstead Railroad, and, if bought, will complete it at once to Bay Ridge and build suitable docks there. Coal cars can then be ferried on barges across the bay, landed at Bay Ridge, and go from there to any point on Long Island which is reached by railroad. The completed portion of the road, from Valley Stream on the South Side road, to Hempstead, fifteen and one-half miles, is to be sold under foreclosure of mortgage, in Hempstead, N. Y., October 28. The sale includes the franchises and charter of the company.

NEW-JERSEY.

Officer Schuyler Smith, who was brutally assaulted in a riot among Swedish laborers, at Hackettstown, last Saturday, died yesterday.

The New-Jersey State Agricultural Fair, at Waverly, has been postponed, to be resumed to-day, and continuing on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week.

County Physician Stout has concluded that Mrs. Caulfield, about whose sudden death at the Bull's Head Hotel, in Jersey City, suspicions were aroused, died from natural causes, and a permit for burial has been granted.

A lad whose name was not ascertained amused himself in Orange on Thursday by plunging a dog into scalding water. A citizen who had seen the operation made the fellow release the dog, and then, in his indignation, threw the scalding water over the torturer. The boy was badly scalded about the lower limbs.

Four young men who gave their names as James Cooper, Charles McCarthy, Thomas McGee, and George Crane, broke into Patrick Congdon's unoccupied house in Mercer street, Jersey City, Thursday night, and tore a quantity of lead pipe from the floor and ceiling. The booty was of little value, but they damaged the property considerably to secure it. They were arrested and are held for trial.

George Peterson, the colored lad who was charged with having set fire to the barn of his employer, John E. Holcombe, in Raritan Township, in retaliation for having been discharged, has been sentenced to two years in the State Prison by Chief Justice Green. The evidence in favor of the accused was strong, and Judge Green charged strongly for his acquittal. The jurors, nevertheless, returned a verdict of guilty, after twenty-four hours' absence.

COMMISSIONER BOWEN'S LETTER—A CORRECTION.

The closing paragraph in Commissioner Bowen's letter, published in yesterday's TIMES, setting forth his reasons for withholding his signature from the report of his colleagues to a committee of the Board of Aldermen, read as follows:

"The undersigned fully accords to Mr. Howe what he claims for himself, that he has in all faithfulness endeavored to discharge his duty without much regard to conscience."

It should have read:

The undersigned fully accords to Mr. Howe what he claims for himself, that he has in all faithfulness endeavored to discharge his duty without much regard to *consequences.*

R. H. Laimbeer, of No. 5 Moore street, writes that he has never, directly or indirectly, bought or sold flour for his brother, Commissioner Laimbeer, or any other member of the Board of Charities and Correction.

UNITED WORKING MEN'S ASSSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Branch of the United Working Men's Association was held last evening at Cosmopolitan Hall, No. 53 Market street, Mr. Joseph Burke, the President, in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Patrick E. Dunn, General President of the society; Messrs. McCloskey, Waters, Heyburne, and Roche. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Kelly & Co., and pledging themselves to vote only for those candidates who promise in good faith to serve the interests of the working men. Patrick E. Dunn, Thomas F. Roche, and Joseph Burke were indorsed as delegates to represent the working classes at the convention to be held at Utica.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Geo. W. McCook, of Ohio, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Admiral J. R. Tucker, of the Peruvian Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

R. M. Field, Manager of the Boston Museum, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Col. J. S. Jenkins, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and A. S. Yturra, Secretary of the Legation of Venezuela at Washington, are at the Hoffman House.

Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier Gen. Joseph Roberts, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Prof. J. E. Hilgard, of Washington, is at the Astor House.

Clement Hugh Hill, United States Assistant Attorney General, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. M. W. Gary, of South Carolina; Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and Capt. W. E. Peck, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Flour dull; Treble Extra, $5@$6 25; choice, $6 50@$7. Corn dull; Yellow Mixed, 97c.; White, $1. Oats firm at 60c.@62c. Bran dull at $1 20. Hay dull; choice, $26. Pork quiet but firm at $26 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders held strong at 10½c. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Hams, 14c.@15½c. Lard scarce; Tierce, 16¼c.@16½c.; Keg, 16¾c.@17c. Sugar—No demand; stock, 675 hhds. Molasses—None on hand. Whisky quiet; Louisiana, $1 05; Western, $1 04@$1 08. Coffee in good demand and ½c. higher; fair, 17c.; good, 18c.; prime, 19½c.@20c. Corn-meal firm at $3 25. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 532½.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400 head; rather more active, and prices unchanged; Stockers sold at $3@$4; fair to choice Steers, $5 30@$5 75; Extra Steers, $6 50; shipments, 600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market quiet and tending lower; common to extra, $6@$7 50; fair to choice, $6 25@$7 10; Feeders, $3 80; shipments, 10,000 head. Sheep unchanged and steady; receipts, 550 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm; $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 25 for Virgin. Tar unsettled.

[Advertisement.]

Dyeing and cleaning of coats, pants, vests, shawls, sacques, velvets, laces, feathers, gloves, &c., go to Lord's Offices, No. 111 Eighth avenue, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

[Advertisement.]

As a conqueror of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia, and cure for Scrofula all diseases arising from impurity of blood, the old and reliable Family Medicine, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM stands unequalled, as proven by its innumerable great cures during the past twenty-six years.

[Advertisement.]

An artistic triumph has been secured by KNOX'S latest production—his Fall style of gentlemen's hats. This is natural and proper. Buy your hats at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

A nuisance that should be abated—that filthy disease, catarrh; WOLCOTT'S Annihilator, the standard remedy; prints, $1. For pain or inflammation use Pain Paint.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Havana.—D. S. Zanetti, C. R. Woolson, G. S. Chaloner, M. F. Carballes, Francisco Jose Garson, John Aviles, wife, two children, and two servants, George M. P. Holt, A. W. Witte, Manuel Cantelar, J. W. Meyer, John Perrottet, Luis Baquera, Antonio F. Macias, Manuel Nora, Felix Garcia, Mrs. Rosa Casanas y Maragliano, Mrs. Emilia Maragliano y Cabriolo, George Thackrey, Miguel Nelson, Miguel Morales y Herrera, Miguel Gaston y Gaston and wife, R. C. Toscano, E. Dause, Felix Rey, F. W. Meythaler, John Drez, A. J. Fuller, M. A. Quinters, Miss Theresa Joerg, H. J. Peters, A. Uria.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—F. K. Glean, Jose Barcello, Ricardo Costeles, R. C. Arango, Mrs. R. Lizako, E. Martinez. From Nassau—Major Fowler, R. A., wife and family, H. Stevenson, T. G. Motlage, W. A. Pyform, Lieut. Harry G. Hatch and wife, J. A. Brooks, Rev. F. Moon and wife, H. W. Spence, Capt. Peck, Mrs. S. O. Johnson, child and two servants, Miss Johnson, T. McG. Rathray, T. A. Thompson, J. C. Rahming, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, Mrs. S. Bain, Mrs. C. Stewart.

In steam-ship Cornwall, from Bristol, England.—Miss A. Pinchon, Miss Grist, Miss Francis, Mrs. C. G. Wiltsie, F. Fradley and wife, Miss Day, Miss Webb, Mrs. Hugill, Mr. Hutcheson and wife, W. C. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hatch and daughter, J. C. F. Range.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—W. I. Danity, Geo. E. Howard, H. Putzell, Thomas Conne ly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:44 | Sun sets.....6:02 | Moon sets..11:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:09 | Gov. Island..1:48 | Hell Gate...3:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Daure, Brest and Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Bolivia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Penn., A. Abbott; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Barks Edith Rose, Harding, Auckland, N. Z., Arnold, Hines & Co.; American Eagle, Kendrick, Richmond, Squire Brothers; Franklin, (Norw.,) Erickson, Queenstown and Falmouth, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Sept. 5, via Larne 6th, with mdse. and 126 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Sept. 9, lat. 52 58, lon. 23 31, passed a German bark steering W., showing signals J M Q V; 13th, lat. 47 32, lon. 45 4, ship City of Quebec, (Br.,) bound W.; 15th, lat. 42 32, lon. 61 13, a Cunard steamer, bound E. First six days, strong westerly gales; remainder of passage fine weather.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana Sept. 11, and Nassau 13th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Left at Nassau coast wrecking steamer Relief; arr. 14th at 6 A. M.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Crowell, Charleston, Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Endeavor, Warland, Cebu May 13, with hemp to F. Hathaway & Co. Passed Anjier June 17, Cape of Good Hope July 29, St. Helena Aug. 14, and crossed the equator Aug. 29. In lon. 39 20 had light winds and calms in the Sooloo and China Seas; fresh S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean; heavy N. W. gales off the Cape, and strong S. E. and N. E. trades in the Atlantic.

Bark Samuel, (Norw.,) Flystaf, Grimstadt 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 7, lat. 43, lon. 58, had a hurricane from E. S. E. to N. W., lasting twelve hours; lost and split sails, and strained the vessel.

Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fischer, vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Stjernen, (Norw.,) Guttormsen, Belfast Aug. 10, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Hinckley, Humacoa 14 ds.; with molasses to J. H. Winchester. Left at Naguabo, P. R., brig Centaur, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Marie, (Dutch,) Hansen, Point-a-Pitre, via St. Martins, 17 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to H. A. Vatable & Son.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina, 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Brig Tula, Miller, Ruatan, 14 ds., with cocoa-nuts, &c., to Wm. Jex.

Brig Thos. Owen, (of Portland,) Guptil, Guantanamo, 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.; vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Christina, (of Montreal,) Thompson, Cienfuegos, 17 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.; vessel to master.

Schr. Ulrica B. Smith, (of Jonesboro,) Smith, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Clark & Alsop—vessel to A. Mudgett.

Schr. Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to New-Jersey Railroad Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Victor, McCready, Para 18 ds., with rubber, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Speculator, (of Halifax,) Jorgensen, San Blas 28 ds., with cocoa-nuts, &c., to L. Schepp.

Schr. B. F. Farnham, (of Bucksport,) Brewster, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with logwood, &c., to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Francis G. Russell, (of Portland,) Rankin Baracoa, 8 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Cheesebro, Hall, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Cerus, Treffethen, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Magnet, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Willow Harp, Norton, Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. E. H. Lewis, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Knowlton, Providence.

Schr. Rickman, Coleman, Providence.

Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence.

Schr. Vermillion, Petty, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Hatch, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Xebec, Shopshire, Pawtucket.

Schr. Sunlight, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ella Condon, Lord, New-Haven.

Schr. H. M. Ridley, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Millie Trimm, Merrill, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Mathews, Stony Creek.

Schr. Raven, Pendleton, Boston.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, Boston.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. War Steed, Phinney, Fall River.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Fall River.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. N. Lovell, Gage, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Theo. Dean, Babbitt, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. W. Foster, Rich, New-Bedford, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Elizabeth, Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sunny Side, Dixon, New-Bedford.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Taylor, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. Prima Donna, Whaley, Rockland, with stone to order.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E. S. E., raining; thick off shore.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—Arr. steamers Ohio, from Bremen; Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; George Appold, from Boston; William Kennedy, from Providence; Martha Stevens, from New-York; William Whilden, from Philadelphia; barks Adelaide, from Rio; Lubra, from Santos; brigs Rafaele, from Catania; Mississippi, from Demerara.

The brig Adelaide, from Havana, is at quarantine.

Cld. steamers Falcon, for Charleston; Saragossa, for Savannah; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C.; Blackstone, for Providence; Octorora, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; ship David Stewart, for Rio; brig Lena, for Demerara.

Sld. steamer Lady Lycett, for Liverpool; brigs Italia, for Ponce; C. S. Packard, for Brunswick, Ga.; schr. Eliza Christie, for St. John, P. R.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; brig Citizen, (Br.,) Peters, from Miragoane; schrs. Mattie M. Crowell, Weaver, from Georgetown, D. C.; Lydia Babcock, [illegible] Coombs, do.; Helen A. Bowes, Young, Philadelphia; Mary G. Collins, Collins, do.; S. and E. Corson, Corson, do.; Eva May, Cummings, Alexandria; Eliza Williams, Cornish, Weehawken; ship Confidence, Howe, Liverpool; bark Sarah, (Br.,) Tilley, Leghorn; brig J. B. Brown, Foster, Sagua.

Below, bark Nannie T. Bell, bound in.

Cld. steam-ship Wm. Crane Howes, Baltimore; brig Example, Hubbard, Liberia.

Spoken, no date, in lat. 42, lon. 65 15, ship Constantine, from Bremen, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 18.—Arr. for orders, brig Edith, from Arecibo. Reports severe weather off the capes during the late storm; lost some sails. Tug America passed in with an unknown bark. Brig Robin sld. for New-York. An outward bound ship lies off the harbor. The Reading steamer passed out. A large fleet of schrs., with sails up, are waiting for the ebb tide. A light wind blows from the north-west.

Sld. ship Jupiter; barks Jupiter and Freihandle; schrs. Three Brothers, for Virginia; and Enos Briggs, for Baltimore.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Sept. 18—Noon.—Passed down, steamer Fanita, for New-York. The schr. Sarah Schubert, for Lynn, is anchored off here.

Passed up, Norwegian bark Alsold, from Belfast, Ireland; barkentine Millie Bane, from Fowey.

Passed down, barks Kate Crosby, for Antwerp, and Annie Kimball, for do.

Arr. revenue cutter Hamilton, from a cruise. Reports in the bay barkentine Millie Bane, from Fowey, for Philadelphia, and an unknown hermaphrodite brig.

Passed up, bark Greyhound, from St. Lucia and Jamaica; schrs. Chussie Wright, from Boston; Annie Gees, from Blue Hill.

Passed down, steamer Abbotsford, for Liverpool; schrs. M. A. McGahan, for Harwich; Minnehaha, for Fortress Monroe; Annie Vorden, for Savannah.

Ship Laurens and barks Harold, H. A. Parr, Alida, and Skjold, for Antwerp; bark Freihandel, for Bremen; brig Fido, for Queenstown, and a fleet of schrs., coal laden, are at anchor between Bombay Hook and Reedy Island.

The steamer Abbotsford, for Liverpool, passed out at 5:15 P. M.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Arr. at the Passes yesterday, steamer City of Galveston, from New-York; to-day, steamer Hudson, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Arr. steamer Vindicator, from New-York; brigs Greyhound, from Lucia, Jam.; Sagua, from Sagua; Typhon, from Caen via Sandy Hook; schrs. J. Simonson, from Milk River; Susanna, from Spruce Head; Grace and J. B. Van Dusen, from Boston; Rhoda B. Taylor, from Savannah.

Cld. steamers Nonsan, for Boston, and Catharine Whiting, for Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The steamer Mary, from Providence, due here this morning, has not yet arr., and there was some anxiety about her, which, however, was relieved this evening, by a dispatch from New-castle, announcing her passing that point at 6:45 P. M.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 17.—Arr. barks Nueva, Chiarini, (Ital.,) from New-York, for Bangor; Swallow of Boston, from Hyeres, France, 45 ds., with a cargo of salt for orders; reports on the 8th inst., in lat. 41 25, lon. 62, she encountered a severe hurricane from south to south-west, during which she lost and split sails, stove in bulwarks, fore and aft on both sides, and shifted her cargo. On the 13th inst., in the Gulf Stream, saw a ship with all her sails gone, excepting foresail. Did not go to her, as a bark and a brig passed near enough at the time to render her assistance if she needed any. Also arr. brig William P. Sawyer, from Elizabethport, for Newburyport; schrs. Marietta Tilton, Estelle Day, Wyoming, Calvin S. Edwards, and J. G. Babcock, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Charles H. Lawrence, from Baltimore, for do.; Benjamin Strong, from Port Johnson; Moses Williamson, from Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Mary F. Carson, from Philadelphia, for Salem; Ellen M. Baxter, from Hoboken, for do.; Charles S. Rogers, from Philadelphia, for Rockport, Mass.; Anna Frye, from Elizabethport, for Portland; Almira M. Cloutman, from New-York, for Camden; Mary Brewer, from do., for Rockland; A. M. Aldrige, from Rockport, for New-York; Jacob Kienzle and John S. Detwiler, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Lizzie Wilson, from Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; Annie W., (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for New-York.

Passed by, brig Shasta, Brown, from Boston, for Richmond; schr. O. K., Thompson, (Br.,) from Pictou, for Wareham.

Sld. brig Chas. Dennis; schrs. Amulet, Prima Donna, A. B. Perry, Emma D. Finney, J. C. Bullard, Sarah E. Lewis, whaler, (for New-Bedford,) Chase, Carrie W., (Br.,) Jacob Kienzle, John S. Detwiler, Calvin S. Edwards, Lizzie Wilson, Chas. S. Rogers, and Marietta Tilton.

Wind north-east, moderate; cloudy.

SPOKEN, &C.

Sept. 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 68, bark Gefion, (Norw.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, who reported on the 6th, in a squall, lost first mate and three men overboard, also a large part of midship rail.

Sept. 10, lat. 34 15, lon. 70, ship Edward Percy, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

Sept. 15, lat. 36, lon. 74 30, whaling schr. William Martin, (of Boston,) 4 months out; had 40 bbls. sperm oil, and all well.

Aug. 15, lat. 14 30 S., long. 8 W., bark Kingdom of Saxony, (Br.,) from Madras, for London; 23d, lat. 5, lon. 29 30, ship Cora, from Shields, for Bombay.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Sld. for the United States, Plymouth Rock, Savannah, Brage & Nordcap.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Dryaden, Amalia Hedwig, and Polykarp.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Nimrod, Ennerdale, Sarah Bell, and Frances Bourneuf.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Courier, Vero F., and Madagascar.

Also arr. out, Joven Joaquim and Lord Dalhousie.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Sept. 9, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from Boston Sept. 8, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day.

The White Star Line steam-ship Oceanic sld. from this port at 11 o'clock this morning for New-York.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester also sld. hence to-day for New-York.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, arr. here to-day, from New-York Sept. 5.

The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from New-York, for London, arr. at the Isle of Wight to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 18.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Sept. 8, for Hamburg, arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Sept. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Trinacria, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Sept. 5, for Glasgow, arr. in this harbor this afternoon.

HAMBURG, Sept. 18.—The steam-ship Lessing, of the Eagle Line, sld. hence, for New-York, yesterday at 4 P. M.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The bark Ebenezer, which sld. from Bristol on the 14th inst., for the United States, has returned damaged, having been in collision with another vessel.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

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